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—	40	—	1	70	2	12½	1	70	1	—
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	1	20
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	1	75
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	2	40
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	3	—
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	3	50
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	4	10
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	4	80
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	5	40
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	6	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	7	20
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	9	60
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	12	25
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EIGHTH EDITION, REMODELLED AND AUGMENTED

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PREFACE.

The HANDBOOK FOR AUSTRIA, which is now issued for the eighth time, and corresponds with the twenty-fourth German edition, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

In previous issues of the Handbook Austria was combined in one volume with Southern Germany, but the two countries will henceforth appear separately. The present edition of the Handbook has been augmented by a short description of the Austrian Alps. Its contents are divided into TEN SECTIONS (Vienna and its Environs, pp. 1-80; Upper and Lower Austria, Salzkammergut, and Salzburg, pp. 81-128; Tyrol, pp. 129-176; Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Istria, pp. 177-216; Bohemia and Moravia, pp. 217-272; Galicia and the Bukowina, pp. 273-284; Dalmatia, pp. 275-310; Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia, pp. 311-390; Transylvania, pp. 391-414; and Bosnia, pp. 415-428), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the traveller who wishes to minimise the bulk of his luggage. A fuller description of the mountainous districts of S. Germany and Austria (Tyrol, Salzkammergut, etc.), has been published in a separate volume entitled 'The Eastern Alps'.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render material service to the traveller in planning his tour.

TIME TABLES. Information as to the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon un-

less obtained from local sources. The best Austrian time-tables are contained in '*Waldheim's Conducteur*', which appears at Vienna monthly.

DISTANCES by road are given approximately in English miles; but in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre), and the POPULATIONS from data furnished by the most recent census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but also others of a less pretending kind, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and great saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated in the Handbook either from the personal experience of the Editor or from data furnished by numerous correspondents, will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

Language. For travellers purposing to explore the remoter parts of Austria, a slight acquaintance with German is very desirable; but those who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual public resorts. A few remarks on the Hungarian and Slavonic languages, which may be useful to travellers in the E. and S. provinces of Austria, are given on pp. 314 and 416.

Money. The new Austrian monetary unit is the *Crown (Krone)* = 100 *Heller*. These new coins, however, are still comparatively rare, and reckonings are still universally made in the old *Florins (Gulden)* and *Kreuzers* (1 florin = 100 kreuzer = 2 crowns; 1 kreuzer = 2 heller). The silver and paper florins are of the same value (about 1*s*. 9*d*. or 42 cents), but the latter are being gradually withdrawn. Large sums are paid in government notes (6 and 50 fl.) or bank-notes (10, 100, and 1000 fl.). The average rate of exchange for a sovereign (or a German gold piece of 20 marks) is 12 fl., and for a Napoleon $9^3/_4$ fl. Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ respectable bankers or money-changers; and they will effect the exchange to better advantage in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns in Germany. Those who travel with large sums should be provided with circular notes (of 10*l*. each, issued by the London and other bankers), in preference to banknotes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

Travellers who propose to visit Servia will find a short account of the Servian currency under Belgrade at p. 372. The Roumanian currency is similar, francs being called *Lei* and centimes *Bani*. — Money in Bosnia, see p. 416; in Montenegro, see p. 308.

The expense of a tour in Austria depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. It may, however, be stated generally that travelling in this country, except the large cities, is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, and tolerably proficient in the language, may, by avoiding the beaten track as much as possible, succeed in limiting his expenditure to 6-8*s*. per diem; but the traveller who prefers driving to walking, frequents hotels of the highest class, and requires the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30*s*. daily.

II. Passports and Custom House.

Passports are not absolutely necessary in Austria; but they are sometimes called for in order to prove the identity of the traveller, they are not unfrequently serviceable in procuring admission to collections, and they must be presented at the post-office before the traveller can obtain delivery of registered letters. Travellers who expect to enter Germany from France through Alsace should have their passports visé'd by the German ambassador in London or Paris (fee 10*s.*). The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; C. Smith and Son, 63 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street (charge 2*s.*; agent's fee 1*s.* 6*d.*).

Custom House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. At the Austrian frontier playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are liable to confiscation. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to a duty of about 6 fl. per pound. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. The keys should be sent along with all luggage forwarded in advance.

III. Conveyances.

Railway Travelling in Austria and Hungary is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up. The second-class carriages, provided with spring-seats, are sometimes nearly as good as those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little used, but are recommended to the lover of scenery and of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community is generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is allowed in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the supervision of government, accidents are happily rare. The *Circular Tour Tickets* issued by the Austrian and German railways are freely used in the districts covered by this Handbook. Where the 'Zonentarif' is in operation (Austrian State Railways), they, however, rather increase than diminish the expense of the journey. On some lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; and this being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension, as it will be kept in safe custody at its destination until he presents his ticket. When a frontier has to be crossed the traveller

is strongly recommended to keep his luggage with him, and to superintend the custom-house examination in person. — English money is occasionally refused at the Austrian ticket-offices, and the traveller should therefore always be provided with a sufficient store of Austrian or German money.

DILIGENCES, called '*Eilwagen*' or '*Mallepostes*' in Austria, generally carry three passengers only, two in the inside, and one in the *coupé*. The latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery, and should if possible be secured. In much-frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed and obliging. The usual quantity of luggage allowed to each passenger by the Eilwagen does not exceed 20 lbs., over-weight being charged for by tariff. Passengers are sometimes required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, or even on the previous evening. — The old '*Stellwagen*', formerly the chief means of transit in Tyrol, has now been superseded by the more comfortable OMNIBUS. On nearly all the chief routes *Post-Omnibuses* now run, with relays of horses at the different stages. The best places are the cabriolet and the coupé; and travellers should secure their seats in good time.

EXTRA-POST. The usual tariff in Austria for a carriage and pair for four persons with moderate luggage is about 5 fl. per stage of 15 kilomètres ($9^3/_8$ Engl. M.). For a party of four persons posting is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course pleasanter. — In engaging PRIVATE CARRIAGES, the stipulation should always be made that the fare includes all tolls.

IV. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Austria and Hungary; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort as in the modern establishments, while the charges are lower. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that errors may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's arithmetic is faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. It is also objectionable to delay paying one's bill till the last moment, when errors or wilful impositions must be submitted to for want of time to investigate them. Those who intend starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

A feature of many of the Austrian inns is the '*Gastzimmer*' for the humbler classes on the groundfloor, while the '*Salle à Manger*'

is on the first floor. The refreshments supplied in these different apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the Austrian country inns very reasonable, 5-6*s.* a day being generally sufficient to include every item.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with *large* basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken to ensure that the sanitary arrangements are in proper order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilette-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

The word *Pension* is used in the Handbook as including board, lodging, and attendance.

English travellers often give trouble by ordering things almost unknown in Austrian usage; and they are apt to become involved in disputes owing to their ignorance of the language. They should therefore endeavour to acquire enough of the German language to render themselves intelligible to the servants, and should try to conform as far as possible to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's* 'Conversation Dictionary' and 'Traveller's Manual of Conversation' will be found useful.

Commissionaires generally charge 1 florin for half-a-day, and 2 fl. for a whole day.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room; also Route.	N. = North, northern, etc.
B. = Breakfast.	S. = South, etc.
D. = Dinner.	E. = East, etc.
A. = Attendance.	W. = West, etc.
L. = Light.	fl. = florin.
M. = English mile.	kr. = kreuzer.
R., r., L., l. = right, left.	*M* = mark.
omn. = omnibus.	pf. = pfennig.
ft. = English foot.	pens. = pension.

Objects of special interest, and hotels which are believed worthy of special commendation are denoted by asterisks.

The number prefixed to the name of a place on a railway or high-road indicates its distance in English miles from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The letter *d*, with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death.

I. VIENNA AND ITS ENVIRONS.

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I. The Inner City and the Ring-Strasse 14
a. Church of St. Stephen. Graben. Kohlmarkt, 14. — b. The Imperial Hofburg, 16. — c. The S.E. Part of the Inner City, 19. — d. The N.W. Part of the Inner City, 22. — e. The Ring-Strasse, 25.
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2. Environs of Vienna 73
Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg, 74. — Klosterneuburg; Dornbach; Neuwaldegg; Hermannskogel, 75. — Brühl; Laxenburg; Baden, 76.

1. Vienna.

Arrival. Vienna local time is 5 min. in advance of Central Europe time, which is observed by the railways. — Vienna possesses 7 RAILWAY STATIONS. 1. *Northern* (*'Nordbahnhof'*; Pl. I, F, G, 3), II. Leopoldstadt, Nordbahn-Strasse, near the Praterstern. 2. *North-Western* (*'Nordwestbahnhof'*; Pl. I, F, 2), also II. Leopoldstadt, Tabor-Str. 3. *Southern* (*'Südbahnhof'*; Pl. I, F, 6) and 4. *'Staatsbahnhof'* (Pl. I; F, 6), both in X. Favoriten. 5. *Western* (*'Westbahnhof'*; Pl. I, C, 5), in XV. Fünfhaus (p. 66). 6. *Franz-Josef-Bahnhof* (Pl. I; E, 2), IX. Alsergrund, Althan-Platz. 7. *Aspanger Bahnhof* (Pl. I; F, G, 5), III. Landstrasse, Rennweg. — For stations on the *Loop Line* connecting these, see p. 6. A slight octroi examination takes place at the stations. — Travellers arriving by railway should at once secure a CAB (p. 4): one-horse cab from stations 1-5 to the inner town, 1 fl. 10 kr. (at night 1 fl. 50 kr.), luggage 30 kr., two-horse 1 fl. 60 kr. (at night 2 fl. 20 kr.), luggage 40 kr.; from stations 6 & 7, 90 kr. or 1 fl. 30 kr. (at night 1 fl. 20, 1 fl. 75 kr.), luggage 30 or 40 kr. Small articles of luggage inside the cab are free. — HOTEL OMNIBUSES are seldom to be found at the station. — The puhlic OMNIBUSES (p. 5) are not available for passengers with luggage. — STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS are conveyed by small steamers on the canal to the Stefanie-Brücke, or to the steamboat-offices (p. 6), where cahs are in waiting. — PORTERS for transferring luggage from the station to a cah, 20-50 kr. — Tickets, etc., may be obtained at the tourist-offices mentioned on p. 9.

Plan and Arrangement of Streets. In the text-references to the plans of Vienna, the large general plan (p. 1) is referred to as Pl. I, that of the inner city (p. 14) as Pl. II. — The Church of St. Stephen (Pl. II; C, 3) is the central point from which the numbers of the streets are reckoned, No. 1 heing to the left, No. 2 to the right. The plates with the names of the streets leading towards the centre of the city are rectangular; of those running round the city, oval. The coloured borders of these plates and of the house-numbers are red in the 1st district, violet in the 2nd, green in the 3rd, pink in the 4th, black in the 5th, yellow in the 6th, blue in the 7th, gray in the 8th, brown in the 9th, orange in the 10th, etc. The city contains many *'Durchhäuser'*, or passages through the courts of houses, which often afford short-cuts to walkers; but these are rapidly disappearing before the march of modern building operations.

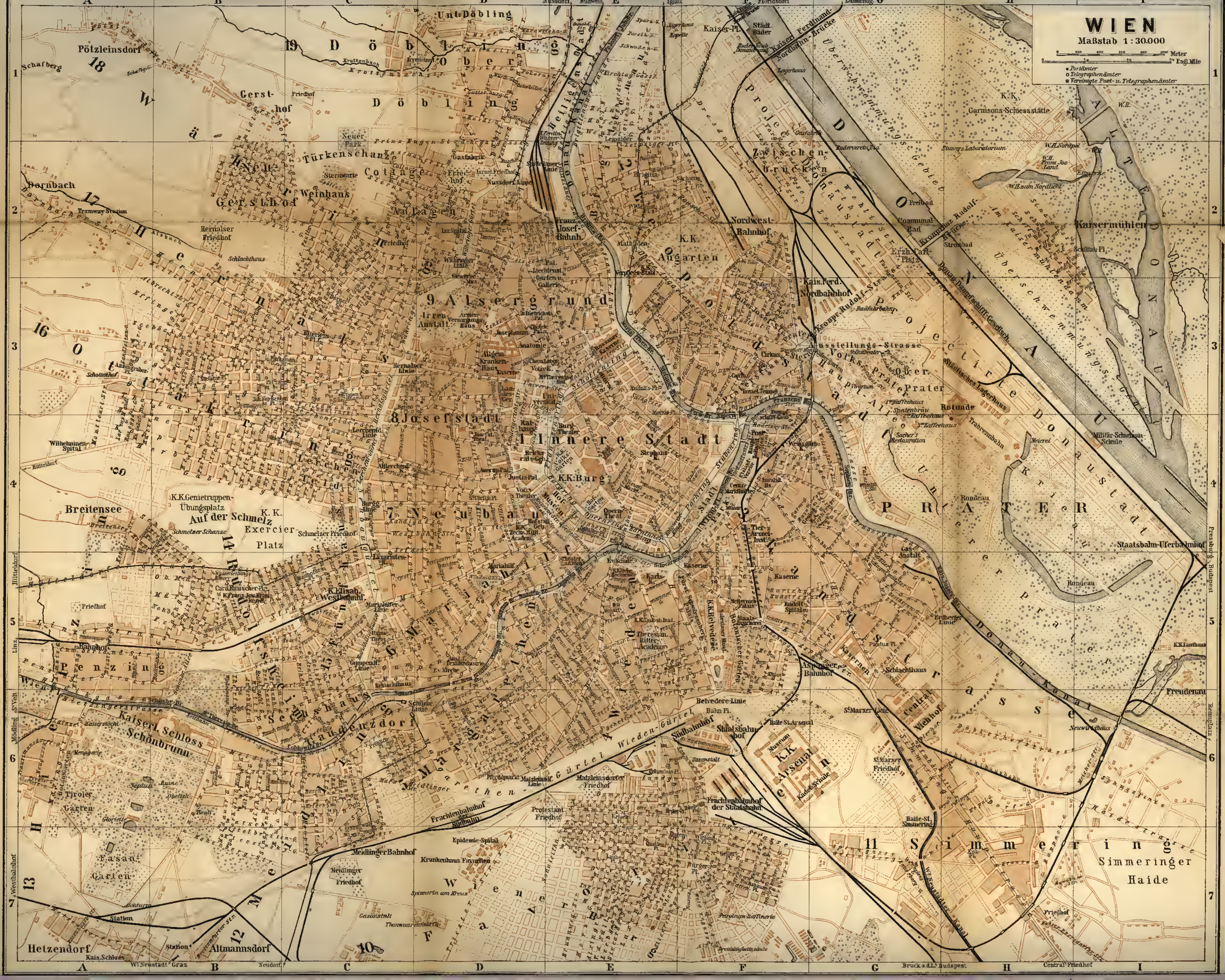
Hotels (comp. Pl. II, p. 14). *Interior of the City:* *HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL (Pl. a; C, 5), Kärntner-Ring 16; GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. b; C, 4, 5), Kärntner-Ring 9, D. 3 fl.; *HÔTEL BRISTOL (Pl. s; C, 4), Kärntner-Ring 7; these three of the first class, with corresponding charges. — *HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE (Pl. c; C,

D, 2), Franz-Josef-Quai 19; *Hôtel Sacher (Pl. x; C, 4), Augustiner-Str. 4, behind the opera-house, with restaurant (p. 3); Residenz Hotel, I. Teinfalt-Str. 2, near the Franzens-Ring; *Hôtel Munsch (No. 28; Pl. e), *Erzherzog Carl (31; Pl. f), *Hôtel Meissl & Schaden (24; Pl. g), all in the Kärntner-Str. (Pl. C, 4); Hôtel de France (Pl. d; B, 2), Schotten-Ring 3; *Stadt Frankfurt (Pl. h), *Matschakerhof (Pl. i), both in the Seilergasse (Pl. C, 3; Nos. 14, 6); *Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. k; C, 3), Weihburggasse 3; *Oesterreichischer Hof (Pl. m; D, 2, 3), Fleischmarkt 2, corner of the Rothenthurm-Str.; Bauer's Hôtel Royal (Pl. y; C, 3), Singer-Str. 3; *Hôtel Müller (Pl. l; C, 3), Graben 19; *König von Ungarn (Pl. s; D, 3), Schuler-Str. 10, by the Stephans-Platz; Ungarische Krone (Pl. q; C, 4), Himmelpfortgasse 14. — Second class: Hôtel Wandl (Pl. n; C, 3), Peters-Platz; *Goldne Ente (Pl. t; D, 3), Riemergasse 4; Hôt. Ronacher (Pl. D, 4; p. 7), Seilerstätte 9; *Hôt. Habsburg (Pl. z, D 2; p. 4), Rothenthurm-Str. 24, by the quay; Stadt London (Pl. o; D, 3), Fleischmarkt 22; Hôtel Klomser (Pl. p; B, 2), Herrengasse 19; Hôt. Orient (Pl. r; D, 3), Wolfengasse 3; Rabl, Fleischmarkt 16. — **Hôtels Garnis.** *Hôtel Tegetthoff (Pl. v; D, 4), Verlängerte Johannesgasse 23, with café, quiet, R. 1½-3½ fl., L. 30, A. 40 kr.; Hôt. Kolbe, Pestalozzigasse 4 (Pl. D, 5); others at Dominikanerbastei 19, Neubadgasse 4, Seilerstätte 11, etc. (Pensions, see p. 3.)

Suburbs. **II. Leopoldstadt** (to the N.E., beyond the Danube Canal): *Hôtel Continental (formerly *Goldnes Lamm;* Pl. *a*, D 2), Prater-Str. 7; *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. *c*), *Kronprinz von Oesterreich (Pl. *b*), Asperngasse (Pl. E, 2; Nos. 2 and 4); Sacher's Hôt. Central (formerly *Weisses Ross;* Pl. *r*, D 2), with garden, Tabor-Str. 8. — Second-class: *Grand Hôtel National (Pl. *s*), *Zum Goldnen Brunnen, Schwarzer Adler (Pl. *l*), Stefanie (formerly *Schröder;* Pl. *e*), all in the Tabor-Str. (Pl. D, 1, 2; Nos. 18, 20, 11, 10); Bayerischer Hof, Donau Hotel, Nos. 39 and 49 Tabor-Str. (to the N. of Pl. D, E, 1); Nordbahn-Hôtel (Pl. *d*; F, 1), Prater-Str. 72; Hôtel du Nord, Kaiser-Josef-Str. 15 (to the N.W. of Pl. F, 1); Kaiserkrone (Pl. *g;* E, 2), Circusgasse 3 (frequented by Jews). — **III. Landstrasse** (to the S.E.): Hôtel Hungaria (Pl. *a;* F, 2), Prager-Str. 13; Goldne Birn (Pl. *b*) and *Rother Hahn (Pl. *d*), Haupt-Str. (Pl. F, 4; Nos. 31, 40); Goldner Adler (Pl. *e;* F, 2), Radetzky-Str. 5; Goldspinnerin, Ungargasse 2. — **IV. Wieden** (S. side): Hôtel Victoria, with garden, Favoriten-Str. 11 (to the S. of Pl. C, 5); *Goldnes Lamm (Pl. *f*), Stadt Oedenburg (Pl. *k*), both in the Wiedener Haupt-Str. (Pl. C, 5; Nos. 7, 9); *Stadt Triest, Goldnes Kreuz, Zillinger, also in the Haupt-Str. (to the S. of Pl. B, C, 5; Nos. 14, 20, 25); Hôt. Ranftl, Favoriten-Str. 58, unpretending. — **VI. Mariahilf** (S.W. side): *Hôtel Kummer, with frequented restaurant, *Goldnes Kreuz, Englischer Hof, all in the Mariahilfer Haupt-Str. (to the S.W. of Pl. A, 5; Nos. 71a, 99, 81). — **VII. Neubau** (W. side): Hôtel Höller (Pl. *g;* A, 4), Burggasse 2, mediocre. — **VIII. Josefstadt** (W. side): *Hôtel Hammerand, Florianigasse 8 (to the W. of Pl. A, 2), near the Ring-Strasse. — **IX. Alsergrund** (N.W. side): Hôt. Bellevue, Althangasse 7, by the Franz-Josef Station; Union, Nussdorfer-Str. 23. — **X. Favoriten:** Steudel's Inn, Himberger-Str. 2. — **XI. Simmering:** Hôt. Winkler, Haupt-Str. 62. — **XV. Fünfhaus:** Fuchs, Holzwarth, Schönbrunner-Str. 12 and 28; Wimberger, Neubau-Gürtel 34; Hôt. Landgraf, Neu-Fünfhaus, Michaelergasse 2. — **XVI. Ottakring:** Stadt Frankfurt, Ottakringer-Str. 7. — **XIX. Döbling:** *Hôt. Kahlenberg (p. 74), on the Kahlenberg.

Charges at the first-class hotels: R. 1-5 fl., L. 25-50 kr., A. 25-50 kr. The table d'hôte system is in vogue at few of the Vienna hotels; but the traveller may dine at any hour *à la carte* or *à prix fixe* (1½-2½ fl. and upwards). Most of the hotels have restaurants on the groundfloor, where the *carte* is the same, but the charges are lower. For a long stay visitors are received *en pension.*

Fees usual at the principal hotels: *Chambermaid* for 3-4 days ½ fl., for a week 1 fl.; *boots* 20 kr. per day, 1 fl. per week; *porter* for carrying luggage to and from the cab 20-40 kr.; *waiters* at each meal 5-20 kr.


WIEN
Maßstab 1:30.000
Meter
Engl. Mile
Posttämter
Telegraphenämter
Vereinigte Post- u. Telegraphenämter
Unt. Döbling
Pötzleinsdorf
18
Schafberg
19 Döbling
Ober Döbling
Gersthof
Neu-Gersthof
Türkenschanz
Cottage
Weinhaus
Dornbach
17
Hernals
Hernalser Friedhof
Schlachthaus
16 Ottakring
Wilhelminen-Spital
Breitensee
K.K. Genietruppen-Übungsplatz
Auf der Schmelz
K.K. Exercier Platz
Schmelzer Friedhof
14 Rudolfsheim
K.Elisab. Westbahnhof
Friedhof
Penzing
15 Fünfhaus
Sechshaus
Kaiser Schloss Schönbrunn
Tiroler Garten
Fasan Garten
13 Hietzing
Hetzendorf
Meidling
12
Altmannsdorf
Meidlinger Bahnhof
Meidlinger Friedhof
Krankenhaus Favoriten
Epidemie-Spital
10
Favoriten
Wiener Berg
Matzleinsdorfer Friedhof
Protestant. Friedhof
Frachtenbahnhof
Südbahnhof
Staatsbahnhof
Frachtenbahnhof der Staatsbahn
K.K. Arsenal
Belvedere Linie
Wieden-Gürtel
Margarethen-Gürtel
5 Margarethen
4 Wieden
6 Mariahilf
7 Neubau
8 Josefstadt
9 Alsergrund
1 Innere Stadt
K.K. Burg
Stephans-Pl.
Oper
3 Landstrasse
Kaserne
Aspanger Bahnhof
Schlachthaus
Central Viehhof
St. Marxer Friedhof
11 Simmering
Simmeringer Haide
2 Leopoldstadt
K.K. Augarten
Nordwest-Bahnhof
Kais. Ferd. Nordbahnhof
Franz Josef-Bahnh.
Zwischen-brücken
Donau
Donau Canal
Kaiser Ferdinand Nordbahn-Brücke
Prater
Rotunde
Ausstellungs-Strasse
Haupt-Allee
Rondeau
Staatsbahn-Uferbahnhof
Alte Donau
Kaisermühlen
K.K. Garnisons-Schiessstätte
Freudenau
Projectirte Donaustadt
Überschwemmungs-Gebiet
Irren-Anstalt
Allgem. Kranken-Haus
Volks-Garten
Rathaus
Justizpal.
Lazaristen-
Gasanstalt
Kaiser-Pl.
Nussdorfer Linie
Währinger Linie
Lerchenfelder Linie
Schönbrunner Linie
Matzleinsdorfer Linie
St. Marxer Linie
Linie
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(5 per cent of the bill); *portier* or *concierge* 50 kr. — Where service is charged in the bill, only the 'portier', boots, and porter expect gratuities. Fee for opening the door at night 10 kr. (see below).

Pensions. Interior of the City: *Frau Lejeune*, Teinfalt-Str. 2, near the Franzens-Ring, well spoken of; *Frau Mrazek*, I. Universitäts-Str. 12; *Frau Banfort*, same street 6. In the Outer City: *Frau Schwab*, II. Grosse Pfarrgasse 30; *Frau Fischer*, IX. Garnisongasse 3; *Frau Számwald*, IX. Hörlgasse 4; *H. Reitter*, IX. Ferstelgasse 5; *Frau Koch*, IX. Garelligasse 3 (beginning of Alser-Str.); *Pens. Vienna (Seng)*, IX. Frankgasse 6; *Mrs. Tatlock*, XI. Ebersdorfer-Str. 4; *Pens. Sl. Veil*, XIII. Hietzinger Haupt-Str. 53, ½ M. from the Schönbrunn Park.

Private Apartments to be had in every part of the town, from 20 fl. per month upwards, or less in the suburbs, preferable to a hotel for a prolonged stay. The 'Hausmeister', who opens the door at night, receives a fee of 10 kr. (20-30 kr. for a party, or when the hour is very late).

Restaurants (dinner-hour 12-3, supper after 7). Besides most of the hotels, the railway-restaurants, and the concert-centres noted at p. 7, the following are the chief restaurants. Either wine or beer may be obtained at these (wine, see p. 4; beer, 'krügel' = ½ litre; 'seidel', or glass = ⅓ litre; 'schnitt' = ½ krügel; 'pfiff' = ½ seidel). In the Interior of the City: **E. Sacher*, Augustiner-Str. 4 and in the Prater (Constantinhügel), D. from 3 fl.; *Restaurant International*, corner of the Neue Markt and the Tegetthoffgasse, new, with elegant rooms, winter-garden, and beer-bar (entrance Kärntner-Str. 32a); **Stefanskeller*, Rothenthurm-Str. 11, D. from 3 fl.; *Kührer (Monopol)*, Kärntner-Ring 10; **Münchner Franziskanerkeller*, Annagasse 3; **Leidinger's Successor (Hartmann)*, Verlängerte Kärntner-Str. 61, by the Elisabeth-Brücke; **Münchner Spalenbräu*, Augustiner-Str. 8 (and in the Prater, p. 71); **Dreher*, Operngasse 8, D. from 1½ fl.; *Gause's Successor*, Johannesgasse 12; **Münchner Pschorrbräu*, Jasomirgott-Str. 3, near St. Stephen's Church; **Zur Grossen Tabakspfeife*, Goldschmiedgasse 9, by the Stephans-Platz; **Lehner (Zur Linde)*, with garden, Rothenthurm-Str. 12; **Rother Igel*, Wildpret-Markt 3, with entrance from the Tuchlauben; **Goldne Kugel*, Am Hof 11; **Wieninger*, Naglergasse 1, near the Graben (also good wine); **Drei Raben*, Raben-Platz 1 and Rothgasse 12; **Milzko*, Schottengasse 7, good beer; *Münchner Löwenbräu*, Franzens-Ring, behind the Burg Theatre (badly ventilated); *Zoglmann* (Hôt. de France), Schotten-Ring 3; *Kaiserhof (Zwierschütz)*, Reichsrath-Str. 19; *Tucherbräu*, Reichsrath-Str. 16; *Kastner (Zum Magistrat)*, Lichtenfelsgasse 3; **Bellaria*, Bellaria-Str. 12; *Krischke*, Kolowrat-Ring 1; *Bieregger (Zum Alten Komödien-Bierhaus)*, Albrecht-Platz; *Lehninger*, Kärntner-Str. 35; *Grüner Anker (Ristorante Italiano)*, Grünanger-Str. 10, Italian cuisine; *Leber*, Babenberger-Str. 5; *Michaeler Bierhaus*, Michaeler-Platz 6, *Högelsberger*, Schottengasse 4, both moderate; *Hernfeld*, Franz-Josef-Quai 23 (Jewish), etc. — In the Outer City: *Hauswirth*, II. Prater-Str. 62; *Kugel*, II. Prater-Str. 46; *Dreher's Bierhalle*, III. Haupt-Str. 97; *Bazar*, IV. Schleifmühlgasse 7; *Rothes Rössl*, IV. Haupt-Str. 31; *Schibich*, IV. Favoriten-Str. 46; *Ansbacher Bierhalle*, VI. Mariahilfer-Str. 1a; *Zum Weingarten*, VI. Getreide-Markt 5, near the Theater an der Wien; *Hopfner (Zur Goldnen Birn)*, VII. Mariahilfer-Str. 30; *Riedhof*, VIII. Wickenburggasse 15; *Weisser Hahn*, VIII. Josefstädter-Str. 24; *Pilsenetzer Bierhalle*, IX. Währinger-Str. 1, near the Votive Church; *Newaldhof*, IX. Währinger-Str. 22. — Beer-Gardens in the suburbs: *Tivoli*, XII. Meidling; *Pilsener Bierquelle*, XIX. Nussdorfer-Str. 37; *Zur Schönen Aussicht*, Nussdorfer-Str. 1; *Sulke*, in the Türkenschanz Park (p. 71), XVIII. See also the *Concert Gardens*, etc., mentioned on p. 7.

Some of the Viennese dishes have curious names: *e.g.* 'Gulyás', Hungarian baked meat, peppered; 'Papricahuhn', fowl prepared in a similar way; 'Jungfernbraten', roast pork with juniper-berries; 'Ungarisches Rebhuhn', pickled veal; 'Matrosen-Braten', 'Ofener Braten', 'Husaren-Braten', varieties of stewed beef; 'Fisolen', beans; 'Carviol', cauliflower; 'Kren', horse-radish; 'Aspic', jelly; 'Risibisi', rice and peas; 'Minestra', soup with rice and cauliflower; 'Beuschel', calves' lungs in vinegar; 'Junges Wild', ragout and entrails of game, etc.; 'Kaiserfleisch', smoked sucking pig; 'Krenfleisch',

stewed pork with horse-radish; 'Frankfurter', small smoked sausages (one of such, 'Einspänner').

Wine. **Stephanskeller*, Stephans-Platz 2 (see p. 3); *Tiroler Weinstube* (P. Egger), I. Wildpret-Markt 8; *Jos. Törley* (Champagner Pavillon), I. Wallfischgasse 11; *Altdeutsche Weinstube* (Bertha Kunz), I. Führichgasse; *A. Schneider*, I. Johannesgasse 22; *Val. Richter*, I. Rothenthurm-Str. 31; *Obenaus*, I. Kölnerhofgasse 2; *Stiebitz & Co.* (Zum Schwarzen Kamel), I. Bognergasse 5; *Tommasoni* (Dalmatian and Tyrolese wines), I. Wollzeile 12, for luncheons only; *Zur Schnecke* (old-German room), I. Am Peter 3; *Zett*, I. Am Hof 15; *Drei Laufer*, I. Herrengasse 23. — The best white Austrian wines are *Weidlinger*, *Gumpoldskirchener*, *Pfaffstättner*, *Vöslauer*, *Retzer*, and *Mailberger*; the best red is *Vöslauer*. White Hungarian wines: *Ruster*, *Neszmelyer*, *Szegszarder*, *Schomlauer*, *Tokayer*; red, *Erlauer*, *Ofener*, and *Carlowitzer*. Cheapest Hungarian wine at the *Esterhazy-Keller*, I., in the Haarhof, near the Naglergasse (Pl. B, C, 3), open 11-1 and 5-7 o'clock, frequented by all classes, although dark and uninviting; also at the *Schottenstiftskeller*, I. Freiung 6. Istrian wine at the *Istrianer Weinstube*, I. Wollzeile. Dalmatian wine at the *Keller*, Naglergasse 18 (9-1 and 4-9). Spanish wines at the *Bodegas*, I. Kärntner-Str. 14, Goldschmiedgasse 9, and Kolowrat-Ring 14. Pure natural wines at the *Göttweiger Stiftskeller*, I, Spiegelgasse 9; *Heiligenkreuzer Kellerei*, I. Schönlaterngasse 5; *Berger*, at Grinzing (p. 74). — The Viennese generally drink their wine mixed with soda-water (syphon 10-20 kr.). 'Ein Achtel gespritzt' means 1/8 litre of table-wine with 1/8 litre of soda-water; 'doppelt' or 'voll gespritzt' means with twice the quantity of soda-water.

Cafés. Very numerous; all open till 2 or 3 a.m.; a few only are given here. In the Interior of the City: **Café de l'Europe*, Stephans-Platz 8; **Schrangl*, Graben 29, with a summer-kiosque; **Habsburg* (p. 2), Rothenthurm-Str. 24; **Pucher*, Kohlmarkt 10; **Central*, corner of Herrengasse and Strauchgasse; *Café de l'Opéra*, Operngasse 8; *Bauer*, Opern-Ring 3; **Scheidl*, Wallfischgasse 1, near the opera-house; *Impérial*, *Kremser*, *Sperrer*, all in the Kärntner-Ring (Nos. 16, 8, 7); *Ferlès*, Kolowrat-Ring 2; *Schüsswald*, Park-Ring 2; *Ronacher*, *Landtmann*, *Liebenberg*, Franzens-Ring (Nos. 24, 14, 18); **Arcaden-Café*, Universitäts-Str. 3; *Union*, Reichsrath-Str.; *Machanek*, Bellaria-Str. 8; *Café de France*, *Germania*, etc., Schotten-Ring (4, 9, etc.); *Edison*, *Residenz*, Franz-Josef-Quai (1, 17); *Métropole*, Morzin-Platz 2. — Cafés in the *Volksgarten* (pp. 7, 19) and *Stadt-Park* (the **Cursalon*, much frequented on summer-evenings). — In the Outer City: II. Leopoldstadt: *Stierböck*, Prater-Str. 6; *Niebauer*, Tabor-Str. 36 (and in the Augarten, p. 62). — III. Landstrasse: *Ratz*, Haupt-Str. 17. — IV. Wieden: *Jungwirth*, Schleifmühlgasse 6; *Eichinger*, Haupt-Str. 11. — VI. Mariahilf: *Pedretti*, *Marschall*, *Planer*, Nos. 1b, 22, & 81 Mariahilfer-Str. — VIII. Josefstadt: *Haasmann*, *Greilinger*, 2 & 13 Josefstädter-Str. — IX. Alsergrund: *Katzer*, Währinger-Str. 26. — Also many *Coffee* and *Milk Rooms*, which ladies also may visit: **Guntramsdorfer*, I, corner of Weihburg- and Schelling-Gasse; *Fürst Schwarzenberg*, I. Himmelpfort- and Schelling-Gasse; *Wiener Molkerei*, I. Wollzeile 26; *Tirolerhof* (owned by Prince Wrede), I. Führichgasse 8; *Louise Jesovits*, I. Schauflergasse 6. — Glass or cup of coffee 12-20 kr. (with milk, 'melange'; with more coffee than milk, 'Capuziner'; with more milk, 'mehr weiss'; cream, 'Obers' or 'Schmetten'); rolls 2 kr. each; waiter ('Zahlmarqueur') 2-3 kr. — *Ices* (20-30 kr.) to be had at most of the cafés.

Confectioners. Ices ('Gefrornes') of every kind ('Ribisel', currant; 'Weinscharl', barberry; 'Dierndln', cherry; 'Agras', gooseberry; 'Marillen', apricot; 'Schmankerl' resembles vanilla-ice). **Demel*, I. Kohlmarkt 18; **Gerstner*, I. Kärntner-Str. 12 (bonbons, etc.); **Pischinger*, I. Kärntner-Str. 42; **Schelle*, I. Kärntner-Ring 53; **Ehrlich*, I. Rothenthurm-Str. 22; *Lehmann*, I. Singer-Str. 1; *Gfrorner*, I. Kolowrat-Ring 14 and Tuchlauben 23; *Ullmann's Söhne*, Sechshaus, Haupt-Str. 19. Chocolate: *Jordan & Timaeus*, Freisingergasse 6; *Cabos*, I. Kärntner-Str. 27, etc.

Cabs (to and from the railway-stations, see p. 1). Ordinary fares from 6 a.m. (Oct. to April 30th, from 7 a.m.) to 11 p.m. (at night one-half more). One-horse cab ('Comfortable') holds 1-3 pers.; two-horse ('Fiaker') 1-4 persons. Driver expects small fee extra.

	One-h. fl. kr.	Two-h. fl. kr.
In the interior of the city	— 40	— 60
From the inner city to districts II-IV and VI-IX (including Aspang and the Franz-Josef Station)	— 60	— 90
From the inner city to district V, the Communal Baths on the Danube, Brigittenau, Ober-Döbling, Fünfhaus, Hernals, N. and N.W. Station, Staats-Bahnhof, S. or W. Station, Ottakring, Rudolfsheim, Sechshaus, Arsenal, Cattle Market, Währing, Weinhaus	— 80	1 20
To Unter-Döbling, Favoriten, Gaudenzdorf, W. Prater, Rotunda, Steamboat Quay in the Prater, Simmering	1 —	1 50
To Dornbach, Floridsdorf, Kaisermühlen, Ober- and Unter-Meidling, E. Prater to Krieau, Ottakring beyond the Wattgasse	1 20	1 80
To Grinzing, Hietzing, Penzing, Pötzleinsdorf, Schönbrunn	1 40	2 10
To Baumgarten, Central Cemetery, Freudenau, Hacking, Hetzendorf, Jedlesee, Kahlenbergerdorf, Lusthaus in the Prater, Neuwaldegg, Nussdorf, Unter-Sievering	1 60	2 40

Each cab is bound to contain a detailed *Distance Tariff*, with alphabetical list of starting-points; and all ordinary fares (including 10 min. waiting) are calculated on this basis. Waiting for more than 10 min. and return-drives are paid for by time (one-horse cab 20, two-horse 30 kr. each 1/4 hr.). An extra fee (one-horse cab 30, two-horse 40 kr.) is payable when the cab is ordered in advance and for all drives *from* railway-stations, steamboat-quays, theatres, or pleasure-resorts. Luggage carried outside, 30 or 40 kr. — Complaints should be lodged at the police-office or with the nearest policeman; forms for the purpose are to be found in the pocket containing the tariff or may be obtained from the driver. A definite arrangement beforehand for a drive of any length is recommended.

Omnibuses (English company) run from the inner city through the main streets of the outer quarters to Döbling, Hietzing, etc.; their central station is the Stephans-Platz. Charges, reckoned according to three zones: (1) as far as the Ring-Str., (2) to the former Linienwall, (3) to the suburbs. Trip through one zone 6, through two in succession 9, within the suburbs, including 'correspondance', 12 kr. *Express Omnibuses* (6-15, at night 10-20 kr.) also run every 5 or 10 min. between the chief railway-stations and between the Stephans-Platz and the railway-stations. Omnibuses and private carriages with two or four horses may be had for excursions or by the day. Travellers wishing to have an omnibus (3-4 fl.) to meet them at the railway-station on their arrival in Vienna should telegraph to the manager of the Omnibus Company, Stephans-Platz 8. — Stands: for the *Arsenal* (12 kr.), Stephans-Platz; *Central Cemetery* (20 kr.), I. Wollzeile 37; *Döbling* (in 1/2 hr., 12 kr.), I. Am Hof and Matzleinsdorfer-Linie; *Dornbach* (3/4 hr., 20 kr.), I. Am Hof; *Gersthof* (20 kr.), I. Freiung; *Grinzing* (3/4 hr., 20 kr.), I. Am Hof; *Hernals* (12 kr.), I. Am Hof, II. Praterstern; *Hietzing* (and *Neu-Penzing, Schönbrunn;* 12 kr., after 10 p.m. 20 kr.), I. Neuer Markt, Peters-Platz, Stephans-Platz; *Meidling*, Stephans-Platz (12 kr.), II. Praterstern (15 kr.); *Neu-Penzing*, see *Hietzing; Neu-Waldegg* (1 hr., 20 kr.), I. Am Hof; *Ottakring* (12 kr.), I. Am Hof; *Penzing* (1/2 hr., 20 kr.), I. Neuer Markt, II. Praterstern; *Schönbrunn* (same as Hietzing); *Sievering* (25 kr.), I. Am Hof; *Währing* and *Cottage-Verein* (12 kr.), I. Wipplinger-Strasse. The omnibuses begin running at 6 a.m. (in winter 7 a.m.), and cease at 10 p.m. (in winter 9 p.m.). Smoking-coupés are provided in the older vehicles; but in the newer omnibuses, built like tramway-cars, smoking is allowed only on the platform.

Tramway round the interior of the city, by the Ring-Strasse and the Franz-Josef-Quai (7 kr.); also across the Aspern-Brücke, to the Praterstern (N. and N.W. Railway Stations), and thence in one direction to the Communal Baths and in another to the Lagerhaus (Rotunda). Also to Döbling, Währing, Weinhaus, Dornbach (Hernals), Penzing-Hietzing (Rudolfsheim), Himberger-Str. (Favoriten), S. Railway Station (in summer only), Simme-

ring (Central Cemetery). The fares on week-days (except on the Ring-Str. cars) are calculated on the *Zone System:* 1st zone 5, 2nd, 7 kr.; for the entire tramway-system (excluding Dornbach, Penzing-Hietzing, and Central Cemetery) 10 kr., including all the necessary changes of cars. On Sun. and holidays, each section 10 kr. (to the Central Cemetery 20 kr.). — If the car does not go direct to the passenger's destination, he may obtain a 'correspondance' ticket, entitling him to change cars within an hour. The conductor will indicate the points where the routes cross each other. A blue lamp on a car signifies that it is the last for the day on that route. — The cars of the *New Tramway Company* ply on the *Gürtel-Strasse*, outside the former Lines, from the Meidling Station to Döbling every 7 min. (10 kr.). Branch-lines diverge from the Mariahilfer-Linie to Ottakring; from the Westbahn-Linie to Baumgarten and Hütteldorf; also from the Opern-Ring to the Meidling Station, on the one side, and on the other to the Gürtel-Str. in connection with the steam-tramway to Wiener-Neudorf (see below); and from the Schotten-Ring to Nussdorf, the Kahlenbergbahn, and to Ober-Döbling.

Steam Tramways. 1. From the Stefanie-Brücke (Pl. II.; C, D, 2) to the Marchfeld, through *Floridsdorf* (p. 263), forking to *Stammersdorf*, and to *Aspern*, *Essling* (p. 319), and *Gross-Enzersdorf*. — 2. From the Schönbrunner-Linie (Pl. I; C, D, 6) to *Schönbrunn*, *Hietzing*, *Lainz*, *Speising*, *Mauer*, *Kalksburg*, *Rodaun*, *Perchtoldsdorf*, *Brunn*, *Maria-Enzersdorf*, and *Mödling* (with a short branch from Hietzing to *St. Veit*). — 3. From the Matzleinsdorf Viaduct to *Meidling* and *Wiener-Neudorf* (E. of Mödling). — 4. From the Sternwarten-Str. (Pl. I; D, 2) to the *Nussdorfer-Linie* and *Nussdorf (Zahnradbahnhof)*, with a branch in summer from Grinzinger-Str. to *Heiligenstadt*. — 5. From the Westbahn-Linie (Pl. 1; C, 5) to *Breitensee* and *Hütteldorf*.

Loop Line from the *Praterstern* (with stations at *Haupt-Zollamt*, *Rennweg*, *Arsenal*, *Favoriten*) to *Meidling*, where it joins the Südbahn; then, diverging again, it runs by *Hetzendorf*, *Speising*, *Lainz*, and *St. Veit*, to *Baumgarten* and to *Hütteldorf-Hacking* on the Westbahn.

Steamboats. Office on the Danube Canal, beyond the Radetzky Bridge, Dampfschiff-Str. 2 (Pl. II, E, F, 2; p. 63). As the larger steamers cannot enter the canal, passengers are conveyed to them by small steamboats. Those for Linz (R. 4) start from the Stefanie Bridge, by the Franz-Josef-Quai (whence the local boats to Nussdorf and Kahlenbergerdorf also start); those for Budapest (R. 56) from a quay near the steamboat-offices.

Post Office (Pl. II; D, 3), Postgasse 10, open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Branch-offices in the Inner City: Habsburgergasse 9, Seilerstätte 22, Wipplinger-Str. 8, Esslinggasse 4, Maximilian-Str. 4, Minoriten-Platz 9, Nibelungengasse 6 (Schiller-Platz), Schotten-Ring 16, Börsen-Platz 4, in the Rathhaus and the Reichsraths-Gebäude. Letter to any part of Vienna 3, to Austria or Germany 5, to any other country in the Postal Union, 10 kr.; post-card 2 or 5 kr. — There are also several *Pneumatic Post Offices:* in the inner town, Fleischmarkt 19, Kärntner-Ring 3, and at the four last-named branch post-offices (letter 20 kr., card 10 kr., card with prepaid answer 20 kr.). The ordinary letter-boxes are painted yellow; those for the pneumatic post (smaller) are painted red. Postage-stamps and post-cards may be bought at any tobacconist's.

Telegraph. *Central Office* (Pl. II; B, 2), Börsen-Platz 1. Also many branch-offices. Telegrams are sent from all the branch post-offices.

Telephone. Public stations at Börsen-Platz 1, the Effekten- and Frucht-Börse, the Reichsraths-Gebäude, Fleischmarkt 19, Kärntner-Ring 3, Wollzeile 16, II. Prater-Str. 34, IV. Neumanngasse 3, VI. Siebensterngasse 13; also at Döbling, Ottakring, Währing, Hernals, Liesing, etc. (at the post-offices), and at all railway-stations. Use of wire for 5 min. 20 kr. — Customers of the larger hotels and cafés may generally use the telephone at these establishments free of charge.

Police Office (Pl. II; B, 1), Schotten-Ring 18 (night-entrance by the Hohenstaufengasse). District Offices in the outer quarters.

Theatres. Performances usually begin at 7 o'clock. Fee of 30 kr.-1 fl. for booking seats beforehand. Charge for each article left in the cloak-

room 10 kr.) Imperial Theatres (usually closed in June and July or August): *Opera (Pl. II, C, 4; p. 53), for operas and ballet only; front row of boxes 5, second row 4, third row 3 fl.; stalls (parquet), first row 5, second to fourth rows 4, fifth to ninth 3½ fl., etc.; pit (parterre) 2½-3 fl., according to row (charges one-half higher for Italian operas). Seats may be booked one day beforehand, 2-5; parquet seats also on the day of the performance 9-12. — *Hofburg Theatre (Pl. II, B, 3; p. 28), for tragedy, comedy, and classical dramas; stalls and front row of boxes 6, other rows of boxes 2½-4½, parquet 3-5, pit 2½-3, third gallery 2½, fourth gallery 1½, admission to stand in pit 1 fl., etc. Booking-office open one day beforehand, 1.30-5. — Private Theatres: *Deutsches Volkstheater (Pl. II, A, 4; p. 29), for dramas, comedies, popular pieces; stalls 2¼, pit 1½-2, balcony 1-2 fl., etc. — Theater an der Wien (Pl. II, B, 5; p. 66), for dramas, comedies, operettas, etc.; boxes 5, orchestra-stalls or dress-circle 3, parquet 2½ fl. — Karl Theater, in the Leopoldstadt (Pl. II; E, 1, 2), for farces and operettas; best boxes 3-5, parquet, etc., 1½-2, gallery 30 kr.-1½ fl. — Josefstadt Theatre (Pl. I, D, 4; p. 67), popular plays and farces; boxes 2-3, stalls 2, pit 1½ fl. — Raimund Theater (Pl. I, C, 5; p. 66), for popular pieces, comedies, and dramas; parterre 80 kr.-1 fl. 80 kr., first gallery 60 kr.-2 fl., second 30 kr.-1 fl. — In winter popular performances are given on Sunday afternoons at reduced prices. Tickets for successful pieces are largely bought up by speculators. Tickets for all the theatres are sold by *Albin Förstl*, Bellaria-Str. 4; and for the last-mentioned four private theatres also at the *Bazar*, I. Rotheuthurm-Str. 16, from 9 to 5. Those who make a long stay in Vienna should get Gutman's (Operngasse) guide to the theatres ('Logen- und Sitzeinteilung sämtlicher Theater'; 50 kr.). — *Summer Theatres:* Jantsch's Volks-Theater, in the Prater (Pl. I, G, 3; p. 72), seats 80 kr.-2½ fl. Volks-Theater, at XIV. Rudolfsheim, Arnsteingasse 31, seat 1½ fl. — Prince Sulkowski's Private Theatre (for dramatic students), V. Matzleinsdorfer-Str. 49 (50-70 kr.).

Music Halls (with restaurants). **Ronacher's Etablissement* (Pl. II, D, 4; p. 21), I. Seilerstätte 9, seat in the parquet (unreserved), 1 fl.; *Pertl's Orpheum* (Pl. II; A, 1), IX. Wasagasse 33 (closed in summer); *Sommer-Orpheum*, at the Third Café in the Prater (p. 71).

Concerts (usually good military bands). At the **Rotunda of the Horticultural Society* (Pl. II; D, 4), Weihburggasse 29, every evening in summer; in the **Cursalon*, in the Stadt-Park (p. 59), on Sun. and Thurs. in winter; at the *Restaurant in the Volksgarten* (p. 19), every afternoon in summer (10 kr., Sun. 50 kr.), on Sun. and holidays in winter; at the *Three Cafés* in the Prater (p. 71), every afternoon in summer (free); at the *Thiergarten* (p. 71); at the *Hôtel Kahlenberg* (p. 74), every Sun. in summer, and also on Thurs. in good weather. Also at *Weigl's Dreherpark*, in the XII. district; *Hopfner's Casino* (formerly Dommayer's), **Tucher's Etablissement*, both at XIII. Hietzing (p. 73); the *Restaurant in the Türkenschanz Park* (p. 71); *Bockkeller* at Nussdorf (p. 71); *Zur Güldnen Waldschnepfe* at Dornbach (p. 76; Viennese specialties); *Casino in the Baumgartner Schlosspark; Hohe Warte, Zögernitz's Casino, Schwarzer Adler*, all in Ober-Döbling (p. 71), etc. — Popular Concerts (military band) in the Rathhaus-Park (p. 26) in summer, on Mon. and Thurs. at 5.30 p.m. — Concerts of Classical Music in winter in the rooms of the Musikverein, or in those of the piano-manufacturers *Bösendorfer*, I. Herrengasse 6; *Ehrbar*, IV. Mühlgasse 6; and *Heitzmann & Son*, I. Graben 15.

Church Music. At 10 a.m. on Sun. in the *Votive Church* (p. 25) and the *Altlerchenfeld Church* (p. 66); at 11 a.m. in *St. Stephen's Church* (p. 14), the *Hofburg Kapelle* (p. 17), the *Augustinian Church* (p. 19), and the *Karls-Kirche* (p. 64).

Popular Festivals. During the Carnival public *Masked Balls* take place in the Sofien Saloons (p. 8), the Flower Saloons (p. 59), and Schwender's Colosseum, XIV. Schönbrunner-Str. 1 (terminus of the tramway from the Ring-Str. to Penzing-Hietzing), etc. — More select *Assemblies* ('Redouts'; adm. only by invitation-card) are held in the Opera House (p. 53) and the Rathhaus (p. 26); and the great *'Gschnass-Ball'* or artists' ball (adm. 10 fl.; fancy costume imperative) in the Künstlerhaus (p. 58). — Festivals in the Prater, see pp. 71, 72. — On St. Leopold's Day (Nov. 15th)

Klosterneuburg (p. 75) is a favourite resort, and the St. Leopold's Chapel is thrown open to the public.

Baths (fee 10-15 kr.). I. District (inner city): **Centralbad*, Weihburggasse 20, in three departments: 1st, vapour (1 fl. 20 to 3 fl.), plunge (1-2 fl.), and shower-baths (60 kr.); 2nd, hydropathy (80 kr.) and massage (1½ fl.); 3rd, medical baths. Hours 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. — *Kaiserbad* (Pl. II; C, 1), Franz-Josef-Quai, near the Schotten-Ring, bath 35-80 kr. (also hydropathy and massage). — II. District: *Leopoldsbad*, Obere Donau-Str. 45; **Dianabad* (Pl. II; D, 2), Obere Donau-Str. 93 (steam-launch from Franz-Josef-Quai), 30 kr.-1 fl. 80 kr., swimming-baths in summer for ladies and gentlemen (40 kr.). **Römisches Bad*, Kleine Stadtgutgasse 9, opposite the N. Station (Pl. I; F, 3). — III. District: *Sofienbad* (Pl. II; F, 3), Marxergasse 13, 9 to 12 o'clock ladies only. — **Josefsbad*, Sophienbrücken-Str. 12; electric baths, massage, hydropathy, vapour. — *Beatrix-Bad*, Linke Bahngasse 5, with swimming-bath (ladies only 9-12). — IV. District: **Florabad*, Floragasse 7. — V. District: **Margarethen-Bad* (Pl. I; E, 5), Wildemanngasse 5; bath 80 kr. to 1 fl. 20 kr. — VI. District: **Esterhazy-Bad*, Gumpendorfer-Str. 59; **Russian Vapour Bath*, Liniengasse 5. — VII. District: *Marienbad*, Schottenfeldgasse 94. — **River Baths.** **Communal Baths* on the right bank of the Danube, above the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke (Pl. I, G, 2; p. 72), 1st class bath 1 fl., plunge 10-30 kr. — **Military Swimming School & Baths* (Pl. I; J, 4), on the right bank, below the Rudolf Bridge; *Holzer's River Baths*, on the left bank; *Concordiabad*, in the Danube Canal, above the Stefanie-Brücke. *Baths* at *Ober-Döbling*, Haupt-Str. 70, in a shady park (also warm baths); at *Heiligenstadt* (Curpark), Grinzinger-Str. 28; at *Meidling*, Matzleinsdorfer-Str. 22, 24 (mineral); at *Nussdorf*, Haupt-Str. 8, etc.

Medical Advice gratis at the *Allgemeine Poliklinik*, IX. Schwarzspanier-Str. 12, and at the *Mariahilfer Ambulatorium*, VI. Esterhazygasse 31. Surgical cases are well attended to at *Dr. Eder's Private Establishment*, VIII. Langegasse 53. — DENTISTS: *Hillischer* I. Kärtner-Str. 12; *Von Metnitz*, I. Am Hof 11; *Fischer-Colbrie*, I. Kohlmarkt 11.

Commissionnaires *(Dienstmänner)*. Charge for an errand within a district (Bezirk) 10 kr. (incl. 22 lbs. of luggage); into an adjoining district 20 kr.; into each additional district 15 kr.; for luggage over 22 and under 55 lbs. these charges are doubled; for carrying luggage under 22 lbs. to a railway-station, in the same district 15, into another district 30-40 kr. Double fees at night (9-7 in summer, 8-8 in winter). The commissionnaires are all numbered, and are bound to carry a tariff of charges, which should be consulted in doubtful cases.

Shops. The best shops are in the Kohlmarkt, Graben, Kärntner-Str., Ring-Str., and Stephans-Platz; while the Mariahilfer-Str. contains numerous warehouses. Exhibition of Vienna industries at the Museum of Art and Industry (p. 61). Leather-wares and fancy-goods sold by *Aug. Klein*, I. Graben 20; *Pachhofer*, I. Kärntner-Str. 39; *Rodeck*, I. Kohlmarkt 7; *F. Hiess & Sons*, I. Kärntner-Str. 25; *Weidman*, I. Babenberger-Str. 7; *Sirk*, I. Kärntner-Ring 55; *Palais Royal* and *Vienna Louvre*, I. Kärntner-Str.; *Kl. Schittenhelm's Sons*, I. Kärntner-Str. 28. — Carpets: *Haas & Sons*, I. Stock im Eisen 6; *Backhausen*, I. Opern-Ring 1. Oriental carpets and embroidery: *Generich & Orendi*, I. Sonnenfelsgasse 2; *Zacchiri*, I. Kärntner-Str. 45; *Jac. Adutt*, I. Fleischmarkt 7. — Jewellery and plate: *Klinkosch*, I. Kohlmarkt 22; *Mayer Sons*, I. Stock im Eisen 7; *Rozet & Fischmeister*, I. Kohlmarkt 11; *Hauptmann & Co.*, I. Kohlmarkt 3; *Hofstätter*, I. Kohlmarkt 7; *Brandeis*, I. Singer-Str. 31; *Goldschmidt Sons*, I. Goldschmiedgasse 3 and Graben 31. — Electro-plate: *Christofle & Co.*, I. Opern-Ring 5; Depôt of the *Berndorf Manufactory of Metallic Wares*, I. Wollzeile 12. — Meerschaum: *Hiess & Sons*, I. Kärntner-Str. 25; *C. Hiess*, I. Graben 11. — Crystal wares: *Lobmeyr*, I. Kärntner-Str. 11; *Bakalowits Sons*, I. Hoher Markt 5; *Schreiber*, I. Tegetthoff-Str. 3; *Count Harrach's Depôt*, I. Freiung 3; *Wallisch*, I. Johannesgasse 3. — Porcelain: *Wahliss*, I. Kärntner-Str. 17; *Haas & Czizek*, I. Kärntner-Str. 5; *Rädler*, VII. Breitegasse 26 (portraits on porcelain). — Galvanoplastic works of art: *C. Haas*, VII. Westbahn-Str. 21. — Works of Art (ancient and modern pictures):

E. Hirschler & Co., I. Graben 14. — Photographs: *Kramer*, I. Graben 7; *Czihak*, I. Graben 22; *Artaria*, I. Kohlmarkt 9; *Heck*, I. Kärntner-Ring 12. — Bohemian garnet-wares: *Kersch*, I. Graben 16. — Bootmaker: *L. Hahn*, I. Bognergasse 1. — Tailors: *C. M. Frank*, I. Graben 12 (fashionable, with corresponding prices); *Rothberger*, I. Stephans-Platz 9 (ready-made clothing); *Grünbaum*, I. Graben 26. — Outfitters: *Jägermayer*, I. Kärntner-Str. 38; *Malowan & Franz*, I. Tuchlauben 7 and Opern-Ring 23; *Riedel & Beutel*, I. Stephans-Platz 9; *Trettenhahn*, I. Weihburggasse 4; *Schostal & Härtlein*, I. Kärntner-Str. 13; *Weidler & Budie*, I. Tuchlauben 13; *Bollarth* (Bohem. lace), I. Graben 29; *Steinbühler*, I. Freiung 6. — Ladies' Outfitters and Costumiers: *Dürr*, I. Kärntner-Str. 16 and Graben 20; *F. Uzel & Mme. Alexandrine*, I. Maysedergasse 1; *Jungmann & Nephew*, Albrechts-Platz 3; *Zwieback*, Equitable Assurance Co.'s building (p. 16); *Binder*, I. Jasomirgottgasse; *Grünzweig*, I. Wipplinger-Str. 12; *Elsinger & Sons*, VII. Mariahilfer-Str. 60; *Tomasi*, VII. Kirchengasse 28. — Umbrellas: *Schaller*, I. Bognergasse 15 and Weihburggasse 31; *F. Huber*, I. Kohlmarkt 8 and Rothenthurm-Str. 11; *B. Huber*, IX. Währinger-Str. 17. — Perfumery: *Zeno*, I. Graben 7; *Calderara & Bankmann*, I. Graben 18; *Filz*, I. Graben 13; *J. M. Farina*, I. Kohlmarkt 22; *G. Steinmetz*, I. Bauernmarkt 1; *K. Steinmetz*, I. Stephans-Platz 6. — Gloves: *Jaquemar*, I. Herrengasse 6; *Zacharias*, I. Spiegelgasse 2, Tuchlauben 18, and Kohlmarkt 11; *Adam's Son*, IV. Wieden, Haupt-Str. 14; *Schubert*, IV. Wieden, Paniglgasse 22. — Hatters. For gentlemen: *Habig*, I. Kärntner-Str. 51, and IV. Haupt-Str. 29; *Pless*, I. Graben 31; *Skrivan*, I. Graben 30. For ladies: *Galimberti*, I. Seilergasse 7, and VI. Mariahilfer-Str. 33; *Demelbauer*, I. Singer-Str. 7; *Wopalensky*, I. Kohlmarkt 3.

Tobacco and Cigars. The sale of tobacco is a government-monopoly in Austria, the retail depots being known as 'Tabak-Trafiken'. Among the favourite kinds of cigars are Virginias (about 5½ kr.; very strong), Britannicas (7 kr.), Trabuccos (8 kr.), and Regalitas (9 kr.). Havanna cigars may be obtained at I. Kärntner-Str. 3.

Money Changers. *Union Bank*, I. Graben 13; *Escompte-Gesellschaft*, I. Kärntner-Str. 7; *Anglo-Austrian Bank*, I. Heidenschuss 3; *Lombarden-Bank*, I. Kärntner-Str. 10; *Epstein*, I. Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 3; *Völcker & Co.*, I. Teinfalt-Str. 3; *Verkehrsbank*, I. Wipplinger-Str. 28.

Markets. The markets of Vienna deserve a visit in the forenoon. Excellent fruit in the *Fruit Market* (in the Hof and at the Elizabeth-Brücke, IV. Wieden, p. 64). Many varieties of fish at the *Fish Market* on the Franz-Josef-Quai (Fridays): *e.g.* the Fogasch caught in the Plattensee (p. 385); Huchen, a kind of trout; Schill; Sterling, resembling sturgeon; Zander, a kind of perch, etc. — The spacious *Central-Markthalle* (Pl. II; E, 4), III. Landstrasse, opposite the Stubenthor bridge, is worthy of a visit. — *Horse Market* (*'Wiener Tattersall'*), II. Schüttel-Str. 54 (Pl. I; G, 4).

The **Auskunfts-Bureau**, or inquiry-office, of the *Verein für Stadtinteressen*, I. Kohlmarkt 7 (open daily 9-1 and 3-6; closed on Sun. and holidays; no fees), gives information and help to strangers. — The *Wiener Wohnungs-Zeitung*, I. Wallfischgasse 8, is of use in finding apartments. — **Tourist Offices.** *Cook & Son*, I. Stephans-Platz 2; *Gaze & Son* (agents *Schenker & Co.*), I. Schotten-Ring 3; *G. Schrökl's Widow*, I. Kolowrat-Ring 9. — *Ticket Office of the Hungarian Railways*, I. Kärutner-Ring 9.

Public Lectures (gratis; tickets on previous application) are delivered in winter on Wed. in the hall of the Society of Engineers, and at the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Knowledge in the Akademische Gymnasium; on Thurs. in the Museum of Art and Industry; and on Sun. in the Zootomical Institute.

Collections. Admission to the Imperial Collections (Nat. Hist. Museum, Art-History Museum, and Army Museum) free. Fees are prohibited. Articles left in cloak-room 10 kr. each. In private collections a fee of 30-50 kr. to the attendant is customary. Several of the collections mentioned below, when closed to the public, are shown to strangers on payment of a fee.

Diary. The accompanying table (pp. 10 & 11) shows the days and hours when the various collections, etc., are open.

	Sun. and holidays	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
**Academy of Art:*				
Casts (p. 54)	—	9-1	9-1	9-1
Picture Gallery (p. 54)	10-1	—	—	—
Library (p. 54)	—	3-6	3-6	3-6
Agricultural Collections (p. 25)	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12
**Albertina* (p. 20)	—	9-12	—	—
**Arsenal* (Army Museum; p. 65)	—	—	10-2	—
Beethoven Collection (at Heiligenstadt; p. 71)	10-4	10-4	10-4	10-4
Blind Asylum (p. 67)	—	—	—	—
Deaf & Dumb Asylum (p. 64)	—	—	—	—
Geological Institution (p. 63)	9-12	9-12 & 1-4	9-12 & 1-4	9-12 & 1-4
Handels-Museum (p. 25)	9-1	—	10-4	10-4
Hofburg (p. 16)	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6
**Imperial Library* (p. 18)	—	9-4	9-4	9-4
Imperial Stables (p. 53)	—	1-3	1-3	1-3
Municipal Library (p. 27)	—	9-1	9-7	9-1
Museum of Anatomy (p. 68)	—	—	—	—
**Museum of Art & Industry:*				
Collections (p. 60)	9-1	—	9-4	9-4
Library (p. 61)	9-1	—	9-2	9-2
***Museum of Art-History* (p. 33)	9-1	10-3	—	10-3
Museum of Hist. of Vienna (p. 27)	9-1	—	9-2	—
Museum of Industrial Hygiene	10-2	—	10-4	10-4
Museum of Industrial Technology (p. 68)	9-12	10-4	10-4	—
**Museum of Natural History* (p. 30)	9-1	—	10-3	—
Museum of Pathology (p. 68)	—	—	—	—
Museum, Postal (p. 72)	—	—	—	9-6
Musikverein (p. 58)	—	9-5	9-5	9-5
Picture Gallery, Czernin (p. 67)	—	10-2	—	—
**Picture Gallery, Harrach* (p. 23)	—	10-4	—	10-4
***Picture Gallery, Imperial* (p. 43)	9-1	10-3	—	10-3
**Picture Gallery, Liechtenstein* (p. 68)	2-4	9-4	9-4	9-4
Picture Gallery, Schönborn (p. 24)	—	9-3	—	9-3
Printing Office, Govt. (p. 63)	—	—	—	—
**Rathhaus* (p. 26)	—	2-6	2-6	2-6
**Reichsraths-Gebäude* (p. 29)	9-1	10-5	—	10-5
Technical School (p. 64)	—	forenoon	forenoon	forenoon
Technology, Cabinet of (p. 64)	10-12	—	—	—
University (p. 26)	10-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
University Library (p. 26)	9-12	9-5	9-5	9-5
Vivarium (p. 71)	9-6	9-6	9-6	9-6

Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Admission free except when otherwise stated.
9-1	9-1	—	Also Sat. in winter, 5-7.
—	—	10-1	At other times on application (ring at gallery-door; fee).
3-6	3-6	9-1	In winter daily, except Sun. & Sat., 3-7. Closed Aug. & Sept.
10-12	10-12	10-12	On application.
9-12	—	—	Other days on application.
10-2	—	1-5	In winter on Thurs. only, 10-2. Artillery Workshops only on War Office order.
10-4	10-4	10-4	On application; 30 kr., on Sun. and Thurs. afternoons, 20 kr.
10-12	—	—	Closed in August. Other times on application.
—	—	10-12	Closed in Aug. & Sept.
9-12 & 1-4	9-12 & 1-4	9-12 & 1-4	
10-4	10-4	10-4	30 kr.; Sun. 10 kr., Frid. 1 fl.
3-6	3-6	3-6	
9-4	9-4	9-4	MSS. 9-2. Closed Aug. 1st-Sept. 15th.
1-3	1-3	1-3	Tickets to be applied for daily 10-12.
9-1	9-7	9-1	
—	—	10-12	For gentlemen only.
9-4	9-4	9-4	30 kr. on Tues. & Wed. Rainer Papyrus,
9-2	9-2	9-2	Mon. & Frid., 2-5. In winter 9-1 and 6-8.30.
1-5	10-3	—	Closed on Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, Christmas Day, and Corpus Christi.
9-2	—	—	Tickets on other days 1 fl., from the director.
10-4	—	10-4	At I. Reichsrath-Str. 23.
10-4	10-4	—	20 kr.; free on Monday.
10-3	—	10-3	1 fl. on Tuesday.
—	—	11-1	Tickets from the director obtained Thurs., 11-12.
—	—	9-6	In summer only.
9-5	9-5	9-5	Fee 20 kr.
10-2	—	—	Closed in winter.
—	—	10-4	Closed Nov. 1st-April 30th.
1-5	10-3	—	Closed on Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, Christmas Day, and Corpus Christi.
9-4	9-4	—	In winter on special application only.
—	9-3	—	Closed Nov. 1st-May 31st.
—	10	—	
2-6	2-6	2-6	Fee; entrance by portal in the Lichtenfels-Str.
—	10-5	—	20 kr.; 3-5 pers. 50 kr.; apply to portier under the approach.
forenoon	forenoon	forenoon	Keeper in the 1st court, left corner.
—	—	—	
1-4	1-4	1-4	Fee.
9-5	9-5	9-5	In winter on week-days 9-1 and 5-8.
9-6	9-6	9-6	30 kr.; from 11-2, 60 kr.

Exhibitions. In addition to the collections, etc., mentioned in the preceding table there are a number of exhibitions which are open every day, including Sundays, *viz.*: —

Exhibition of Exports, Wollzeile 37, week-days 9-4, Sun. 9-12.

Pictures (modern), *Permanent Exhibition* in the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 58), daily 9-5, in winter 9-4 (50 kr., Sun. afternoon 20 kr.). An international exhibition takes place every fourth year. — *Permanent Exhibition* of the *Kunstverein*, Tuchlauben 8, week-days 9-5, Sun. & holidays 9-7, in winter 9-4 (adm. 50 kr.). — *Miethke's Permanent Exhibition of Art*, Neuer Markt 13, daily, 9-6 (30 kr.).

Embassies and Consulates. British Ambassador, *Sir E. J. Monson*, III. Metternichgasse 6; Consul General, *Mr. P. von Schoetler*, Schwarzenberg-Str. 3; Consul, *Mr. Moriz Feldscharek*. — American Ambassador, *Bartlett Tripp, Esq.*, IV. Schwindgasse 4; Consul General, *Mr. Max Judd*, IX. Wasagasse 2 (10-2); Vice-Consul General, *Mr. D. B. Mason*, at Unter-Sievering No. 81.

English Church Service at the Chapel of the British Embassy (*Christ Church*) at 11 a.m.; *Rev. William H. Hechler*, Chaplain to the Embassy, I. Elisabeth-Str. 14. — **Presbyterian Church Service** (Brit.-Amer.), Eschenbachgasse 9, Sun. at 11 a.m. from 1st Sept. to 31st May; *Rev. F. Gordon, M. A.*, to be met with on week-days 10-1 at Landesgerichts-Str. 12 (see below).

Anglo-American Vienna Medical Association, and *English Library*, I. Landesgerichts-Str. 12 (open on week-days, from 1st Sept. to 31st May 10-1, from 1st June to 31st Augnst 1-2 p.m.). — *Home for British Governesses*, I. Weihburggasse 16.

PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS, when time is limited: St. Stephen's Church (p. 14); Ring-Strasse (p. 25); Imperial Museums (pp. 30, 33); Liechtenstein Picture Gallery (p. 68); Kärntner-Str. (p. 21); Graben and Kohlmarkt (p. 16); Michaeler-Platz and Imperial Palace (p. 16); the Prater (p. 71); Schönbrunn (p. 72); Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg (p. 74).

Vienna (436 ft.), the capital of the Empire of Austria, and residence of the emperor, lies in a plain surrounded by distant mountains, on the *Danube Canal*, the southern arm of the river, into which the *Wien* falls within the city. The city is divided into 19 districts ('Bezirke'): I. Interior of the city, II. Leopoldstadt, III. Landstrasse, IV. Wieden, V. Margarethen, VI. Mariahilf, VII. Neubau, VIII. Josefstadt, IX. Alsergrund, X. Favoriten, XI. Simmering, XII. Meidling, XIII. Hietzing, XIV. Rudolfsheim, XV. Fünfhaus, XVI. Ottakring, XVII. Hernals, XVIII. Währing, XIX. Döbling. According to the census of 1891 the interior of the city had a population of 67,029, the whole town 1,364,500 inhab., including 118,000 Jews and a garrison of 22,651 soldiers.

Vienna was originally the ancient Celtic settlement of *Vindomna* or *Vindomina* (old Celtic *Vindóbona*), which the Romans seized and fortified about A. D. 14. Marcus Aurelius died here in 180. By the end of the third century the settlement had become a municipium or town, and the seat of the Roman civil and military government, and it continued to flourish until the invasion of the Avars about 588. From that date the Roman Vindobona disappears from history until 791, when Charlemagne conquered the Avars and made the tract between the Enns and the Wiener Wald the boundary of his empire. From the time of Emp. Otho II. (973-983) the fief of Austria (the 'Eastern Mark') was held by the *Babenbergers*, who exchanged their title of 'Markgraf', or count of the Mark, for that of duke in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa (12th cent.). The first mention of *Viennis* occurs in a charter of 1030; in 1137 it is spoken of as *Viennensis Locus;* and in 1156 it became the residence of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott. During the Crusades Vienna increased so rapidly, owing to the traffic which flowed through it, that when the Babenbergers had become extinct, and Ottokar of Bohemia occupied the country (1251-

1276), those fortifications were probably marked out which formed the boundary of the inner city down to 1857. Ottokar was defeated by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1276, and Vienna then became the seat of the Hapsburg dynasty. In 1365 Duke Rudolph IV. founded the University. In 1519 Emp. Maximilian I. entertained Wladislaw, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Sigismund, King of Poland, at Vienna, and on that occasion concluded the marriages of his children, through which Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary fell to the crown of Austria, giving rise to the saying: —

'*Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;*
Nam quae Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus'.

Vienna was twice besieged by the Turks, under Soliman II. from 22nd Sept. to 15th Oct., 1529, and under Mohammed IV., by the grand-vizier Kara Mustapha, from 14th July to 12th Sept., 1683. In the latter case they were defeated by John Sobieski, King of Poland, and Margrave Lewis of Baden with an allied army of Poles, Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, and Franks. In addition to its inner fortifications, *External Works* were constructed in 1704 as a protection against the incursions of the Hungarians under Francis Rakoczy. These, consisting of a rampart, 12 ft. high, and a fosse, were called the *Linien-Graben* and *Linien-Wall*, or the '*Lines*', but the Viennese afterwards generally applied the word to the eighteen exits from the city named after the suburbs adjoining them. After the disastrous battles of 1805 (Austerlitz) and 1809 (Wagram), Vienna was for a short period occupied by the French. The Congress of Vienna was held from 3rd Nov., 1814, to 9th June, 1815. The period of political reaction that followed the overthrow of Napoleon retarded also the material prosperity of the city. An insurrection in 1848 was repressed by the strong hand, but it led to the abdication of Emp. Ferdinand I., and a better condition of things dawned at the accession of Francis Joseph. The *Internal Fortifications*, consisting of rampart, fosse, and glacis, were levelled in pursuance of an imperial decree of 1857, and the space used for the erection of the *Ring-Strasse* (p. 25), a broad street encircling the interior of the city. The famous '*Compromise*' or agreement between Austria and Hungary in 1867 made Pest the capital of the E. or 'Transleithan' half of the empire and an alternative residence of the emperor, thenceforward known also as 'King of Hungary'; but Vienna obtained compensation for its loss of dignity as the sole capital of the empire in the immense increase of trade and commerce due to the regulation of the Danube in 1870-77, which provided a new channel for the river and removed all danger of floods. The international exhibition of 1873 and the introduction of admirable drinking-water by an aqueduct in 1870-73 contributed also to the prosperity and health of Vienna. Another great advance was made after 1890, since which date the Linien-Wall has been levelled and the outer districts incorporated with the city (p. 12), the huge Imperial Museum opened, and the new Burg-Theater and other theatres built. But Vienna still lags behind other great cities in such matters as the lighting of the streets and the means of communication, though an improvement in the latter is looked for from the construction of the loop-line (p. 6) and the regulation of the Wien.

The great Religious Houses and Abbeys of Austria formerly possessed and still hold much valuable property in Vienna. They own several of those huge edifices called *Höfe*, which contain inmates enough to people a small town. One of the largest is the *Schottenhof* (p. 24), once belonging to Scottish Benedictines, who were invited hither by Heinrich II. Jasomirgott in 1158, but afterwards gave place to German monks. Opposite to it, and nearly as large, is the *Mölkerhof*, owned by the Abbey of Melk (p. 90). The *Starhembergische Freihaus* in the suburb of Wieden contains upwards of 200 different dwellings, and the *Rothe Haus* in the Alsergrund is scarcely smaller.

Within the last few decades Vienna has acquired an importance as a seat of ART of which nothing in its previous history gave promise. It has, indeed, possessed an Academy of Art since the end of the 17th cent., but this institution had no share whatever in promoting the modern revival of art in Germany. The honour of inspiring Viennese paint-

ing with new life, and of introducing an elevated and monumental style, is chiefly due to *Karl Rahl* (d. 1865), who settled in Vienna after the revolution of 1848; and with his name we must couple that of *Führich*, Overbeck's associate, whose powers were not fully revealed till the closing years of his life (d. 1876). To the success of their efforts, however, various circumstances contributed. Thus, about the middle of the century, artistic work was much in demand in connection with the building of the Votive Church (by Ferstel), and of the Arsenal. A still greater stimulus to art has been given since 1860 by the extension of the city, the institution of admirable museums of art and industry, the erection of many great public buildings (Reichsraths-Gebäude, University, Rathhaus, Theatres), and the collection of pictures by enthusiastic amateurs. The chief modern exponent of Gothic architecture was *Fr. von Schmidt*; *Hansen* and *Hasenauer* also gained high repute; and *Semper's* influence has been beneficially exerted. In the province of sculpture *Zumbusch* and other masters were not natives of Vienna, but a healthy and vigorous Austrian school soon sprang up, directing its efforts chiefly to portraiture (*Kundmann*, *Tilgner*). Painters abound, their zeal being stimulated by their Hungarian rivals, and not a little by influences from Paris and Munich. The eminent *Hans Makart* (d. 1884), however, must be reckoned as a genuine product of Austrian soil.

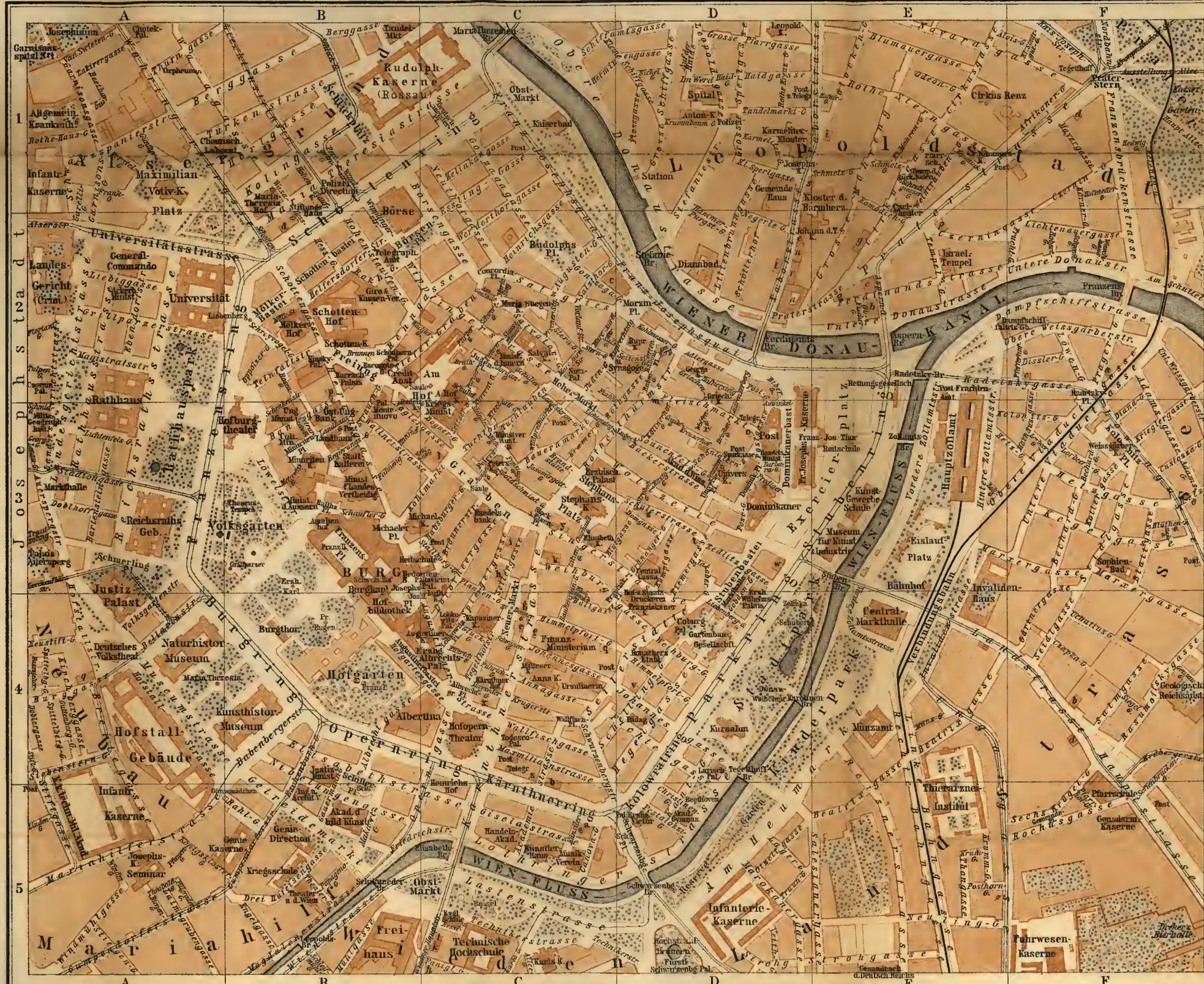
I. The Inner City and the Ring-Strasse.

a. *Church of St. Stephen. Graben. Kohlmarkt.*

The ***Church of St. Stephen** (Pl. II; C, 3), or Cathedral, the most important edifice in Vienna, was erected after conflagrations in 1258 and 1276, on the site of an earlier church dating from 1144-47. The W. façade, which retains Romanesque forms on the portal and towers, was begun immediately after the first fire. The choir, with three aisles, was not built until the following century, and was consecrated in 1340. Duke Rudolph IV. (1356-65) directed the architect, Meister Wenzla of Klosterneuburg, to prepare comprehensive plans for the remaining portions and he laid the foundation of the nave, and probably of the S. tower also, in 1359. The latter was completed in 1433, but the N. tower, begun in 1450, was left unfinished in 1519. Among the other architects of the church are Ulrich Helbling, Hans von Brachaditz, who completed the tower in 1433, and Hans Puchsbaum, who vaulted the nave in 1446. The church, which is in the form of a Latin cross, and is built of limestone, is 355 ft. long; the nave and aisles are of equal height (89 ft.) and nearly equal width (35 and 29 ft.). The rich groined vaulting is borne by 18 massive pillars, adorned with upwards of 100 statuettes. The roof is covered with coloured tiles. Since 1852 the cathedral has been thoroughly restored by L. Ernst (d. 1862), Fr. von Schmidt (d. 1891), and Herrmann.

Exterior. At the W. end are the Romanesque *Riesenthor*, or Giant's Door (opened only on occasions of great solemnity), the two towers called the *Heidenthürme* (210 ft. high), and a number of sculptures of the Romanesque era. On the S. side, adjoining the first entrance (Singerthor), is a tombstone said to be that of the Meistersänger Neithart Fuchs (14th cent.). Then follows the bay of the tower with the *Primthor*, in which are memorial tablets, with busts, by *Kundmann* (1894), of L. Ernst and Fr. von Schmidt (see p. 14). The *Choir* is surrounded by tombstones. In a recess

Plan II.



Geograph. Anstalt von

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 Meter

1: 11.500

0 ¼ ½ Engl. Mile

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

is a fresco of Hell by *Danhauser* (1827; restored in 1894 by *Groll*). The reliefs in stone, Christ taking leave of the Holy Women, Christ on the Mt. of Olives, and Bearing of the Cross, date from the 15th century. On the N. side is the *Pulpit* of the Franciscan monk *Capistranus* (1451); adjacent is the entrance to the catacombs (see below). The entrance to the bay of the (unfinished) N. tower (213 ft.) is named the *Adlerthor* (Eagle's Door), the second is the *Bischofsthor* (Bishop's Door).

Interior. The Adlerthor forms the entrance to the bay of the N. tower, to the left of which is the CHAPEL OF ST. BARBARA, containing a votive altar in memory of the escape of Emp. Francis Joseph in 1853 (p. 26). Next to this is the FRAUENCHOR (N. side choir), with a new altar designed by Schmidt and many monuments, including those of Duke Rudolph IV. and Catharine, his duchess. In the HAUPTCHOR (centre-choir), on the left, is the altar of St. John of Nepomuc; in the centre a high-altar of black marble, with an altar-piece of the Stoning of St. Stephen, by *Bock;* on the right the altar of St. Carlo Borromeo; richly-carved choir-stalls of the 15th century. In front of the steps to the vestry is a stone which closes the entrance to the old burial-vault of the sovereigns of Austria; but for the last 200 years the members of the imperial family have been interred in the church of the Capuchins (p. 20). The THEKLA CHOIR OR FRIEDRICHSCHOR contains the **Sarcophagus of Emp. Frederick III.* (d. 1493), by *Lerch*, completed in 1513, a most elaborate work in red and white marble, surrounded by 32 coats-of-arms; in 8 sections below are Scripture scenes; at the feet of the figure various animals. In front of the steps of the altar is a *Monumental Brass*, with three coats-of-arms, and a Latin inscription, recording that three town-councillors repose here who were executed by Leopold the Proud in 1408, on account of their adherence to their lawful prince, the infant Albert V. To the right of the emperor's tomb is a fine winged altar, brought in 1885 from the Neu-Kloster at Wiener-Neustadt (p. 178). — In the bay of the S. tower is a triumphal *Arch (50 ft. high) of red marble in the baroque style, by *Hellmer* (1894), commemorating the relief of Vienna from the Turkish besiegers in 1683; the numerous figures and reliefs in bronze and Carrara marble are explained by the inscription. Opposite is the CHAPEL OF ST. CATHARINE, which contains the tomb of Archbp. Milde (d. 1853) and a fine font of 1481. — The NAVE contains the **Pulpit*, executed in stone in 1512 by the architect *Pilgram;* on the front, four Fathers of the Church; under the stairs, the figure of the master, looking through a window; on the hand-rail, toads, lizards, and other animals. — On the N. wall, immediately to the W. of the entrance, and forming the termination of a former organ-choir, is the **Stone Figure of the Architect Jörg Oechsel* (beginning of 16th cent.), holding a rule and pair of compasses in his hand, and looking through a small window. — By the W. Portal is an equestrian statue, in marble, of Count Rüdiger von Starhemberg (d. 1701), the defender of Vienna against the Turks in 1683 (1893); on the N. side is the SAVOY OR LIECHTENSTEIN CHAPEL, with the tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736). Two of the stained-glass windows in the choir date from the 14-15th cent., the others are modern, by Geyling (three from designs by Führich). All the other windows of the church are also filled with stained glass. — Below the church are extensive CATACOMBS, consisting of three vaults, one below another, filled with bones and skulls. Visitors not now admitted.

The **Tower of St. Stephen's** (449 ft.), which affords an extensive view and a good survey of the battle-fields of Lobau, Wagram, and Essling, was erected in 1860-64 to replace the former tower, which had to be taken down owing to its unsafe condition. In the second stage hangs the huge bell. Tickets for the ascent (533 steps) obtained at the sacristan's office, Stephans-Platz 3 (20 kr.; on week-days only, 8-5).

On the N. side of the STEPHANS-PLATZ is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, erected in 1632-41; in the court is a tasteful fountain; in the chapel an altar-piece by Kupelwieser. Opposite, at the corner of the Brandstätte, is the handsome *Thonet'sche Haus.* — The S. continuation of the Stephans-Platz is called the *Stock-im-Eisen-Platz.*

No. 6, at the corner of Graben, is the richly-decorated house by Van der Nüll (1867; rococo style) of *Ph. Haas & Sons* (p. 8). — At the corner of the Graben and Kärntner Str., in front of the Equitable Assurance Office (built 1890), is the '*Stock im Eisen*', the stump of a larch, full of nails driven into it in accordance with an ancient national custom (not peculiar to Austria), on account of its supposed sanctity. The stump is secured with an iron hoop and a lock bearing the date 1575. It is said once to have marked the end of the Wiener Wald. — At the corner of the Stephans-Platz and the Singer-Str. rises the handsome house 'Zum Goldenen Becher', adorned with frescoes.

The GRABEN (Pl. II; C, 3), with its attractive shops (p. 8), the principal business-street in Vienna next to the Kärntner-Str. (p. 21), was the moat of the fortifications in the 12th cent., and the houses on the N. side occupy the site of the ancient wall. Its appearance has been entirely modernized within the last few decades.

On the right, No. 31, is the *Aziendahof*, in the Italian Renaissance style, by Hasenauer; then (No. 29) the *Trattnerhof* (1776) and (No. 21) the *First Austrian Savings Bank* (1836). To the left (No. 8) is the *New York Insurance Co.* The *Lechleitner'sche Haus*, or 'Grabenhof' (on the left, Nos. 14, 15), has a rich façade by Wagner and Thienemann (1876). — In the centre of the Graben rises the **Trinity Column** (Pl. II; C, 3), a confused group of figures among clouds, erected by order of Emp. Leopold I. in 1679, on the cessation of the plague. The figures of SS. Joseph and Leopold on the two *Fountains* are by J. M. Fischer (1804).

The Jungferngasse leads to the N.E. from the Graben to the Peters-Platz. The **Church of St. Peter** here (Pl. II; C, 3), with its handsome dome, was erected in 1702. It was restored in 1839-44 and again in 1890. Ceiling-paintings by *Rothmayer* and *Bibbiena*, and altar-pieces by *Altomonte*, *Kupelwieser*, and others.

The KOHLMARKT (Pl. II; B, C, 3), another busy street, leads from the end of the Graben to the left to the Burg. To the left, in the *Michaeler Platz*, is the **Church of St. Michael**, originally erected in the Transition style in 1219-21, with a Gothic choir and tower (1327), but greatly altered in the 17th century. Over the high-altar, the Fall of the Angels, in stucco. Many tombstones of the 16-18th centuries. Paintings by *Schnorr* and others. — The large *Fountain* in the middle of the square is by Hellmer (1895).

b. *The Imperial Hofburg.*

The imperial **Hofburg** (Pl. II; B, C, 3, 4), usually called the *Burg*, residence of the Austrian princes since the 13th cent., is an extensive, irregular pile, dating from different periods. To the N. is the *Reichskanzlei-Palast*, built in 1728 by *Fischer von Erlach*, with an admirable curved *Façade on the N.E., facing the Michaeler-Platz, erected in 1890-93 by *Ferd. Kirschner* from the old plans of Fischer von Erlach. This façade, occupying part of the site of the old Burg-Theater, is adorned with a fine iron gateway and a handsome central dome, flanked by two smaller domes. In niches below the latter are fountain-groups in marble, symbolizing *Naval Power, by R. Weyer (1895; to the E. or left), and Military Power, by Hellmer (1896; to the W. or right). In the centre of the vestibule,

between the Michaeler-Platz and the *Innere Burghof* or *Franzens-Platz*, is a large rotunda, with the staircases to the state-archives, the Obersthofmeister-Amt, or office of the major-domo, and the apartments of Emp. Francis Joseph (on the first floor).

At the entrance from the Michaeler-Platz are four Hercules groups: Fight with the Hydra, by *Hoffmann von Aspernburg*, Rescue of Hesione, by *Joh. Scherpe*, Deliverance of Prometheus, by *Jos. Lax*, and Fight with Cerberus, by *A. P. Wagner*. Over the entrance is an inscription (Franciscus Josephus I. vetus palatii opus a Carolo VI. inchoatum a Maria Theresia et Josepho II. continuatum perfecit. A.D. MDCCCXCIII); above which, in the attic story, is a group of Justice, Wisdom, and Strength, by *Joh. Benk.* — In the outer archways to the rotunda are two reliefs designed by *Kenner:* on the right, Departure of the Ruler to War, executed by *Otto König;* on the left, Victorious Return, by *Stefan Schwartz*. In the niches of the narrow cross-passages are four allegorical figures: to the right, Pietas Augusti by *H. Kalmsteiner*, and Fides Publica by *W. Seib;* to the left, Providentia Augusti by *Fr. Koch*, and Spes Publica by *W. David*. Beyond the rotunda are the mottoes of the various princes who have taken part in erecting the Burg. — At the entrances from the Franzens-Platz and from the Schauflergasse (on the N.W.) are four Hercules groups by *Matthielli* (Antæus, Busiris, at the former; Nemean Lion, Cretan Bull, at the latter).

In the centre of the Franzens-Platz rises the **Monument of Emp. Francis II.** (d. 1835), in bronze, by *Marchesi:* the Emperor in antique garb; at the corners, figures of Religion, Peace, Justice, and Bravery; on the sides, eight bas-reliefs of Science, Commerce, Industry, Mining, Agriculture, Cattle-breeding, Arts, and War.

Opposite the Reichskanzlei-Palast, on the S.W. side of the Franzens-Platz, is the *Leopoldinische Trakt* (built by Leopold I. after the fire of 1668), with the old *Residence*, containing the superb 'Rittersaal', the long 'Controlor' corridor in which Joseph II. granted audience to all comers, the apartments once occupied by Maria Theresa and Joseph II. (adm., see p. 10), and the *Military Office* of the emperor. In front of it is the *Hauptwache*, or *Guard House* (parade with military music daily, except Sunday, at 1 p.m.).

Adjoining the Franzens-Platz on the N.W. is the *Amalienhof*, erected at the end of the 17th cent., and sometimes occupied by the Empress Elizabeth. It also contains the office of the *Oberststallmeister* (tickets for the stables are obtained on week-days from 9 to 12 at the office to the right in the passage under the clock, p. 10). The passage to the left in the S.E. corner of the Franzens-Platz, with the coloured and gilded armorial bearings, leads across an old drawbridge and moat to the *Schweizerhof* (16th cent.), the oldest part of the Burg now left. On the bridge over the fosse are two small lions in stone with armorial bearings, on the left those of Hapsburg, on the right five larks (or properly eagles), the ancient crest of the Archduchy. To the left in the corner of the Schweizerhof is the entrance to the *Treasury*, the rich contents of which have been nearly all removed to the Imperial Museum of Art-History (p. 33); the remainder are to be transferred to the Reichskanzlei-Palast. On the right is the *Burgkapelle;* the end of the choir is the only relic of the original Gothic building of 1449. (Church-music, see p. 7.)

A gateway leads hence to the Josefs-Platz and the Augustine Church. In the *Josefs-Platz*, in the corner to the right, is the entrance to the Imperial Library, and in the middle is the entrance to the Cabinet of Engravings. On the left are the *Redoutensäle*, or *Ball Rooms*, and the *Winter Riding School*, erected in 1735, with a gallery borne by 46 columns. In the centre of the Platz rises the ***Equestrian Statue of Emp. Joseph II.** (d. 1790) by *Zauner*, in bronze; two large reliefs at the sides refer to agriculture and commerce; on the granite corner-columns are 16 small reliefs in bronze, scenes from the emperor's life. — The *Augustine Church*, etc., see p. 19.

The ***Imperial Library** (entrance in the S.E. corner of the Josefs-Platz; adm., see p. 10), erected by *Fischer von Erlach* in 1722, occupies the S.W. side of the Josefs-Platz. Roman antiquities on the walls of the staircase. In the centre of the richly decorated *Hall (85 by 18 yds.) are statues of Charles VI. and other princes of the House of Hapsburg. The imposing dome is embellished with frescoes by *Daniel Gran*. The library contains upwards of 400,000 vols. and 20,000 MSS., including valuable Oriental documents collected by Baron von Hammer-Purgstall (d. 1856), and 12,000 vols. of music. Among the 6800 '*Incunabula*' (*i. e.* books printed prior to 1500) are a Psalter of 1457 by Schöffer and Fust, and the oldest edition of the Biblia Pauperum, of 1430. The chief treasures of the library are exhibited in eight glass-cases. The following are perhaps the most interesting.

Case A. *Materials used for writing:* purple parchment with silver and gold letters of the 6th cent., being fragments of the Gospels; cotton, linen, and mulberry paper; palm-leaves. — B. *Greek MSS.:* Fragments of the Book of Genesis of the 5th cent. on purple parchment; a work on medicinal herbs, with illustrations, of the 5th century. — C. *Latin MSS.:* Fragments of the Roman history of Livy, the only MS. which contains the 5th Decade, brought by St. Suitbert from Scotland in the 7th century. — D. *German MSS.:* Harmony of the Gospels, by Otfried, composed about 885, a fine contemporary MS.; Tristan and Isolt, by Godfrey of Strassburg (about 1210), a MS. of the 14th cent.; fragments of a MS. of the 8th century. — E. *Other Western Languages:* Illustrated French Bible with miniatures on gold ground, of the 14th cent.; Tasso's Gerusalemme Conquistata, written by the poet's own hand. — F. *Oriental Languages:* Small octagonal Koran of 1545, worn as an amulet; Chinese MS. on paper with golden letters on an azure ground, with illustrations on fig-leaves. — G. and H. *MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 8-16th cent.;* Hortulus Animæ by Seb. Brant, with 66 exquisite illustrations, scenes from the life of the Saviour and saints, by a Flemish artist; well-thumbed prayer-book of Charles V., with the names of several of his relations.

Connected with the Imperial Library is a collection, founded by Prince Eugene, of about 300,000 **Engravings and Wood-cuts**, embracing artists from the earliest period to the present time (about 1000 vols.; under the dome; entr. to the left of the main door). The *Collection of Portraits* comprises 34,000 plates.

On the right, in the large *Outer Burg-Platz*, or *Helden-Platz*, between the Burg and the Ring-Strasse, rises the equestrian ***Statue of Archduke Charles** (d. 1847), in the act of waving a flag, in allusion to the victory of Aspern (p. 319), designed by *Fernkorn* (1860). To the left is the equestrian ***Statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy** ('der edle Ritter'; d. 1736), also by *Fernkorn* (1865).

The outer **Burgthor** (Pl. II; B, 4), with five passages, and adorned with twelve Doric columns, was erected by *Nobile* in 1822. On the side next the town is the motto of Emp. Francis II., *'Justitia Regnorum Fundamentum'*. Semper's design for the reconstruction of the Hofburg includes two large wings, extending from this gate, along the Hofgarten and the Volksgarten, to the central part of the new, dome-covered Hofburg. The S.E. wing, along the Hofgarten, is approaching completion.

The **Volksgarten** (Pl. II; A, B, 3), on the N.W. side of the Burg-Platz, laid out by Emp. Francis in 1824, contains pleasant grounds which attract numerous visitors (café; concerts every fine afternoon in summer at 6 p.m., see p. 7). The so-called *Temple of Theseus* formerly contained Canova's marble group of the Victory of Theseus over the Centaur, now in the Imperial Museum of Art (p. 34). — To the left, near the café, is the ***Grillparzer Monument**, erected in 1889, forming a semicircle, in the central niche of which is the sitting figure of the poet (d. 1891), over life-size, by *Kundmann;* the inner walls of the wings are embellished with scenes from his works, in relief, by *R. Weyr:* on the left the Ancestress, Dream a Life, King Ottokar; on the right Sappho, Medea, Hero and Leander.

The **Hofgarten** (Pl. II; B, 4), on the S. side of the Burg-Platz, with an equestrian *Statue of Francis I.* (d. 1765), husband of Maria Theresa, is closed pending the extension of the Burg (see above).

c. *The S.E. Part of the Inner City.*

In the Josefs-Platz (p. 18), opposite the statue, is the *Palais Pallavicini* (No. 5; Pl. II, B, C, 3), built in 1784; colossal double Caryatides at the entrance by Zauner. No. 6, on the right, is the *Italian Embassy.* On the left is the *Stallburg* (built in 1529), containing the offices of the Oberstkämmerer and the Obersthofmarschall, connected with the main building of the Hofburg by an arcade. In the Augustinergasse, which leads hence to the S. to the Opera House, is the **Augustiner-Kirche** (Pl. II, B, C, 4; court-church), begun in 1330, a Gothic building with an unusually long choir (nave 61 ft., choir 75 ft. high). The tower, dating from 1850, replaces one burned down in 1848.

Opposite the entrance stands the beautiful marble **Monument of the Archduchess Maria Christina* (d. 1798, daughter of Empress Maria Theresa), by *Canova.* Farther on, to the left, is the door of the *Loretto-Kapelle*, which contains the hearts of all the emperors and empresses since Matthias. In an adjacent chapel on the left, closed by a gate, is the monument of Emp. Leopold II. (d. 1792), in marble by Zauner. By the wall is the monument of Marshal Daun (d. 1766), erected by Maria Theresa to this *'patriae liberator'*. Van Swieten (d. 1772), the physician of the Empress, also reposes here. — Abraham a Sancta Clara (d. 1709) was preacher at this church.

Nearly opposite the church are the Dorotheengasse with the *Lutheran* and the *Reformed Churches* (Nos. 18 and 16), and the small *Lobkowitz-Platz* with the *Palais of Prince Lobkowitz* (1685-90), now the French Embassy. To the right, on the site of the old

Bürgerspital, or hospital, rise several fine modern edifices. The handsomest are the *Kärntnerhof*, with a large glass-covered court, and the imposing *Philipp-Hof*, in which the *Jockey Club* is located. — Opposite, at the corner of the Augustiner-Bastei, rises the *Albrechts-Brunnen*, on the site of the old Kärntner-Thor, erected by Emp. Francis Joseph in 1869, and adorned with marble statues by Meixner. In the centre the Danube with Vindobona; on the right the Theiss, Raab, Enns, Traun, and Inn; on the left the Save, March, Salzach, Mur, and Drave.

On the Augustiner-Bastei stands the *Palace of Archduke Albert* (Pl. II; C, 4), built in 1801-4 and altered in 1865-67, containing the ***Albertina**, or library of the archduke (d. 1894), and a celebrated collection of engravings and drawings (adm., see p. 10; entrance in the rear-building, first floor).

This collection, one of the most valuable in Europe, is chiefly remarkable for its *Drawings*, 17,000 in number. Among them are about 50 by Raphael (including the study of the battle with the Saracens at Ostia, presented by Raphael to Dürer in 1515), 160 by Dürer, 152 by Rubens (nearly all genuine), and 147 by Rembrandt (100 authenticated; the largest existing collection of Rembrandt's drawings). Among the most interesting are the portrait of Emp. Max I., the so-called 'Green Passion', the hare, the flowers, etc., by *Dürer*, and the numerous etchings and sketches by the best masters. The number of *Engravings* exceeds 220,000, the older masters being copiously represented (works of *Marcantonio Raimondi* in beautiful specimens, etc.). The finest plates are framed and exposed to view in cabinets. — The *Library* of 50,000 vols. includes many superb old works, historical, military, and relating to the history of art. Also a collection of 24,000 *Maps* and *Plans*.

Opera House, *Ring-Strasse*, etc., see pp. 53 et seq.

The Tegetthoffgasse leads to the N. from the Albrecht-Platz to the NEW MARKET (Pl. II; C, 3, 4). The **Fountain* in the centre represents the chief rivers of the Archduchy (Enns, Ybbs, Traun, and March) which fall into the Danube. The original in lead, by Raph. Donner (1739; restored by C. M. Fischer in 1801), was replaced in 1873 by a copy in bronze.

On the S. side of the Platz, on the site of Prince Schwarzenberg's former palace, is a large new block of buildings (1894), extending to the Kärntner-Str., and occupied by offices and the *Restaurant International* (p. 3). On the W. side is the **Capuchin Church** (Pl. II; C, 4), a rococo edifice of 1622, containing the *Imperial Vault*. The latter is open to the public on All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day (1st and 2nd Nov.), and to strangers daily, from Easter to All Saints', 9-12, in winter 10-12. Apply to the porter (the guide, a Capuchin, expects a donation for the poor). A passage leads down the middle of the long vault, between the numerous coffins (115).

In front is the large double sarcophagus of Maria Theresa (d. 1780) and her husband Francis I. (d. 1765); then Joseph II. (d. 1790); Francis II. (d. 1835); Marie Louise, Empress of the French (d. 1847), and her son the Duke of Reichstadt (d. 1832); Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867); Crown Prince Rudolph (d. 1889). In the side-vault on the left Archduke Charles (d. 1847); Leopold II. (d. 1792). In the side-vault to the right the older

sarcophagi, most of them richly decorated: Charles VI. (d. 1740), Leopold I. (d. 1705), Joseph I. (d. 1711), Matthias II. (d. 1619). The last-named, with his empress (d. 1618), were the first members of the imperial family buried here.

The short Schwanengasse leads hence to the busy *Kärntner-Strasse*, one of the chief arteries of traffic in the inner city (now being widened). Nearly opposite the end of the Schwanengasse is the **Maltese Church** (Pl. II; C, 4), or *St. John the Baptist's*, attended by Hungarians. It contains an honorary monument in plaster to the Grand Master Lavalette, representing the fortress of Malta. — In the adjacent Annagasse are the *Annahof* (No. 3), erected in 1894, with a frescoed façade (Franziskaner Keller, see p. 3), and the **Church of St. Anna** (Pl. II; C, 4), rebuilt in the rococo style after a fire in 1747, formerly a church of the Jesuits, and now used by a French congregation (French sermon on Sundays); the frescoes and picture of the Virgin are by D. Gran. — To the N., Himmelpfortgasse 8, is the *Office of the Minister of Finance*, in a rich rococo style, with a handsome vestibule and staircase, erected by Hildebrand and Fischer von Erlach in 1703; it was originally the palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy, who died here in 1736. — To the E., in the *Seilerstätte* (Pl. II; C, D, 4), are *Ronacher's Establishment* (p. 7), in the former *Stadt-Theater* (burned in 1884), and the *Palace of the Duke of Coburg* (No. 3).

From the N. end of the Seilerstätte we return through the *Singer-Strasse* to the Graben. The *House of the Teutonic Order*, on the right side of the Singer-Str. (No. 7), occupies the site of a commandery and chapel of 1200; the Gothic church, richly adorned with coats-of-arms, banners, and monuments, erected in 1326, was rebuilt in 1730 and restored in 1864.

From the Stephans-Platz the busy *Rothenthurm-Strasse* runs to the N.E. to the Leopoldstadt. No. 10, on the right, at the corner of the Lugeck, is the grand new 'Germaniahof'. The *Lugeck*, then the *Bäcker-Str.*, to the right, lead to the small *Universitäts-Platz* (Pl. II; D, 3), in which rises the **University Church**, erected by the Jesuits in 1628-31 in the baroque style. The frescoes in the dome, executed by Andr. Pozzo in 1705, were restored by P. Krafft in 1834; high-altar-piece by Kupelwieser. Adjacent (No. 2), is the old building of the University, occupied since 1857 by the *Academy of Sciences* (founded in 1846).

In the Fleischmarkt, the next side-street to the right of the Rothenthurm-Str., stands the **Greek Church** (Pl. II; D, 3, 4), built in 1804. The new Byzantine façade, designed by *Hansen*, was added in 1858 at the cost of Baron Sina (d. 1876); the frescoes on gold ground are by Rahl. The vestibule contains paintings by Bitterlich and Eisenmenger, and the rich interior is adorned with frescoes by Thiersch. — The *Church of St. Barbara*, in the neighbouring Postgasse, carefully restored in 1852, belongs to the 'United Greek' congregation. In the same street are the *Office of the Minister*

of Commerce (No. 8), the *Post-Office Savings-Bank* (No. 9), and the *General Post Office* (Nos. 10 & 12).

d. *The N.W. Part of the Inner City.*

From the N.W. end of the Graben the Naglergasse and Bognergasse (observe memorial-tablet on No. 1) lead straight to the Hof and the Freiung, while the *Tuchlauben* to the right (No. 8 the *Austrian Kunstverein*, p. 12) leads to the Hohe Markt (Pl. II; C, 2, 3), said to have been the forum of the Roman Vindobona (p. 12). The *Sina Palace* (No. 8), restored by Hansen and decorated by Rahl, is part of the *Berghof*, the oldest house in Vienna, where the Roman Prætorium is supposed once to have stood (inscription). In the centre rises a **Votive Monument** designed by Fischer von Erlach, representing the marriage of the Virgin, erected by Charles VI. in 1732 to commemorate the bravery of Emp. Joseph I. at the siege of Landau, and restored in 1852. The figures are by Corradini. On each side of it is a fountain. Between the Hohe Markt and the Danube lay the old *Jewish Quarter*. From the N. angle of the Markt the Marc-Aurel-Str. and Vorlauf-Str. lead to the Danube. — No. 8 Wipplinger Str., a little to the N.W., is the **Old Rathhaus** (unoccupied), the oldest part of which, next to the Salvatorgasse, dates from 1455, and the façade in front from 1706. In the court is a *Fountain* with Perseus and Andromeda by Donner. Opposite, No. 11, at the corner of the Juden-Platz, are the offices of the *Minister of the Interior*, erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1716.

Adjoining the old Rathhaus on the right is the **Salvator-** or **Rathhaus-Kapelle** (Pl. II; C, 2), consisting of two chapels united by an archway, the older dating from 1361, the other from 1452-57, and the fine Renaissance portal from 1515. Tower added in 1867. The chapel is used by an Old-Catholic congregation.

The church of **Maria-Stiegen** (*'Maria am Gestade'*; Pl. II, C, 2) in the Salvatorgasse, attended by the Bohemians, contains handsome altars and old and modern stained glass. The narrow and lofty nave, without aisles, dates from 1394 (restored 1817-20); it joins the choir (completed about 1350) in a slightly oblique direction. The heptagonal tower (190 ft.), of the close of the 15th cent., terminates in an elegant open-work dome.

We now return to the Wipplinger-Str., where we have a glimpse, between Nos. 22 and 24, of the 'Tiefe Graben' below. The Färbergasse leads hence to the Platz am Hof (Pl. II; B, C, 2, 3), the largest square in the interior of the city, where stood, as an inscription on No. 14 (p. 23) records, the old castle of the margraves and dukes of the house of Babenberg (p. 12). In the centre rises a *Column of the Virgin*, erected by Leopold I. in 1667. The **Equestrian Statue of Fieldmarshal Radetzky* (1766-1858), by Zumbusch, on the S. side of the square, was unveiled in 1892. In the S.E. corner

of the Platz is the *War Office* (No. 14). Adjoining it is the *Church am Hof* (Pl. II; C, 2), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, of the 15th cent., with a rococo façade added in 1662. The handsome building opposite (No. 6) is the *Austrian Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. II; B, 2), built in 1858-60 and adorned with six statues by Gasser. The *Civic Arsenal* (No. 10), on the N. side, built in 1562, with a façade of 1732, has yielded its collection of weapons to the New Rathhaus (p. 26).

The FREIUNG (Pl. II; B, 2), the adjoining Platz on the W., is adorned with a *Fountain* by Schwanthaler, a column wreathed with oak-leaves, bearing a figure of Austria; below, the Danube, Elbe, Vistula, and Po.

On the left (No. 3) is *Count Harrach's Palace* (Pl. II; B, 2), built in 1689, containing a fine winter-garden and the ***Harrach Picture Gallery** (on the second floor; adm., see p. 10; entrance by the door on the left). The 400 pictures are well arranged in three rooms and two cabinets, and lighted from above. Catalogue, 70 kr.

I. ROOM. Flemish and Dutch Schools. 1. *Fyt*, Fruit; 4. *Heda*, Still-life; 11-15. *Valkenburg*, Still-life; 16. *Jac. van Es*, Fishmonger; 17. *Paul Potter* (?), Cows; 21. *Berchem*, Forest-scene; 22. *F. Snyders*, Stag-hunt; 45. *Weenix*, Abraham's migration; 46. *Style of Holbein (Amberger?)*, Portrait (Moritz v. Ellen?); *44. *Flemish School*, Three girls with musical instruments; 51. *Netherlands School*, Large winged altar-piece from Rohrau: in the centre, Crucifixion, to the left, Holy Family, to the right, St. Helena; 53-56. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Boors smoking, Writer and violin-player; 69. *Ryckaert*, Plunderers; 72. *Flinck*, Portrait of a young man; 73. *Beek*, Portrait of a man; *Ovens*, 75. Girl with a dead hen, 76. Girl with grapes; 78. *Griffier*, Greenwich; 82. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Malta; 86. *Griffier*, Windsor; 110, 114. *Cornelis de Waal*, Camp in the Thirty Years' War. — II. ROOM. French and Italian Schools. *118. *Claude Lorrain*, Sunset; 121. *J. Vernet*, Landscape (injured during the bombardment of 1848); 125. *Andrea del Sarto* (?), Holy Family; 130. *Andrea da Salerno*, Holy Family reposing; 142. *Jac. Tintoretto*, Crucifixion; 144. *Dom. Tintoretto*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 153. *M. de Vos*, Descent from the Cross; After *Veronese*, 139. Christ washing the feet of his disciples, 157. The widow of Darius before Alexander the Great; 165. *Albani*, Repose on the Flight into Egypt; 170. *Ciro Ferri*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *187. *Raphael Mengs*, Nativity; *188. *Battoni*, Susanna in the bath; 202. *Maratta*, Repose on the Flight into Egypt; *201, 208, 210-212. *J. Vernet*, Landscapes. — III. ROOM. Italian, Spanish, and French Schools. 233. *Mattia Preti*, Murder of Amnon; 239. *Fabr. di Santafede*, Madonna and Child, with St. Anna and St. Cajetan; 240. *Solimena*, Adam and Eve; 259. *Caravaggio*, Lucretia; 260. *Ribera*, St. Jerome; 261. *Salv. Rosa*, St. Jerome; 264. *Ribera*, Queen of Heaven; *Salvator Rosa*, 265, 267. Rocky landscapes, *268. St. Bartholomew; *270. *Murillo* (?), Esau selling his birthright; *P. da Cortona*, *272. Capture of Samson, *276. Abraham's sacrifice; *280. *Luca Giordano*, Isaac blessing Jacob; 281. *Cav. Massimo*, Massacre of the Innocents. — The 1st CABINET or Tribuna contains the gems of the collection. 289. *Canaletto*, The Freiung, with the Palais Harrach; 290. *G. Schalcken*, Peter recognised by the high-priest's maid; *292. *Careño*, Philip IV. of Spain; *294. *Hobbema*, Landscape; *296. *B. van Orley*, Adoration of the Magi; 298. *P. Brueghel the Younger*, The Seven Works of Mercy; *303. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; *306. *Velazquez*, Infante of Spain in the dress of a cardinal; 311. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 312. *Bern. Luini*, St. Jerome; 313. *Van Dyck*, Pietà; *314. *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, Nativity; 315. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *316. *Gerard David*, Annunciation and Visitation; 317. *Veronese*, St. Lawrence; 318. *Careño*, Maria Anna d'Austria, widow of Philip IV.; 322. *Rembrandt* (school-piece), Niece of the Duc de Nivernois; *323. *A. van Everdingen*, Rocky landscape; 324. *Rubens*, Heads of Moors;

325. *Dürer* (?), Portrait; 326. *Cuyp*, Cows; 327. *Van Gouda*, Portrait; *330. *Titian*, St. Sebastian; 332. *Dutch School*, Portrait (1541); 337. *Murillo*, Crucifixion; 340. *Alfaro*, Nun; 341. *Seb. del Piombo* (?), Bearing of the Cross. — 2nd CABINET (minor works). 350. After *Pietro Perugino*, Madonna enthroned, with the Child and two saints; 363. *Correggio* (?), Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 364. *Luini*, Madonna; 370. *Marco Basaiti*, Madonna.

Beyond the Herrengasse (No. 4) is the *Palace of Prince Kinsky*, with a rich façade, built by Hildebrand in 1710 for Count Daun. Opposite, between the Freiung, Schottengasse, and Schottensteiggasse, lies the spacious *Schottenhof* (Pl. II, B, 2; p. 13), facing which is the Mölkerhof (p. 13). The **Schottenkirche** (Pl. II; B, 2), built in 1638-62 and restored in 1892-93, with a superb high-altar, restored by *Ferstel*, and paintings by *Sandrart*, contains the tombs of Count Starhemberg (d. 1701), the brave defender of the city against the Turks in 1683, and of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott (d. 1177; handsome sarcophagus in the vault). The last-named is also commemorated by a monument on the exterior, by *J. Breitner* (1893).

At the N.E. corner of the Platz, Renngasse 4, is *Count Schönborn's Palace* (Pl. II; B, 2), with the **Schönborn Picture Gallery** (first floor; adm., see p. 10; door to the right in the entrance). Catalogue, 20 kr.

I. ROOM. 5, 7. *Cranach*, Portraits; 9. *J. Brueghel*, A village fair; 12. *Caravaggio*, Lute-player; 13. *Unknown Master* (not Giorgione), Man in armour; 15. *Wynants*, Landscape; 17. *Rubens*, Faun with a basket of fruit; 18. *F. Bol*, Hagar in the desert; 19. *Van Dyck* (?), Cupid; 23. *Jac. Jordaens & Van Es*, Sea-gods. — II. ROOM. 25, 28. *Weenix*, Game; 27. *Teniers the Younger*, A savant; 31. *Dan. Gran*, The Prodigal Son; 32. *Van Goyen*, View of Dort; 36. *Carlo Dolci*, St. Catharine; *41. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait (1532); 42. *Verschuring*, Seaport-town; 43. *Metsu*, The letter-writer; 45. *Mignon*, Madonna surrounded with flowers; 46. *Guido Reni*, Diana; 47. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 48. *Cignani*, Venus and Cupid; 49. *Domenichino*, A general. — III. ROOM. 52. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants' merry-making; 55. *Flemish Master*, Adoration of the Magi; 56. *Unknown Master*, Joseph in prison; 68. *Rugendas*, Cavalry skirmish; 69. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Village leech; 74. *Dou*, A savant; 76. *J. van Ruysdael*, Château of Bentheim; 79. *After Rembrandt*, Descent from the Cross; 83. *Early German School*, Eve; 86. *Rubens*, Study of a head for the Lion Hunt at Munich; 90. *Van Dyck*, Madonna; 73. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 92. *Griffier*, Rhenish scene; *93. *Rembrandt*, Blinding of Samson (1636); 96. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 97. *After Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo; 100. *Early German School*, Adam. — IV. ROOM. 103. *Griffier*, Rhenish scene; 106. *J. Weenix*, Dead birds.

Adjoining the Harrach Palace on the left is the **Bankgebäude** (Freiung, No. 2), erected by *Ferstel* in 1856-60 in the early Italian Renaissance style. The passage contains a pretty fountain in bronze with a nymph of the Danube by Fernkorn. — In the court of the *Montenuovo Palace* (now the *Anglo-Austrian Bank*), Strauchgasse 1, is a fountain-group of *St. George and the Dragon by Fernkorn.

The HERRENGASSE leads to the left to the Michaeler-Platz (p. 16). No. 13 is the **Niederösterreichische Landhaus** (Pl. II; B, 3), or hall of the Diet of Lower Austria, erected by *Pichl* in 1839, with a good façade.

INTERIOR. Observe the old chapel with an altar-piece by Geyling (designed by L. von Schnorr) and a fine mosaic pavement. Assembly-hall, with a fresco by A. Belucci. Room of the Prelates and Barons. MSS.

Room with beautiful ceiling-paintings of the 16th cent. (battles between Roman Catholics and Protestants) and two fine marble portals. Library Hall with handsome old timber roof and curious door opening either way. — The Landhaus contains the collections of the *Imperial Agricultural Society* (adm., see p. 10).

On the right (No. 11) is the **Statthalterei,** with a ceiling-painting in the great hall by *Kupelwieser*. The back of the Landhaus adjoins the *Minoriten-Platz*. The **Minorite Church** (Pl. II; B, 3), belonging to the Italians, built in the 14th cent., with a handsome E. portal, contains an admirable *Mosaic (30 ft. long, 15 ft. high) of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, by *Raffaeli*, executed in 1806-14, by order of Napoleon, at a cost of 400,000 fl., and placed here in 1846. On the right is the monument of the poet *Metastasio* (1698-1782), a sitting figure in marble, by Lucardi. — A little to the S., on the N.W. side of the Burg, is the *Ballhaus-Platz* with the *Foreign and Crown Office*.

By the Löwel-Str. and the Bankgasse (No. 9 in which is the imposing *Palace of Prince Liechtenstein*, erected in 1694) we may now return to the Herrengasse to the right, or proceed to the left to the Franzens-Ring (p. 26).

e. *The Ring-Strasse.*

The ***Ring-Strasse,** 62 yds. in breadth, which with the *Franz-Josef-Quai* (see p. 62) encircles the inner city, has been constructed since 1857 mainly on the site of the old ramparts and glacis (comp. p. 13). From the Aspern Bridge to the end of the Schotten-Ring it is 2 M. in length. Apart from a number of disfiguring buildings erected by speculators, it is architecturally one of the finest streets in Europe.

Beginning at the *Franz-Josef-Quai* (p. 62) is the Schotten-Ring (Pl. II; B, C, 1, 2). On the left (No. 16) rises the ***Exchange,** built in 1872-77 in the Renaissance style, by *Hansen* and *Tietz*, a rectangular edifice (108 by 100 yds.). The vestibule and great hall are worth seeing (adm. 10 kr.). On the first floor (entrance from the Börsengasse) is the ***Handels-Museum** (adm., see p. 10), a rich collection of natural products, manufactures, models, etc., E. Asia being well represented. Reading Room with Oriental and other journals. — Behind the Exchange, Börsen-Platz 1, is the *Central Telegraph Office* (Pl. II; B, 2). — Farther on, to the right, is the *Police Office* (Pl. II; B, 1); then, at the corner of the Hessgasse, is the *Stiftungshaus* or *Sühnhaus* (Pl. II; B, 1, 2), a charitable institution, with an 'expiatory chapel' on the first floor, erected by Fr. Schmidt, at the cost of the Emperor, on the site of the Ring Theatre, which was burned down in 1881 with the loss of about 400 lives (commemorative mass yearly on Dec. 9th).

In the triangular *Maximilians-Platz*, between the Währinger-Str. and the Universitäts-Str., rises the ***Votive Church** (*Heilandskirche;* Pl. II, A, 1), a beautiful Gothic church, erected from

designs by *Ferstel* in 1856-79, in memory of the Emperor's escape from assassination in 1853. Fine façade, with two slender open towers, 325 ft. high, and numerous statues. Interior lavishly enriched with gilding and painting, and adorned with 78 stained-glass windows. (Open daily 6-11 and 4-6.) The Salmkapelle, adjoining the N. transept, contains the monument of Marshal Niklas Salm (d. 1530), the defender of Vienna against Soliman II. in 1529. The monument was brought from Raitz, near Brünn, in 1878. Opposite is the superb font.

The Schotten-Ring is continued to the S. by the *Franzens-Ring (Pl. II; A, B, 2, 3), where a number of grand new buildings make this section of the Ring-Strasse the finest part of Vienna. On the right rises the ***University** (adm., see p. 10), a vast quadrangular structure in the early Tuscan Renaissance style, built by *Ferstel* in 1873-84, containing the university collections, the library, and most of the lecture-rooms. A flight of steps ascends to the portico, which is adorned with sculptures, and opens on the vestibule of the lofty Aula. A marble tablet on the left bears the names of all the rectors since 1365. On the first floor in the right wing is the entrance to the magnificent festival-hall. Above the main staircase of the left wing is a marble *Statue of Emp. Francis Joseph I.*, by K. Zumbusch. Beneath the arcades in the quadrangle are placed the busts of distinguished professors: *R. von Eitelberger*, *J. B. Quarini*, *F. Schuh*, *G. B. van Swieten*, *J. Hyrtl*, *A. J. von Stifft*, *Joh.* and *Th. von Oppolzer*, *Lor. von Stein*, etc. The centre of the W. façade is occupied by the *University Library*, built on the model of that of Ste. Geneviève at Paris, and containing 320,000 vols. and a fine reading-room, divided according to faculties (296 seats; adm., see p. 10).

The University, founded in 1365, reorganised under Maria Theresa by the celebrated physician Van Swieten (p. 19), and now attended by about 6000 students, has a staff of 347 professors and lecturers. The medical faculty enjoys a European reputation. — To the University belong also the *Observatory* (p. 71); the *Physical Institute* (IX. Türken-Str. 3); the *Botanical Garden* with herbaria (III. Rennweg 14); the *Chemical Laboratory* (p. 68); the *Pathological Museum* (in the General Hospital, p. 68); the *Protestant Theological Faculty* (IX. Mariannengasse 25, Alsergrund); the *Anatomical Institute* (IX. Währinger-Str. 13; see p. 68), etc.

No. 7 Universitäts-Str., behind the University, is the *Generalcommando* (Pl. II; A, 2), or *Offices of the Commander-in-Chief*, in the Renaissance style, erected in 1872-74 by Doderer. Portal embellished with Atlantes by Pilz. — Opposite the University, on the left side of the Ring-Str., where the Mölker-Bastei joins it, a monument has been erected to *Liebenberg* (burgomaster of Vienna during the Turkish siege of 1683), by Silbernagel (1890).

From the S. side of the University to the Reichsraths-Gebäude extends the attractive *Rathhaus-Park* (Pl. II, A, 2, 3; concerts on summer afternoons, see p. 7). On the W. side of the park, about two hundred paces from the Franzens-Ring, rises the ****Rathhaus**, or

Town Hall (adm., see p. 10), built in 1873-83 by *Schmidt* in the Gothic style, at a cost of 15 million florins, and lavishly enriched with statues. The stately tower, 320 ft. in height, is crowned with a banner-bearer in copper. On three sides the tower is adorned with reliefs of Emp. Francis Joseph I., Rudolph of Habsburg, and Duke Rudolph the 'Founder' (by *Zumbusch*, *Kundmann*, and *Gasser*). The interior includes a large quadrangle, flanked with arcades, and six smaller courts. Observe in particular the Magistrates' Courts; the imposing Council Chamber with frescoes by *Mayer;* the 'Volkshalle' under the tower; the two main staircases, with their marble columns and gilded railings; and the lofty Reception Hall. The balconies afford a good view of the grand edifices enclosing the Rathhaus Park. On the first floor are the *Municipal Library* (valuable books relating to Vienna, etc.; adm., see p. 10); and the ***Historical Museum of the City of Vienna,** united with the MUNICIPAL MUSEUM OF WEAPONS (reached by main staircase No. II.; adm., see p. 10). The exhibits bear explanatory labels. Catalogue of weapons, 20 kr.; of the Historical Museum, in preparation. Director, Dr. Glossy.

I. SECTION. Monuments from St. Stephen's: Sun and Moon which crowned a tower of the 15th cent.; stained glass of the 15th cent.; remains of wall-paintings of the 13th century. — II. SECTION. Roman antiquities: coffins, votive stones, relics of a Roman bath, capitals of columns, coins; pre-Christian antiquities from the environs; mediæval and modern stone monuments. Statues of Austrian dukes and of saints, from St. Stephen's (14-15th cent.). — Plans of Vienna; studies of Roman Vienna and of mediæval extensions (Nos. 1-3, 4-13); original plan of 1438-55 (No. 14); others of 1547 by *Hirschvogel* and *Wolmuet* (15, 17), by *Suttinger* of 1684 (19), by *Anguissola* and *Marinoni* of 1706 (20), by *Nagel* of 1770 (21; the last three are copies), etc. — Nos. 37-454. Views; 37. Oldest view, of 1483; 38. View of 1493 (from the Schedel Chronicle); 39, 40. By *Hirschvogel*, 1547; 41. By *Lautensack*, 1558; 43. By *J. N. Vischer* and *Hufnagel*, 1640; 44-46. By *M. Vischer*, 1675; 47, 48. By *Suttinger*, 1676; 49. By *Folbert van Allen*, 1680-82; 54-57. By *Delsenbach*, 1719; 69. Large bird's-eye view by *J. D. von Huber*, 1774; views of the 18th and 19th cent. in oils and water-colours, the most interesting of which are those by *F. Matsch* and *G. Klint* (Interior of the old Burg-Theater), *Charlemont* (311-313. Interior of Amerling Museum), *Jacob*, *Franz*, and *Rudolf Alt* (Nos. 327-330. The Old Rathhaus, 331. Makart's studio), *Varonne*, etc. Engravings by *Pfeffel*, *Kleiner*, *Schütz*, *Ziegler*, and others. Views of the fortifications from the 16th cent. down to their recent demolition. — Nos. 455-623. Historical events: 460. Panorama by *Meldemann*, showing the position of the Turks in 1529; 463-474. Turkish officers and soldiers of 1529; 485-529. Scenes from the Turkish siege of 1683, including a large oil-painting by *Wyk;* entries of emperors, doing of homage, weddings, memorials of Maria Theresa and Joseph II., French invasions of 1805 and 1809, Revolution of 1848 (in oils, water-colours, engravings, etc.). — Nos. 624-788. Costumes and fashions of the 18th and 19th cent. Nos. 789-841. Festivals, balls, concerts. Nos. 842-1085. Eminent persons of the 16th cent. downwards, in oils, miniatures, wood-cuts, etc. — III. SECTION. In the corridor: 4-14. Emblems of ancient jurisdiction, instruments of torture and execution; 3, 19, 37, 38, 44, 51, 99, 100. 102, 106, 107, 174, 200-202, 206-208. Flags and banners of guilds; 28-31, 56-58, 103, 112, 113. Guild cabinets; 20-27, 33-36, 39-42, 52-55, 63, 98, 115, 116, 175-198. Militia of Vienna from the 16th to the middle of the 19th cent.; 117-167. Original weights and measures; 171, 172. Masons' and architects' signs; 304-687. Viennese currency of the 15-19th cent.; 688-713. Money-tokens of the 18-19th cent.; 714-1124. Medals and tokens of the 15-19th cent. — ROOM I. 1125-1135. Portraits of poets, musicians, actors, etc. 1216, 1238. Pianos of Mozart and

Schubert; 1240-1242. Death-masks of Haydn, Beethoven, and Lenau. Also, autographs of Haydn, Beethoven, F. Laube, F. Raimund, Liszt, Herwegh, Kossuth, Bismarck, etc. — Room II. Pictures, costumes, flags, and groups designed by *Makart* for the Vienna Festival of 1879 (silver wedding of the emperor). In the centre, 1365. Model of the inner city with the bastions and glacis (1852-54). — Grillparzer Room, to the left of R. I. In the antechamber, portraits of the poet, his parents, and the Fröhlich family; adjoining room and cabinet containing his furniture and library; glass-cases containing his MSS., honorary diplomas, etc.

IV. Section (*Museum of Weapons*), on the second floor: 1460 objects in 7 rooms.

I. Ante-Room. Escutcheons used at the obsequies of Duke Albert VI. in 1463 and of Emp. Frederick IV. in 1493; Milan armour; Gothic equestrian accoutrements (15th cent.); artistically painted targets or cavalry shields (15th cent.). In the centre, the flag of Vienna (15th cent.) used during both the Turkish sieges. — II. Room. Black morions; two-handed and other swords (15th and 16th cent.); hand-arquebuse (15th cent.). — III. Room. Spears, pikes, lances; armour, some of it finely chased (Nos. 592, 593 of the 16th cent.). In glass-cases: cross-bows, wheel-lock muskets and revolvers, rifles, catapults (15-17th cent.). By the walls: gronps of the rare 'Ahlspiesse', or pikes of the 15th cent. (a specialty of the collection), armour, shields, pikes, etc. — IV. Room. Iron-gray and black suits of armour; equestrian suits; Hungarian breast-plate; numerous tropbies from the second Turkish siege (1683), flanked with busts of Charles of Lorraine and Starhemberg; the skull of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha (?), with the silken cord with which he was strangled at Belgrade in 1683 after his unsuccessful siege of Vienna; his grave-clothes with Arabic inscriptions (the body was exhumed after the taking of Belgrade, and the head cut off and brought to Vienna); the 'Banner of Blood', captured from the Turks in 1684; other Turkish flags, horse-tails, arms, implements, etc. On the walls: lint-stocks, wheel-lock muskets, banner of the bakers' guild. From the ceiling hangs the fine standard of Count Herberstein, a knight of St. John. — V. Room. Turkish weapons from the wars of Prince Eugene and Marshal Landon; French weapons of 1805-9, grouped round a bust of Emp. Francis I. Weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards of Vienna; blunderbusses. The cases contain ornamented swords, daggers, and Turkish 'hanjars'. At the exit is a cast of the Hofer Monument at Innsbruck, by Natter. — VI. Room (Corridor). Hofer's alpenstock; muskets of the Vienna National Guard of 1848; weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards; six cannon presented to the citizens by the emperor in 1809; uniforms worn by Emp. Francis I. at the Battle of Leipsic und the Entry into Paris. Busts of Wrbna and Saurau. — VII. Room. Weapons of the Vienna National Guard; banners of the Students' Corps of 1848 and the Tyrolese riflemen of 1848 and 1859; models of the Vienna Volunteers (1859 and 1866).

Opposite the Rathhaus, on the E. side of the Ring-Str., is the new ***Hofburg Theatre** (Pl. II, A, B, 2, 3; p. 7), in the later Renaissance style, built by *Semper* and *Hasenauer* in 1876-89 (2000 seats).

Exterior adorned with sculptures by *Kundmann* (Apollo and the Muses of Comedy and Tragedy, above the attic of the central part), by *Weyr* (Triumph of Bacchus, bas-relief over the entrance), by *Edm. Hofmann* and *Tilgner* (Busts of Calderon, Shakespeare, Molière, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Hebbel, Grillparzer, Halm), by *Benk* (Allegories), by *Costenoble*, *Gasser*, and others. — The ceiling-paintings of the two *Staircases, by *Matsch* and the brothers *Klimt*, pourtray the development of the drama. Each staircase is embellished with two allegorical figures by *Benk* and statues of famous actors. Ceiling-paintings in the vestibules by *Karger*, in the foyer by *Charlemont*. The rooms adjoining the latter contain the *Collection of portraits of actors of the Burg-Theater, founded in 1786 by Joseph II.; in the lunettes and domes of the main room are paintings by

R. Russ and *Charlemont*. — The INTERIOR of the theatre itself (daily visible, on application to the inspector) is enriched with sculptures by *Weyr* and *Tilgner*, and with paintings by *Hynais*. Observe in the sumptuous rooms leading to the imperial boxes the frieze (figures of children and animals) by *Eisenmenger* and a statue of Clytia by *Benk*.

Next, on the right side of the Ring-Str., facing the Volksgarten, is the imposing ***Reichsraths-Gebäude**, or *Houses of Parliament* (Pl. II, A, 3; adm., see p. 10), in the Greek style, by *Hansen*. A broad approach leads to the portico, borne by columns. Adjacent is the atrium, from which we enter the magnificent peristyle, borne by 24 monolithic marble columns and adorned with a frieze of historical events painted in fresco. The Chamber of Deputies on the left and the Upper House on the right form two independent buildings, adorned with marble statues and bas-reliefs and crowned at the corners with bronze quadrigæ. The lower wings uniting these buildings contain the offices, committee-rooms, etc.

Beyond the Houses of Parliament, to the left, in the Volksgarten-Str., is the *Justizpalast* or ***Palace of Justice**, built in the German Renaissance style by *Wielemanns* in 1875-81, and containing the supreme courts of the Austrian empire. In the magnificent hall in the centre rises a marble statue of Justice by *Pendl*, 10 ft. in height. — Beyond the Justizpalast is the ***Deutsche Volkstheater** (Pl. II, A, 4; p. 7), in the Italian Renaissance style, designed by *Fellner* and *Helmer*. Sculptures on the chief façade by *Vogl*, those in the interior by *Friedl*. Ceiling-paintings and curtain by *Veith*.

In the Maria-Theresia-Platz, in the BURG-RING (Pl. II; C, 4), opposite the Burgthor, rises the grand ***Maria Theresa Monument**, erected by Emp. Francis Joseph in 1888, in bronze, designed by *Zumbusch*. Pedestal by *Hasenauer*.

Enthroned on a marble pedestal, 43 ft. in height, is seated the bronze figure of the Empress (19 ft. high), at the age of thirty-five. The right hand is outstretched in an attitude of salutation. In the left she grasps the sceptre and the Pragmatic Sanction, emblem of the unity of the empire. Below, on projecting plinths, are the equestrian figures of (r.) Landon and (l.) Dann, and at the back (r.) Traun and (l.) Khevenhüller. Between these stand four tall figures: in front the Chancellor, Prince Kannitz, at the back Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein, organiser of the artillery, on the left Hangwitz, the jurist, and on the right Van Swieten, the physician. In niches on the upper part of the plinth are placed portrait-groups of distinguished men of the period: above Kaunitz are Starhemberg, Bartenstein, and Mercy; above Liechtenstein are generals Lacy, Hadik, and Nadasdy; above Haugwitz are placed Brukenthal, Grassalkovits, Rieger, Martini, and Sonnenfels; and above Van Swieten we observe Eckhel, the numismatist, Pray, the historian, then Gluck and Haydn holding young Mozart by the hand. Still higher are ideal figures of Strength, Wisdom, Justice, and Clemency, which lead up to the crowning statue of the illustrious empress.

The Platz is farther adorned by four *Fountains* with marble groups by Schmidgruber, E. von Hoffmann, and H. Härdtl, and by two colossal *Groups of Horse-tamers*, by Th. Friedl, at the beginning of the Museum-Strasse.

Flanking the Maria-Theresia-Platz are the new ***Imperial Museums**, two exactly similar buildings in the Italian Renaissance

style, erected by *Hasenauer*, partly from designs by *Semper*, in 1872-89. That on the W. side contains the natural history, and that on the E. side the art-history collections belonging to the imperial family. Each museum forms a vast rectangle (175 by 77 yds.), the corners and centre of which are relieved with slightly projecting *avant-corps* adorned with columns. Above the central portion rises a dome, which, including the colossal figure on the top, reaches the height of 210 ft.

***Natural History Museum.** The two central stories of the main building contain the chief part of the extensive collections, which originated with the purchase, by Emp. Francis I. in 1748, of the collection of J. von Baillou of Florence. The present intendant is Franz von Hauer, the distinguished geologist. (Adm., see p. 10; sticks and umbrellas must be given in charge.)

The figures which enrich the EXTERIOR indicate the object of the building. On the dome is a colossal figure of Helios in bronze, by *J. Benk*, while the four canopies flanking the dome contain Hephæstus, Poseidon, Gæa, and Urania, by *Silbernagel*. In the spandrels of the dome and on the attic of the central *avant-corps* are Victories by *Härdtl* and *Kundmann*. On the balustrade are portrait-statues of 34 pioneers of natural science, each 10 ft. in height. Over the windows of the 2nd floor are portrait-heads of 64 naturalists; then in 12 medallions of the 2nd floor, in 44 spandrels of the great windows, and in 12 niches of the *avant-corps* are allegorical figures which the official guide explains (p. 31). Between the columns of the central projection, on the groundfloor, are sculptures: in front Europe and America with Australia, by *Kundmann;* at the back Asia and Africa, by *P. Wagner*.

The ENTRANCE is under the dome, in the centre of the façade. The dome of the VESTIBULE is adorned with 8 medallion-portraits of former directors of the museum by *Jos. Lax*. A short flight of steps leads thence to the Hochparterre or groundfloor to the right, while the grand staircase ascends straight to the *foyer* or corridor of the first floor. The large ceiling-painting of the STAIRCASE (Cycle of Life) and the 12 allegorical figures in the lunettes are by *Canon;* the 8 portrait-statues on the wall-pillars by *Tilgner*, etc. The niches of the dome of the *foyer* are filled with allegorical figures by *Tilgner;* above these runs a pleasing frieze with animals, by *Benk*. The spandrels of the windows contain reliefs by *Weyr*.

The collections are arranged as follows: —

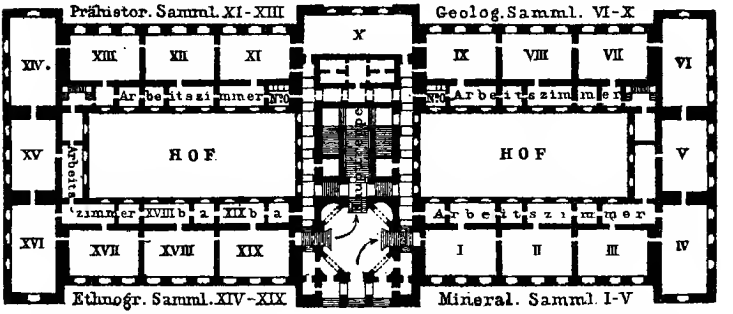
A. Ground Floor. ROOMS I-V. MINERALOGICAL-PETROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Terminological collection of minerals explanatory of characteristics (Room I; central cases); 2. Laboratory crystals (Rooms I, II; back of cases in the middle); 3. Dynamic collection of minerals (R. I; wall-cases); 4. Systematic collection of minerals according to the chemical system of Groth (RR. II-IV, central cases; see also in R. I, central table; in RR. II, III, the cases on the transverse walls); 5. Technical collection, mining products (RR. II, III; cases on the back wall); 6. Precious stones (R. III; tables in the window-niches); 7. Objects of art in mineral substances (RR. III, IV; end of middle-cases); 8. Technical collection, building materials (R. IV; wall-cases); 9. Rock collection (R. V; wall-cases); 10. Meteorites (R. V; central cases and tables by the windows). — ROOMS VI-X. GEOLOGICAL-PALÆONTOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Fossil Flora, *i.e.* fossil plants of the palæozoic or earliest geological period, the mesozoic or central period, and the cænozoic or most recent period. (R. VI; wall and central cases); 2. 'Hieroglyphs', or marks left by animals, etc., on rock-strata (R. VI; central cases 86-92); 3. Dynamic-geological collection (R. VII; cases 1-12); 4. Rocks and fauna of the palæozoic, mesozoic, and cænozoic periods (RR. VII-IX); 5. Larger mammals and birds of the cænozoic formation (R. X). — ROOMS XI-XIII. PRE-HISTORIC COLLECTION. R. XI. Earlier

flint or palæolithic period, later flint or neolithic period, bronze period; XII. Bronze and 'Hallstatt' periods; XIII. Hallstatt or first iron period, La Tène or second iron or Celtic period, Roman period, and period of the migrations. — ROOMS XIV-XIX. ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION. XIV. W., N., and E. Asia; XV: India and the Malay Archipelago; XVI: Malay Archipelago, Melanesia; XVII: Australia, New Zealand, South-Sea Islands; XVIII: S. America, (part of) N. America; SIDE-ROOMS XVIII, a, b, XIX, a, b: N. America, American antiquities; R. XIX: Africa.

B. **First Floor.** ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. R. XXI. Sponges, infusoria, sea-urchins, worms; R. XXII. Insects; R. XXII, c. Crabs, spiders, etc.; R. XXIII. Mollusca; RR. XXIV-XXVI. Fishes; RR. XXVII, XXVIII. Batrachia and reptiles; RR. XXIX-XXXI. Birds; RR. XXXIV-XXXIX. Mammalia.

C. **Second Floor.** BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT. RR. L-LIII. Herbarium; R. LIV. Botanical Collection. The other rooms on this floor contain zoological, geological, anthropological, and ethnographical *Special Collections*. R. LIV alone is open to the public.

Visitors with 2-3 hrs. only at command had better confine their attention to the two principal floors. The following description notes the chief objects of interest. For fuller information see the official 'Allgemeine Führer' (60 kr.; sold by the door-keeper and the attendants).



From the Vestibule we ascend the short flight of stairs to the right to the —

Ground Floor. The 19 chief rooms are adorned with 112 * *Wall Paintings* by the best Austrian artists, illustrative of the different collections (with inscriptions above them of the subject and the painter). A. *Mineralogical-Petrographical Collection.* Room I. Large rock-crystals and other specimens by the 2nd window-pier and on the central table; artificial crystals at the back of the central cases. At the middle window is a group of stalactites from the Adelsberg Cavern. — Room II. Large and choice specimens in the cases on the transverse walls (No. 101, 102. Diamonds and precious metals). — Room III. In the central case the famous *Jewel-bouquet in a vase of rock-crystal, presented by Empress Maria Theresa to her husband Francis I. (valued at 6000*l.*). Adjacent, on the left, *Opal from Czerwenitza in Hungary, perfectly pure (valued at 200,000 *l.*). Opposite, in the tables of the central window, jewels, rough, polished, and set, particularly diamonds of various colours. — Room V. In the central cases, collection of *Meteorites, the finest in Europe, from about 430 different places. Thus, in the 1st case, a meteorite from Knyahinya in Hungary, 660 lbs. in weight (the finding of which is the subject of the central wall-painting). In the other cases, smaller meteorites. In the last central case, large fragments of meteoric iron and a piece of telluric iron from Ovifak in Greenland. — B. *Geological-Palaeontological Collection.* Room VI. To the right, by the door, *Emp. Francis I. with the

directors of his collections, an oil-painting by *F. Mesmer*. Wall-cases to the left of the door and at the back, impressions and stems of coal-forming plants. — Room VII. By the window-wall, near the entrance, limestone slabs with marks of erosion, from Divacca, Nahresina, etc. — Room VIII. In frames on the walls, water-lilies (observe No. 103); ichthyosauri from the Swabian lias (Nos. 106-109, 111, 112, 114); pterodactyli and rhamphorhynchi from the slate-beds at Solnhofen (Nos. 131, 132, 136, 137). — Room IX. In frames by the door of exit, diluvial skeleton of mountain-goat. — Room X. *Skeletons of bears, lions, and a huge stag found in caverns; in the large central press, *Skeletons of moas, the extinct giant-bird of New Zealand; in the two central presses, remains of large diluvial bones; in the middle of the wall-case at the back (Nos. 11-18), remains of pleiocene *Mammalia from Maragha in Persia. — C. *Pre-Historic Collection.* Room XI. In the first central press, (No. 8) human skull of the earliest flint-period, from a cavern at Lautsch in Moravia; in the 2nd and 3rd central cases, (Nos. 20-34) relics from lake-dwellings of the later flint and the bronze periods. — Room XII. In the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th central cases, and by the first window, *Relics from tombs and mines at Hallstatt in Upper Austria (first iron or 'Hallstatt' period); by the second window-pier and by the exit, urns from a tumulus at Gemeinlebarn, Lower Austria; in the wall-case on the left, (Nos. 76-78, 55-60) rich yield of the Byciskala Cavern in Moravia. — Room XIII. Wall-cases to the right of the entrance, and 1st central case, implements of the first iron period from Waatsch in Carniola; in the 3rd central case, relics of the Celtic or second iron period (note Nos. 35-39). — D. *Ethnographical Collection.* Room XIV. On the end-wall to the right, round wickerwork boat from the Euphrates; by the window opposite the entrance, two Arabian *crystal lamps from Cairo (14th cent.); in the 3rd central case, (Nos. 19, 20) two ancient Chinese boxes of red lacquer, (Nos. 21-23) Chinese bronze, cloisonné, and silver-filigree vases; in the 5th central case, (Nos. 39-42) Japanese works in lacquer, porcelain, and bronze, (Nos. 43-46) Musical instruments; in the 6th central case, (Nos. 52-58) Japanese toilet-articles, ornaments, and weapons (some very ancient and valuable). In the wall-cases Nos. 79-91, Japanese religious objects, figures of gods, altars, priests' vestments, etc.; in cases 92-94, armour; cases 99, 100. Garments. To the right, large Japanese bell. — Room XV. In the 1st central case, (No. 2) old Indian ornaments; 4th central case, (Nos. 43-48) Javan weapons, some of them very old; wall-cases on the left wall (Nos. 74, 75) magicians' wands of the Battas in Sumatra; wall-case by the third window, (No. 86) skull-trophies of the Dayaks of Borneo; by the adjoining window, neat figures for the Javan Wayang ('shadow') game. — Room XVI. Wall-case to the right, by the door, (Nos. 73-76) ancient vessels from the Philippines, some of them in pale-green porcelain; by the exit-wall, (Nos. 88-93) spears from New Ireland and the Admiralty Islands; adjacent, by the window-wall, (95, 96), and in the last central case, (61-65) painted carvings from New Ireland; in No. 64, masks made of human skulls from New Britain. — Room XVII. First central case, (No. 12) New Zealand axes of jade; over the 2nd central case, carved model of a canoe, and by the side-wall, (70-73) other carvings, jade amulets, and a human mummy from New Zealand; 2nd wall-case, (74) feathered helmets from Hawaii. In No. 84, by the exit-wall, is the figure of a warrior in full war-dress from the Gilbert Islands. By the first window, part of a war-canoe from New Zealand. — Room XVIII. 2nd, 3rd, 4th central cases, *Feather-ornaments, etc., of Brazilian Indians. — The door to the left leads to the Side-Room XVIII, b. In the central case, N. American and early Mexican flint-weapons, idols, and ornaments. — Small Side-Room XVIII, a. In a frame by the right wall, *Feather-ornaments of Emp. Montezuma of Mexico; below, ancient Mexican sculptures; in the wall-case by the exit, (Nos. 4, 5) stone masks; below, on the right, a human figure in green jade. — Side-Room XIX, b. In the wall-cases, (Nos. 7-15) ancient Peruvian vases; in the central case, offerings to the dead from ancient Peruvian tombs. — Side-Room XIX, a. In the separate glass-cases, ancient Peruvian garment, garnished with tapestry; adjacent, two Peruvian mummies with their burial-gifts. — We return to Room XIX. In the case by the end-

wall to the right, (Nos. 61-67) and in the 1st and 2nd central cases, objects from the negro countries on the Upper White Nile; 3rd and 4th central cases, objects from equatorial W. Africa.

The exit leads back to the vestibule. The main staircase to the left ascends thence to the —

First Floor. *Zoological Collections.* To the left, Room XXI. In the wall-cases, all kinds of coral; by the left wall, (Nos. 10, 11) fine *Corals; in Nos. 19-22, 30-33, by the end-walls, reef-building coral. — Room XXII. Insects; in the wall-cases, an interesting biological collection; in the 1st central case, wasps' and bees' nests; by the window-piers, ants' nests; in the 2nd central case, (No. 55) curious grasshoppers, including the 'Walking Leaf' or leaf-grasshopper (Phyllium curifolium); 63. Scarabæus (Ateuchus sacer); 65. Rhinoceros and cognate tropical beetles; 66, 69. Beautiful proboscis and coloured beetles; 71, 72. Huge stag-beetles (Macropius longimanus, etc.); 74-84. Butterflies. — Side-Room XXII, c. Wall-case left of the door, large crabs; in No. 6 the enormous Macrocheira Kæmpferi from Japan. — Room XXIII. In the first three central cases, a beautiful collection of snails' shells. — Rooms XXIV-XXVI. *Fishes, the most extensive and best-arranged collection in the world. — Room XXVII. Batrachia and reptiles; by the middle-window, huge Indian serpents (Python molurus; note also skeleton by the wall, right of the entrance); in the 2nd and 3rd central cases, large exotic lizards. — Room XXVIII. In the cases by the end-walls and above them, large tortoises and turtles; in the central cases, crocodiles, alligators, etc. — Room XXIX. *Austrian birds, with their nests, eggs, etc.; by the middle-window, a complete eagle's nest. — Room XXX (where, as in the following rooms, the chief treasures of the collection are placed in the front part of the cases). Wall-case to the left, pelicans; 1st central case, flamingoes; 2nd, S. American screamers (palamedea) with spurred wings; 4th, running birds, including 51. Kiwis (Apterygidæ), 52-58. American and African ostriches. — Room XXXI. 1st central case, pheasants; 3rd, pepper-peckers; 4th, parrots. In this room also is the Scharnhelm Collection (acquired in 1894) of osteological preparations of the skulls, tongues, and aural organs of birds. — Room XXXII. In the wall-cases by the doors, humming-birds; 1st central case, birds of paradise; 4th, lyre-bird; 15th wall-case, weaver-birds with their nests. — Room XXXIII. 1st central case, falcons; 4th case, vultures; in No. 53, below, a condor. — Room XXXIV. *Skeletons of mammals; by the exit, right and left, apes; side next the windows, to the right of the skeletons of whales, huge barbs (whalebone) of the Japanese whale. — Room XXXV. wall-cases left of the entrance, marsupialia; wall-cases right of the exit, sloths, armadilloes, ant-eaters. — Room XXXVI. Two skeleton and two stuffed elephants. — Room XXXVII. By the back-wall, rodentia; in the central cases, antelopes and stags. — Room XXXVIII. Beasts of prey. — The door to the left leads into *Side-Room XXXVIII, c, which contains the spoils of the gun of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, tastefully arranged. — Room XXXIX. Apes: in the central case those most akin to man, admirable specimens.

The **Second Floor** is reached by a double staircase near Room XXX. Rooms L-LIII contain the famous Vienna Herbarium, but are not shown to the public. The botanical collection in Room LIV chiefly contains woods, fruits, and seeds, dried or preserved in spirit.

The ****Imperial Art-History Museum** contains the extensive art-collections of the Austrian imperial house, which were formerly distributed in various places. (Adm., see p. 10; sticks and umbrellas must be given up.)

The EXTERIOR of this building, like that of the Natural History Museum, is lavishly adorned with sculpture. The dome is surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Pallas Athene by *Joh. Benk*, while the four flanking canopies contain allegorical figures of Talent, Moderation, Enthusiasm, and Will, by *Fr. Gastell*. In the spandrels of the dome and on the attic of the central building are Victories by *Härdtl* and *Benk*. On the ba-

lustrade are portrait-statues of artists and patrons of art. Over the windows of the 2nd floor are portrait-heads of artists, and in the medallions of the 2nd floor, the spandrels of the great windows, and the niches of the *avant-corps* are allegorical figures, explained in the official guide (see below). Between the columns of the central projection on the ground-floor are figures of Painting by *Hellmer* and Sculpture by *Benk*, in front, and figures of Architecture and Industrial Art by *Kundmann*, at the back.

The ENTRANCE is under the dome, in the centre of the main façade, opposite the Maria Theresa monument. To the right of the VESTIBULE is the entrance to the collections in the basement and the groundfloor, while straight in front is the STAIRCASE, decorated with coloured marble and stucco. On the middle landing of the staircase is *Canova's* Theseus group (p. 19). The large ceiling-painting of the staircase (Apotheosis of Art) is by *Munkacsy;* in the lunettes below are personifications of the great masters by *Makart;* and the spandrels and intercolumniations below the cornice are adorned by *Fr. Matsch* and the brothers *Klimt* with paintings representing the development of art and art-industry from antiquity to the present time. The beautiful domed room is richly embellished with sculptures by *Benk*, *Kundmann*, *Tilgner*, and *Weyr*, commemorating the house of Hapsburg as a patron of art; below, opposite the staircase, is a relief, by *Weyr*, of the Emp. Francis Joseph I. intimating the resolution for the extension and embellishment of Vienna.

The collections are arranged as follows: —

A. **Basement.** The Lycian discoveries and other large sculptures; the Lapidarium, or collection of ancient inscriptions; Roman provincial antiquities; a storehouse for pictures; and the Museum Library.

B. **Ground Floor.** Rooms I-VI. Egyptian Antiquities. RR. VII-XIV. Classical Antiquities. RR. XV, XVI. Coins and Medals. RR. XVII-XXIVa. Collection of Industrial Art. RR. XXV-XXXVI. Collection of Weapons.

C. **First Floor.** Picture Gallery. Main Rooms I-IV, and Cabinets I-VI. Italian, Spanish, and French schools. RR. XI-XXIV. Netherlands schools. RR. XXV-XXVII. German schools. RR. XXVIII-XXXIII. Modern paintings.

D. **Second Floor.** RR. XXXV-XLVI. Water-colours and drawings. On this floor also are the copying and restoring rooms.

Visitors whose time is limited should confine themselves to the ground-floor and first floor, and will find the following description sufficient. For fuller information, see the official 'Uebersicht der kunsthistorischen Sammlungen' (60 kr.) and the 'Führer durch die Gemälde-Galerie' (p. 43), both sold in the vestibule.

The staircase to the right in the vestibule leads down to the basement (Tiefparterre).

The HEROÖN OF GJÖLBASHI, the tomb of a Lycian prince, found near the ancient Trysa in Asia Minor, has been placed in the large S.W. court and the central room on the S.W. side of the museum. This tomb, dating from about the middle of the 5th cent. B.C., was originally discovered in 1842 by the Prussian scholar *Schönborn*, and was re-discovered in 1881 by *Prof. Benndorf* of Vienna and brought to Austria in 1882-83. The tomb-enclosure round the sarcophagus of the deceased formed a kind of miniature cemetery, 78 ft. long and 65 ft. broad, and the entire inner surface of the walls as well as the exterior of the S. wall, beside the door, was embellished with a double limestone frieze, most of which has been preserved. The subjects of the frieze (very much mutilated) are taken from the Iliad, the Odyssey, and other epic works (now lost) dealing with the Greek heroic myths, and appear to have been executed by Ionian sculptors under the influence of the paintings by Polygnotos and his school. — A *Reconstruction* by P. Kohl, in the centre of the room, gives an excellent idea of the original arrangement of the tomb, which is not seen to advantage in its present position. In the court, facing the entrance, is the *Door* of the Heroön, with portions of four winged bulls and other carvings on its exterior, and on its interior, relief of two dancing youths and seven dwarfish figures resembling the Cabiri of the Phœnicians. Among the *Reliefs from the Frieze*, in the interior of the

hall, may be mentioned the following. In the anteroom to the right: to the right, I, 1 (above). The Seven against Thebes; I, 2 (below). Greeks landing near Troy; II, 3 (above). Contest of Amazons and Greeks; II, 4 (below). Strife of the Lapithæ and Centaurs at the marriage of Peirithous. In the anteroom to the left: to the right, V, 9 (above). Ulysses slaying the wooers of Penelope; V, 10 (below). Calydonian hoar-hunt; to the left, VI, A. Battle of Greeks and Trojans. At the entrance to the centre room: VI, B. Storm of Troy (to the left); VI, C. Battle of Amazons (to the right). In the centre room: VII, 12. Rape of the Leucippidæ (to the right); IV, 8. Feasting and Dancing (to the left).

In the court, in front of the door of the Heroön, is the *Sarcophagus of Dereimis and Æschylus*, also from Gjölbashi. In the hall to the left of the Heroön-room: *Architectural Fragments from the Greek Temples in Samothracia;* in the hall to the right: *Sacred Images and Votive Stones of Mithras.*

Lapidarium, to the right of the archway. Pillar I. 6. Stele from Erythræ in Asia Minor, with the copy of a national decree of the Mytilenians (2nd cent. B.C.); 10. Fragment of a commercial treaty between King Amyntas of Macedonia (390-374 B.C.) and the cities of Chalcis and Olynthus. Pillar II. 28. Inscription from a basilica in honour of the Emp. Antoninus Pius (138-161 A.D.), from Assnan (Syene) in Egypt; 38. Votive tablet in honour of Marmogius, the Celtic war-god, from Perwart in Lower Austria. Pillar III. 53-55. Small tablets from Roman columbaria (tombs), with the names of the deceased. — The *Larger Tombstones* are placed by the right end-wall (Nos. 91-96) and the back-wall (Nos. 98-107, 109, 110-116). — By the left end-wall (181-185) are *Early Christian Inscriptions* and *Roman Milestones*, the latter being continued along the window-wall (122, 124-128, 131-136, 138-142). — By the right end-wall (144-164, 166-168, 178): *Inscriptions from Carthage.* — Table-case I: *Handles of Amphoræ*, showing the maker's mark. Show-case II: *Fragments of Vessels* in so-called *terra sigillata.* Show-case III: *Leaden Missiles*, etc.

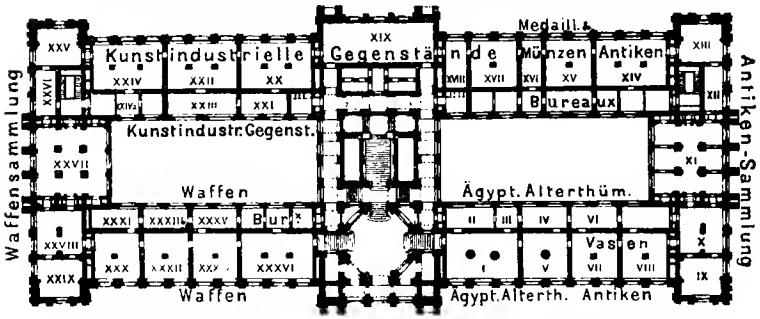
In the doorway on the N.E. side of the Museum are a few unimportant *Roman Provincial Antiquities.*

We return to the vestibule and thence enter the groundfloor to the right.

The Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, founded in 1821 mainly with the acquisitions of Dr. Burghardt, and largely increased in 1878 by the incorporation of the Egyptian collection from Miramar (p. 211), was preserved in the Lower Belvedere (p. 63) until 1889. It contains chiefly small plastic works and specimens of industrial art from the earliest times to the Roman period. Director, Dr. A. Dedekind.

Room I. In the centre, two ancient clustered columns of red granite, from Syene (basis and capital modern). The upper part of the walls is covered with coloured copies (by Weidenbach) of mural paintings in a rock-tomb at Benihassan (ca. 2400 B.C.); beneath are steles and inscriptions ranging from the period of the primæval monarchy to the new empire. The most noteworthy of the sarcophagi and sculptures are: No. II. Seated statue of a scribe (5th Dynasty); V. Granite sarcophagus (26th Dyn.); XIII. Kneeling statue of a high-priest (limestone; 19th Dyn.); XIV. Altar (quartzite); XIX Granite sarcophagus of the Ptolemaic period, with its lid beside it; XXI. Portrait-statue in granite (13th Dyn.); XXXIX. Colossal bust of the youthful Horus (granite; Græco-Roman period). — To the left is R. II. On the upper part of the walls, copies of tomb-paintings as in R. I; below, steles and inscriptions from the new empire to the Roman period. By the windows: No. XVIII, small pyramid; fragmentary sculptures, mainly of the Saïte period (7-4th cent. B. C.); 172. Tombstone of Ta-Thot (Ptolemaic period). In the middle of the room, mummies of cats and crocodiles, crocodiles' eggs, skulls of hulls, etc. — R. III. On the walls are coffin-lids and boards dating from the new empire and later periods. The wall-cases contain statuettes of the

dead (from the new empire). In the middle of the room, wooden coffin in the shape of a mummy (22nd-26th Dyn.). — R. IV. In the cases are coffins, mummies, and canopi. *Cabinet VII.* Statuettes of the dead (Saïte period). *Case VI.* Fragments of painted and gilded pasteboard; 16. Painted mask from a mummy-covering. *Case IV.* Dye-earth, fruit, scarabæi, and amulets from ancient Egyptian tombs. — R. V, to the right. In the middle of the room, beside a large red granite column from a temple (16th cent. B. C.), I, III. Colossal heads of kings (probably Saïte period); II, IV, VI. Andro-sphinxes. By the first window, VII. Painted limestone portrait-statue (period of the new empire). *Cab. I.* Portrait-heads, busts, and statuettes of kings and private persons. *Cab. II-IV* and *Cases V, VI.* Statuettes of gods. *Cab. VII.* Bronze vessels, etc. *Cab. VIII, IX.* Statuettes of sacred animals. *Cab. X.* Wood-carvings and wooden tomb-steles. *Cases III, IV.* Scarabæi. *Cases Vb, VIb.* Amulets. — We now pass through R. VII and enter R. VI. *Cab. I.* Articles of the toilet. *Case II.* Ornaments, etc. *Pedestal VII.* Vessels and canopi. *Case X.* Fragments of reliefs with figures. *Cab. XI.* Vessels. *Cab. XII.* Implements and utensils. In the centre are six painted mummy-cases of persons of rank (21st Dyn.).



The *Collection of Classical Antiquities consists of the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman collections formerly preserved partly in the Cabinet of Antiques in the Burg and partly in the Lower Belvedere. Director, Dr. Rob. Ritter von Schneider.

Room VII. Vases. At the entrance, a figure of Minerva from Aspromonte in S. Italy. *Cab. I.* Vases from Cyprus. *Cab. II.* Greek vases of the earliest period (Proto-Corinthian and Corinthian vases). *Cab. III.* 'Vasi di Bucchero', or black vases from Etruscan tombs. *Cab. IV-V.* Vases with black figures, from Attic potteries. *Cab. VI.* Attic vases with red figures. — R. VIII. Vases. At the windows, four Pythoi, or wine-holders. *Cab. VIII.* Kratera, or mixing vessels. *Cab. X.* Lecythi, or flasks for anointing-oil. *Cab. XI-XV.* Vases from S. Italy. *Cab. XVI* (to the left of the exit). Vases of the Roman imperial period, chiefly imitations of the red 'terra sigillata' vases of Arezzo. — We now pass through R. X and enter —

R. IX. Terracottas and Stone-carvings. The allegorical ceiling-painting is by Karger; in the lunette, the Ptolemæum of Samothrace, by Rob. Russ. *Cab. I.* Most primitive examples of Greek plastic art, chiefly from Idalium in Cyprus. *Cab. II.* Small terracotta figures from Tanagra in Bœotia, of the Hellenistic period (best, Nos. 142-145). *Cab. III.* Terracotta figures from Myrina and other places in Asia Minor. *Cab. IV.* Terracotta figures from Sicily, S. Italy, and Rome. *Cab. V.* Greek and Roman lamps; on the wall above, Roman reliefs in terracotta. *Cab. VI.* Lamps, etc., of the late-antique and early-Christian periods. No. 213. Mural painting of a landscape with figures; on the wall above, Terracotta reliefs of Bacchic scenes. *Cab. VII.* Stone-carvings: 1. Relief of a head from Khorsabad (Assyria); 2. Similar relief from Persepolis; 40. Lady of rank in her chariot

with charioteer and attendant, from Amathus (Cyprus); 44. Apollo; 45, 46. Aphrodite; 47. Youthful Pan, in the style of Polycletus; 48, 49. Heads of satyrs; 58. Bearded Dionysus; 68. So-called Genius of Sleep. *Cab. VIII.* Stone-carvings: 88. Bust of a boy; 89. Antinous; 92. Gladiator; 122. Zeus Serapis; 130. Telesphorus, god of healing; 136. Marble hanging-lamp. On the entrance-wall, 9, 10, 11. Sarcophagus of the 2nd cent. A. D.; 13. Female head from Heliopolis; on the opposite wall, 16. Roman portrait-bust (described as Antoninus Pius).

R. X. Ceiling-painting by Simm. Stone-sculptures: 20. Statue of Bacchus from Carthage; *29. Colossal head of Athene, from Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, in the style of the Parthenos of Phidias; 27. Guardian genius of the Emp. Caracalla; 35. Claudius Marcellus; 34. Roman portrait-bust; 23. Bust of Emp. Geta; 39. Sacrifice to Mithras; 40. So-called Germanicus; *41. Vitellius (antiquity doubtful); 47. Julia Mammæa; 45. Julia Domna (?), with removable hair; above, *43. Face of Jupiter Ammon; in the middle, 62, 63. Marcus Aurelius; 64. Julia Domna, consort of Septimius Severus; 65. Boy with the club of Hercules (tomb-figure); 51, 52. Augustus; 53. Statue of Isis; 55. Hadrian; 57. Trajan.

R. XI. 73-81. Limestone sculptures from Cyprus; *82. Dying Amazon, fragment of a group, a good copy of an archaic Greek work of the beginning of the 5th cent.; 83. Discobolos, after Myron; 92. Doryphoros (torso), after Polycletus; 97. Hera; 98. Aphrodite; 107, 110. Youthful satyr; 118. Poseidon from Chios (3rd cent. B.C.); 96. Mænad; **108. Head of Artemis, from Tralle, recalling the Venus of Milo; **121. Sarcophagus of Pentelic marble, with reliefs of the battle of the Amazons, known as the 'Fugger Sarcophagus' (about 300 B.C.); 126, 127. Fragments of an Attic tomb-relief; 141. Hygieia, fragment of a votive-relief. In the centre is a Roman mosaic pavement, with scenes from the myth of Theseus and Ariadne, found near Salzburg in 1815. Farther on, on the side next the street: 146. Large cratera, with Bacchic scenes; *150, *151. Marble reliefs of animals in landscapes (Hellenistic period); 152. Artemis, a statuette from the studio of Praxiteles, with traces of painting; *153. Tombstone of a youth, an Attic work of the 4th cent. B.C.; 159-167. Pediment-figures, architectural fragments, etc., from Samothrace; 168. Lower part of a statue of Aphrodite; 172. Torso of a centaur; 175. Vitellius, in porphyry; 176. Portrait-head, in dark granite; *179. Portrait of a Greek philosopher; 180, 184, 188. Female portrait-busts; *193. Portrait of a barbarian; 200. Statue of Kora, restored as Euterpe.

R. XII. Bronzes. *Cab. I.* Etruscan implements and vases, and prehistoric articles from Hallstatt and Transylvania. *Table II.* Candelabra and tripods; in the middle, *50. Small bronze table, with half-figures of captive barbarians; upon this, *49. Figure of a griffin; on the window-wall, behind, mosaic with the head of Oceanus. *Case III.* Roman vases and implements, including 105. Flask with cloisonné enamel, from Istria. *Case IV* (at the entrance). Spoons, handles, needles, etc.; above, mosaic of a sea-fight. *Case V* (at the exit). Keys and locks; above it, Head of Zeus, in brass. *Cab. VI.* Swords; helmets, including 281, 282. Greek helmets in the Corinthian shape; 283. Samnite morion; 284-295. Morions from Radkersburg in Styria; 360. Roman helmet; also, lamps, bells, etc.

R. XIII. Bronzes. Allegorical ceiling-paintings by Karger; in the lunette, the Heroön of Gjölbashi (p. 34), by Fischer. Upon *Case VII* is a seated panther; 1st section, masks, heads, and figures, mostly from mountings; 472. Sleeping negro (5th cent. B. C.); 2nd section, Handles of vessels. *Case VIII.* 515-664. Fibulæ or buckles; 665-701. Finger-rings; 702. Earring; 705-707. Belt-buckles. *Case IX.* Etruscan mirrors and mirror-cases, bronze plates with chased reliefs, tesseræ or admission-tickets to games and the theatre. In the window-recess to the left is a bronze tablet bearing the Senatusconsultum de Bacchanalibus (186 B.C.), the most ancient Roman public document in existence. The other cases contain bronze figures: *Cab. X.* 816. Zeus enthroned; 817, 818. Athene; *819. Dodonian Zeus; 838. Hercules; 839. Hypnos, god of sleep; 849-851. Hermes resting. *Cab. XI.* Etruscan figures. *Cab. XII.* 934, 936. Aphrodite; 935. Youthful Bacchus; 942. Silenus; 944. Laughing satyr; 968. Dionysos. *Cab. XIII*

and *XIV*. Figures from Roman domestic altars ('lararia'). *Cab. XV*. Roman portrait-heads, figures of gods and animals. In the middle of the room, **Bronze statue of a youth, probably a victor in the Greek games, an original of the school of Polycletus (early 5th cent. B.C.), found at Virunum in Carinthia in 1502.

R. XIV. *Cab. I-IV*. Gold and silver articles. *Case I*. Rings, with gems in antique settings. *Case II*. Silver articles (1. Votive cup from Aquileia, with relief of a Roman emperor as Triptolemus sacrificing to Ceres), golden ornaments, etc. *Cab. IV*. Treasure of twenty-three golden vessels, probably dating from the period of the barbarian migration, discovered in 1799 at Nagy St. Miklos in Hungary. *Cab. V-XIX* contain a valuable *Collection of Cut Gems, both ancient and modern. *Cab. V-X*. Cameos. In *Cab. V*, in front (towards the middle of the room): 24. Ptolemy II. and his consort Arsinoë (onyx); 31. Greek portrait-head; behind, Cameos, chiefly of the later imperial epoch; at the end to the right, 44, 53. Chains from Herculaneum. *Cab. VI* contains the finest specimens in the collection. In front, 1. Tiberius; 3. Augustus (or Tiberius ?); 5. Eagle; 9. Livia; 10. Augustus and the Goddess of Rome enthroned; *14. Apotheosis of Augustus, cut in onyx: Augustus enthroned with the goddess Roma, then Germanicus, Tiberius, and allegorical figures; below, Roman soldiers erecting a trophy; 18. Tiberius; 22. Claudius and Agrippina, Livia and Tiberius. Behind are fine Renaissance cameos. *Cab. VII*. In front, portraits of the Austrian imperial house, including 1. Charles V., in alabaster (ca. 1530); 22, 23. Shell-cameos of Hapsburg princes; 48. Necklace of the Order of the Golden Fleece, with portrait-cameos, probably made for Leopold I. (d. 1705). Behind, Renaissance cameos. *Cab. VIII*. Renaissance cameos: 24. Leda and the swan, by Benvenuto Cellini (1524). *Cab. X*. 3. Golden beaker set with rubies and 127 cameos; 6. Dish adorned with 350 gems, with Cleopatra in the centre (these two from the end of the 16th cent.). *Cases XI-XVIII*. Intaglios. *Case XII*. 85. Bust of Athene, of the Augustan age, a copy of the Parthenos of Phidias. *Case XIX*. Divisions 1 & 7: Gems carved by L. Siriès; divisions 2-6. Timoni Collection. *Cab. XX*. Antique glass. *Cab. XXI*. Works in ivory, amber, agate, etc.

Next follows the Collection of Coins and Medals, formerly preserved in the Burg. Director, Dr. Friedrich Kenner.

Room XV. *Table I*. Coins of the East and of Greek cities. *Table II*. Coins of the Hellenistic period. *Table III*. Early Italian coins (including the 'aes grave', or cast bronze coin of the 5-4th cent. B.C.); Roman coins and medals. *Table IV*. Mediæval and modern coins and medals. *Table V*. Italian, French, and Spanish medals from the 15th cent. to the present day. *Table VI*. Models for medals, dies, bullæ, etc. *Table IX*. German medals of the 16-18th centuries. *Table X*. Coins of the Holy Roman empire. — Room XVI. Coins and medals of the Austrian imperial house and the Austro-Hungarian empire.

On the walls of these two rooms is a *Collection of Portraits*, formed by Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol in 1580-90, also small portraits from the 16-17th centuries. On the entrance-wall of Room XVI. 1-146. Copy of Ant. Waiss's Genealogical tree of the house of Hapsburg (1584).

The **Collection of Industrial Art embraces the productions of the industrial art of the middle ages and the Renaissance, formerly divided between the Treasury of the Hofburg and the Ambras Collection in the Lower Belvedere. Director, Dr. Albert Ilg.

Room XVII. Chiefly mediæval articles. *Detached Exhibits*. *1. Group of three nude figures, in carved wood, a German work in the style of Tilman Riemenschneider (ca. 1500); 4 & 10, 6 & 9. Genealogical tree of the Hapsburgs, painted for Maximilian I.; 8. Large and artistically carved late-Gothic tabernacle for the preservation of the Host (beginning of the 16th cent.); *14-16. Burgundian sacerdotal vestments, valuable specimens of embroidery of the Van Eyck school (15th cent.); *22. Late-Gothic cup of rock-crystal, with the monogram of Charles the Bold of Burgundy (15th cent.); 28. Late-Gothic silver processional cross (Venice; early

16th cent.). — *Cab. II.* 1-17. Silver goblets, with Venetian enamel (15th cent.); 33, 44. Jeu d'Armes, a toy of the 15th cent.; 55. Reliquary of the 13th cent. (Cologne school); 62. Reliquary in the form of a double cross (Hungary; 14th cent.); 63. Goblet of Emp. Maximilian I. *Cab. III & Case IV.* Articles in ivory, boxwood, bronze, etc.

R. XVIII. Mechanical and optical works; watch-making; astronomical, military, and other instruments.

R. XIX. Ceiling-painting by Jul. Berger: Rudolph II. as a patron of the arts. This room contains the most valuable articles in the collection, including goldsmiths' work, jewellery, and works in rock-crystal, agate, etc. *Detached Exhibits.* A. Medicine-chest of gilded bronze (18th cent.). D. Iron cabinet richly inlaid with gold (Viennese work; 1567). **E. So-called salt-cellar of Benvennto Cellini, a table service executed in 1539-43 for Francis I. of France. F. Automatic clock in the shape of a sumptuous ebony cabinet (Augsburg work; 17th cent.). H. Ebony cabinet, with silver reliefs and figures (Augsburg work; end of the 16th cent.). I. Silver antependinm from St. Blasien (1687). *Cab. I.* Goblet made of an ostrich's egg (Augsburg; 16th cent.); 26. Drinking-vessel in the shape of a fool's cap (1576); 33. Goblet surmounted by a pelican feeding its young (Nuremberg; 1533); 50. Small golden horn (16th cent.); 64. Dish formed of 24 pieces of lapis lazuli, in the centre a sardonyx with a relief of Leda and the swan (16th cent.); 90, 91, 93-96. Caskets, small baskets, bezoar-stones, with silver-gilt filigree (18th cent.); 110. Silver-gilt boat with three masts (16th cent.); 159. Tankard made from an onyx, set in gold with enamels and gems (Italian; 16th cent.); 167. Ornamental dish, by Christoph Jamnitzer of Nuremberg; 183, 187, 191, 195. Gilt bronze figures of the seasons, by Wenzel Jamnitzer (d. 1585); 185. Goblet with St. Michael on the lid (French?); 188. Silver clock in the form of an elephant (Augsburg; 16th cent.); 168, 171. Silver reliefs (Madonna and saints, Scourging of Christ) of the 16th cent. (Italian); 175. Ornamental dish, by Chr. Lencker of Augsburg (d. 1613); 178. Goblet made from the horn of a narwhal; 193. Silver-gilt jug of German workmanship (17th cent.); 286. Silver-gilt table equipage (18th cent.); 287. Silk table-cover with gold embroidery, belonging, like most of the exhibits in this section, to the so-called 'Night-gear' (time of Empress Maria Theresa). *Cab. II.* Objects in rock-crystal and smoky topaz (16-18th cent.); also, 204. Mosaic of precious stones, etc., representing Christ and the Samaritan woman, in a frame adorned with *Caryatides, festoons of enamel, etc., cast in gold (Italian; 16th cent.). *Case III.* Watches of the 16-18th cent; jewels; miniatnres. *Cab. IV & V.* Vessels and small figure-subjects carved in agate, jasper, etc. Below, in Cab. V, *12. Dish formed of plaques of sardonyx, with a cameo of Diana in the centre (16th cent.). *Case VI.* Ornaments made of very large pearls (No. 5. Siren playing the violin). *Cab. VII.* Objects of rock-crystal (139. Small vessel of the 16th cent., with elaborate goldsmiths' work).

R. XX. L. Large table-service, Ruins of the three Greek temples at Pæstum in S. Italy; bronze elepbants, etc. *Cab. I.* Moorish and S. Italian majolica; Oriental pottery. *Cab. II-IV.* Majolica from Central Italy. *Cab. V-VI.* Mosaics, etc. — *Case VII.* Modellings in wax: 4. Relief of Leda and the swan (Italian; 16th cent.); 8. Neptune and other marine deities (17th cent); 18. Christ and the Samaritan woman, by R Donner (study for the relief No. 22 in R. XXIV). *Cab. IX.* Italian and German majolica and stone-ware, Oriental pottery (No. 39. Italian majolica platter with the history of Ino and Athamas, by Maestro Giorgio of Gubbio). — *Cab. X.* Enamels of the 16-19th cent.: No. 5. Round dish of Limoges enamel, with the triumphal procession of Diana, said to have belonged to Diana of Poitiers (1556); 67. Goblet of rhinoceros horn, beautifully ornamented with gold and enamel (16th cent.). — *Cab. XI.* Venetian glass; goblets in the rococo style, chiefly from Bohemia; moulded glass of the German Renaissance. — We now turn to the left and enter R. XXI, which contains sumptuous furniture of the Italian and German Renaissance and rococo styles, works in pietra dura, Florentine and Roman mosaics, etc.

R. XXII. *D. Boxwood draught-board by Hans Kels (1537). Window-wall; 9. Descent from the Cross, a wooden relief from Nuremberg (16th cent.;

11. Holy family and angels, relief in Kelheim stone, by Hans Daucher of Augsburg (1518). *Cab. I.* Objects in amber. *Cab. II-III.* Objects in ivory. *Cab. IV.* Wood-carvings and intarsia, including 27, 29, 31. Battle of the Amazons, Rape of the Sabines, Cavalry skirmish, three reliefs in cedar-wood attributed to Al. Colins (p. 131). *Cab. V.* Musical Instruments. *Case VII.* Ivory reliefs. *Case VIII.* Wood-carvings and small articles in ivory. *Cab. IX.* 32. Judgment of Paris, relief by Hans Daucher (1522); 34. Love, 42. Justice, reliefs by Peter Flötner of Nuremberg. *Cab. XI.* Ornamental ivory vessels. *Cab. XII.* Carved ivory figure-subjects: 50-70. Miniature works in the style of J. M. Dinglinger of Dresden (18th cent.); 114. Cybele, with traces of painting (17th cent.). — We now turn to the left and enter —

R. XXIII. *Manuscripts of the middle ages and the Renaissance, from the former library of the Château of Ambras; printed works, wood-cuts, engravings, and drawings also articles of dress, etc. *Cab. I.* 4. St. Willehalm of Orange, an epic composed about 1210 by Wolfram von Eschenbach, MS. of 1387; 8. Book of hours, of the Burgundian school (14th cent.); 17. Legend of St. Adrian, MS. written for Louis XI. of France (15th cent.); 27. Universal Chronicle of Rudolf von Ems, MS. of the 14th cent.; 31. Choir-book with numerous miniatures, completed in 1491 (known as the 'Husiten Codex'); 35. So-called 'Ambraser Heldenbuch' ('book of heroes'), containing the Nibelungenlied, Gudrun, and 21 other Middle High German epic poems, prepared by Hans Ried for Emp. Maximilian I.; 38. Playing-cards (15th cent.); 40. Freidal, tournament-book of Emp. Maximilian I.; 41-43. Arsenal-books of Emp. Maximilian I.; 47. Scrap-book with engravings, wood-cuts, and drawings by Albrecht Dürer; 59. Choir-book, written in 1594 for Emp. Maximilian I.

R. XXIV. Marble and bronze sculptnres. 7. Bronze bust of Fracastoro, the humanist, of Verona (Ital.; 16th cent.); 15. Venus at Vulcan's forge, bronze alto-relief by R. Donner; 20. Relief of the Madonna, in the style of Bern. Rossellino of Florence (15th cent.); 22. Christ and the Samaritan Woman, 33. Hagar, two marble reliefs by R. Donner (1739); 44. Judgment of Paris, bronze relief by R. Donner; 42. Cast bronze-gilt half-figure of Maria Theresa; 56. Bronze bust of Emp. Rudolph II., by Adriaen de Vries. *Cab. I.* Small bronzes: 17. Adam (Ital.; 15th cent.); 86. Bellerophon taming Pegasus, by Bertoldo of Florence (15th cent.); 90. Venus (Venetian; 16th cent.); 116. St. George and the dragon (German; 16th cent.); 147. Faun and Olympus (Ital.; 16th cent.). *Cab. II.* Bronzes: 10. Dog scratching itself, by Peter Vischer (?); 22. Venus (Ital.; 16th cent.); 61. Venus (French?); 79. Nude youth (Ital.; 16th cent.); 102. Hercules strangling Antæus (German: 17th cent.); 105. Nessus and Dejaneira, by Giov. da Bologna (16th cent.). *Cab. III.* 13. Repentant Magdalen, 17. Pietà, leaden figures by Hagenauer (1759); 38. Bronze statuette of Mercury, by Giov. da Bologna, reduced replica of the figure designed for the Villa Medici; 51. Prometheus tortured by the eagle of Zeus, in lead, by Hagenauer (1759). *Cab. IV.* Bronzes: 23, 41. Venus, by Giov. da Bologna; 47. Rape of the Sabines, by the same, redneed replica of tbe marble group in the Loggia dei Lanzi at Florence. *Cab. V.* Bronzes: 67, 69. Venetian door-knockers (16th cent.); 73. Triangular stands with feet formed of Sirens, between which are reliefs of St. Theodore slaying the dragon (Venetian; 16th cent.). — We turn to the left and enter R. XXIVa. Bronze and marble sculptures. *Detached Exhibits.* 10, 14. Ariadne and Bacchus, bronze busts (Florentine; 16th cent.); 32. Dead Christ borne by angels, relief in bronze-gilt (German; 17th cent.); 37. Marble bust of the Madonna, by P. Coudray (1748); 38. Bronze head of an old man (Ital.; 15th cent.); 45. Bronze figure of a youth (Ital.; 16th cent.); 48. St. James, in bronze (German; 16th cent.); 50. Half-length of Emp. Charles V., bronze relief by Leone Leoni. *Case I.* Italian and German plaques, etc.: 13, 21. Ancient sacrificial scenes, by Andrea Riccio; *28. Entombment, bronze relief by Donatello; 35. Erasmus; 38. Head of Medusa (Ital.; 16th cent.); 39. Melanchthon; 49. Charles V.; 51. Luther; 59. Albrecht Dürer; 60. Willibald Pirkheimer.

The remaining rooms of the groundfloor are occupied by the

**Museum of Weapons and Armour.

This incomparable collection was originated by Emp. Frederick III. and was largely increased by bequests of Maximilian I. and Archduke Sigmund of Tyrol. After the separation of the Spanish line, the weapons belonging to the House of Hapsburg were divided between Madrid and Vienna. After the death of Emp. Ferdinand I. (1564) that half of the residue which belonged to Emp. Maximilian II. remained in Vienna, the other, belonging to Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, was taken to Innsbruck, zealously extended by its owner, and deposited in Schloss Ambras. In 1606 his son sold it to Emp. Rudolph, who allowed it to remain at Ambras. In 1806 this and the other treasures of Ambras were removed to Vienna, and in 1814 were placed in the lower Belvedere. The first-mentioned half, which had remained in Vienna, was afterwards largely enriched, but sustained severe losses in 1805, 1809, and in 1848, when the Arsenal was plundered. In 1856 it was re-arranged in the Arsenal and greatly enriched with additions from imperial châteaux, and in 1889 it was removed to the Imperial Art-History Museum and united with the Ambras collection.

Room XXV (Mediæval weapons, down to the reign of Maximilian I.). 2. Armour of Count Palatine Frederick the Victorious?(d. 1476); 3. Armour of Robert of Sanseverino (d. 1487); 5. Armour of King Ferdinand the Catholic of Aragon (d. 1516); 9. Suit of King Philip I. of Castile (d. 1506) when a boy; 41. Equestrian suit of Archduke Sigmund of Tyrol (d. 1496); 43. Suit of Maximilian I. (d. 1519); *45. Suit of Sigmund of Tyrol (one of the finest works of the period); 52. Heavy equestrian suit of Emp. Maximilian I.; 62. Equestrian suit of Maximilian I.; 66. Suit of Philip I. of Castile when a boy; 69. Suit of King Lewis II. of Hungary (d. 1526); 121. Suit of Maximilian I. with 'death's head' helmet (an ancient form), elbow-guards, and broad shoes; 126. Suit of Emp. Charles V., unfinished. — In the central cases: 12. Norman helmet of about 1100; 17. Sword-blade of the 13th cent.; 24. Two-handed sword, with fine Passau blade, of the early 15th cent.; 71. Helmet of George Castriota, Prince of Albania (Skanderbeg; d. 1467); 86. Sword of Maximilian I., with fine etching; *104. Shield of the same emperor, with beautiful raised etching (one of the earliest specimens of this work); 113. Sword of Philip I. of Castile.

Room XXVI (Maximilian I.). 139. Armour of Duke Christopher of Wurtemberg (d. 1568). 141. Suit of Count Palatine Otto Heinrich (d. 1559); 142. Suit of Count Eitel Friedrich of Zollern (d. 1512); 146, 149. Suits of the Archbishops of Salzburg Matthäus Lang (d. 1540) and Max Sittich von Hohenembs (d. 1553); 175. Gala-suit of Count Andreas von Sonnenberg (d. 1511); 182. Consecrated sword (comp. p. 42), presented in 1510 by Pope Julius II. probably to Maximilian I.; 185. Lantern-shield (for night use), about 1525.

Room XXVII (Charles V.). On the walls: 196. Finely decorated armour of Elector Palatine John Frederick of Saxony (d. 1554); 198. Suit of Rupert of the Palatinate (d. 1504); 199. Parts of a superb suit of Marshal Aless. Vitelli (d. 1556); 231. Suit of Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg (d. 1550), very large; *297. Large suit of Emp. Ferdinand I. (d. 1564; 'suit with the rose-leaves'); 337. Light equestrian suit of Ferdinand I.; 341. Half gala-suit of General Cornelio Bentivoglio (Ital.; ca. 1540). — On the central pillars: 342. Riding suit of Charles V., etched and gilded, with figure-scenes; 226. Half-suit of Conrad von Bemelberg, the Landsknecht general (d. 1567); 207. Half-suit of George of Frundsberg (d. 1528); 213. Half-suit of the Duke of Alva (ca. 1560); 331. Landsknecht armour of Lazarus Schwendi (d. 1584); 395. Suit of King Philip II. of Spain (d. 1598). — Under glass: *368. Campaign-suit of Charles V., with beautiful arabesques and figure-scenes. — In the cases: 253. Sword of Charles V. (1530); 260. Pistols of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, carried by him at his wedding with Anna of Mantua in 1582; *267. Beautiful dagger with grooves for poison (ca. 1560); 272. Spring-dagger; 274. Sword of George of Frundsberg; 345. Skanderbeg's (Castriota's) sword; *351. Casque of Charles V., in one piece, admirably embossed (scenes from the Æneid); *354. Superb shield of Charles V., with masterly scenes from the life of a hero; 363. Gala-sword, enriched with reliefs; 364. Sword, with an iron hilt em-

bellished with delicate reliefs from religious history; *379. State-sword of Charles V., one of the most superb weapons and finest specimens of the goldsmith's art of the 16th cent.; *380. Cutlass, very tasteful, of the best Renaissance period; 385, 386. Stirrup and riding-whip, with tasteful reliefs in the style of Wenzel Jamnitzer (ca. 1550).

Room XXVIII (Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol). 396. State-armour of Stephen Báthory (d. 1586); *403. Infantry-suit of *Giov. Bona*, the gigantic retainer of Archd. Ferdinand (nearly 9 ft.); 407. Suit of Archd. Ferdinand; Horse-armour, adorned with black etched patterns (German; about 1550); *417. State half-suit of the archduke, with masterly embossing; 422. 'Bohemian hat' of the archduke, of thick gray stuff with silver threads; *426. Gala-shield of iron, with beautifully embossed mythological scenes (German work); 473, 474. Complete caparison of man and horse for the archduke, 16th cent. style, imitating the antique; *475. 'Milanese' armour of the archduke, in the antique style and richly ornamented; 476. State half-suit, worn by him at his wedding in 1582; 477. Saddle belonging to the last.

Room XXIX (Maximilian II.). On the walls: 480. Armour of Joh. Jak. Fugger (d. 1575); 482. Half-suit of Andrea Doria (d. 1560); 490. Set of armour (six suits and two tournament-saddles) of Maximilian II. (d. 1576). — In the cases: 491. Casque and shield of Archd. Karl of Styria (d. 1590), with fine arabesques and figure-scenes; 521. 'Ash-gray suit' of Archd. Ferdinand; 483. 'Silver hussar-suit' of Archd. Ferdinand; 534. Hungarian sword of George von Thury (d. 1571); 538. State-sword with exquisite hilt (Ital.; ca. 1590); 539. Fine Toledo rapier; *543. Casque and gala-shield with beautiful figure-scenes; 529, 530. Swords and hats blessed by the Pope as a reward for services against the Infidels, sent to Archd. Ferdinand by Pius V. and Clement XIII.

Room XXX (Maximilian II.). 572. Parts of a suit of Don John of Austria (d. 1577); *627. General's baton of Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), a fine ivory work, at the top the emperor's head in enamel; 635. State-armour of Aless. Farnese (1592), richly decorated; 644. Landsknecht suit of Archd. Karl of Styria (d. 1590), casque covered with velvet, the face protected by a 'beard' attached to the breast.

Room XXXII (Rudolph II.). 667. Half-suit of Rudolph II. (d. 1612); 698, 699. 'Red and black' suit for man and horse of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol; 703, 704. 'Yellow and blue' suit of the archduke; *706. State-armour of Rudolph II. (an admirable German work of art); *712. State half-suit with round shield, a masterpiece of damascening (Ital.); 743. Casque, collar, and breast-plate of Cristobal Mondragone, curiously wrought, with figure-scenes scratched on the blue ground; 745. Armour covered with exquisite damascened garlands in gold and silver.

Room XXXIV (Modern Period). 761, 762. Suits of Archd. Sigmund Franz of Tyrol when a boy (d. 1665); 765. Gala half-suit, with ornamentation, partly repoussé and gilded, and partly damascened in gold (Spanish?); *805. State-sword, with admirably executed iron hilt; *811, *812. Gun and two pistols of masterly workmanship (gift of Emp. Joseph I. to Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden, whose portrait adorns the barrels and stocks); 822 (by the window to the left). Sabre, wooden club, and flag of the peasant-chief Stephan Fadinger (d. 1626); 828. Sabre etched with the names and dates of all the E. and W. Roman and German emperors down to Leopold I.; 835. Pair of pistols of excellent workmanship (gift of the Bey of Tunis to Emp. Francis Joseph I. in 1857); 837. Marshal's baton of Duke Charles Alexander of Lorraine (d. 1780); 838. Marshal's baton of Emp. Francis I. (d. 1765); 846. State-armour of Emp. Matthias (d. 1619), very effective. — On the ceiling: banner of Prince Franz Rakoczy II. (d. 1735). — On the rear-wall: 883. Coat-of-mail and helmet of Prince Michael Apafi II. of Transylvania (d. 1713), with beautiful niello work on the crown; 890. Hungarian suit of Emp. Joseph I. (d. 1711); opposite, 895. Hungarian riding suit of Emp. Joseph II. (d. 1790).

Room XXXVI (Tournament Weapons and Implements). 897. Italian jousting suit of the Milanese ambassador Gasp. Fracasso (d. about 1510); *902. German suit of Emp. Maximilian I., with beautifully designed borders in late-Gothic style and admirable embossed work; 910. Bolster of

linen stuffed with straw, with which the blindfolded horses were padded. — In Case II, in front of the middle-window, are 'favours' or gifts bestowed by ladies as a reward for skill. — On the exit-wall: 996. Racing suit of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol; 998. Copy of armour of Francis I. of France (original taken to Paris by order of Napoleon in 1806).

We return to the 34th Room and thence enter —

Room XXXV (Oriental Weapons and Armour). 84. Hungarian sword with Turkish blade, and the halberd of Michael Apafi II. (p. 42); these, together with the flag over Case II, formed the insignia of Transylvania under Turkish suzerainty; they were presented to the emperor in 1701. In Central Case III: 94-106. Turkish accoutrements, presented by Lazarus Schwendi to Archd. Ferdinand. Above the wall between the windows, a large Turkish flag, captured with the horse-tail (109), quivers (22; wall-case on the left), and other objects (126-130; Case IV) at the siege of Vienna in 1683. In Central Case IV: 115-122. Oriental accoutrements. Wall-Case V: 151. Chinese dagger, with fine carved ivory handle.

Room XXXIII (Weapons and Gear of the Chase). Central Case: 18. Hunting sword of Maximilian I., superbly wrought. Wall-Case I: 37, 38. Guns with stocks covered with a kind of asphalt, inlaid with Netherlandish arabesques in ivory; 56. Gun with ivory stock, inlaid with bone and fine work in iron; 126. Two guns of Charles VI. (d. 1740), with locks admirably engraved and carved. Wall-Cabinet II: *155. Large set of hunting implements of exquisite workmanship; the ivory hilts enriched with beautiful and elaborate reliefs, and covered with thin layers of amber; the case also admirably executed. 157, 158. Rifle and powder-flask of artistic iron-work, stock encrusted with silver and enriched with fantastic ornamentation in brilliant enamel.

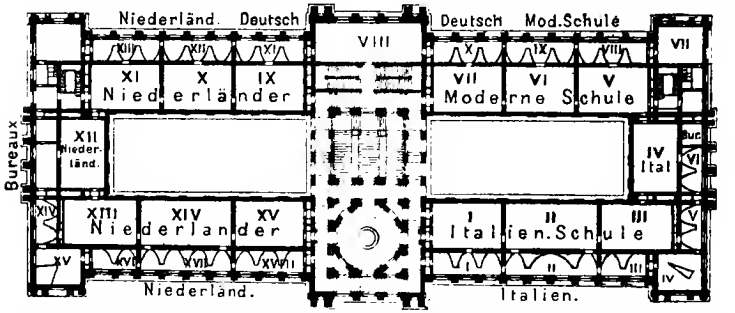
Room XXXI contains cross-bows, hunting implements, and a collection of guns showing the development of fire-arms from the end of the 16th to the beginning of the 19th century.

On the first floor is the **Picture Gallery, re-arranged in 1894-95, and divided into two parts by the domed saloon and the staircase. On the S. (left) side are the Italian, Spanish, and French Schools and the modern paintings; on the N. (right) side the Netherlandish and German Schools. Each picture bears the name and date of its painter. The numbers next the artists' names refer to the new catalogue (short 'Führer' to the Ital., Span., and French schools, 40 kr.); the other numbers refer to the older 'Führer' published in 1892 and to the detailed catalogue by Von Engerth (3 vols., 1882-86; obsolete). Engravings of the paintings by Unger and photographs may be obtained at Miethke's (p. 12). — Director, Herr Aug. Schäffer.

The 1700 ancient paintings in this gallery, which was preserved in the Belvedere (p. 63) from 1776 until 1891, represent several separate collections united in the 18th cent.; hardly any recent additions having been made except to the modern department, which now contains about 300 canvasses. The older collections referred to are: 1. 'Kunst & Wunder Kammer' of Prague, founded by Emp. Rudolph II., which at one time embraced 763 paintings (5 Raphaels, 5 Correggios, 16 Titians, etc.), but was unfortunately diminished by the plundering Swedes in 1648 and by sale. 2. Collection of Archd. Leopold William, son of Ferdinand II. and Stadholder of the Netherlands in 1646-56, which included not only Dutch works but also Venetian paintings of rare excellence. 3. Collection of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol, son of Ferdinand I., which yielded some at least of its treasures to this gallery (Raphael's Madonna al Verde; Moretto's St. Justina).

The Imperial Picture Gallery may justly boast of possessing masterpieces of almost every school in the world, at once deeply interesting to students and delightful to amateurs; but its chief strength lies in its

examples of the Venetian School, of Rubens, and of Dürer, in which it is unsurpassed. Most striking among the works by EARLY ITALIAN MASTERS are two by *Perugino* (R. I; Nos. 27, 32); *Fra Bartolommeo's* Presentation in the Temple (I; 41), painted in 1506, remarkable for the noble simplicity of the grouping and for its tranquil dignity; *Andrea del Sarto's* Pietà (I; 39), characterised by robustness of expression. *Raphael's* Madonna al Verde (I; 29), an example of his Florentine period, though inferior in life and expression to the similar Madonnas in the Louvre and at Florence (La Belle Jardinière and the Madonna del Cardellino), is interesting as indicating the influence of Leonardo da Vinci. The St. Margaret (I; 31) formerly attributed to Raphael is now usually ascribed to *Giulio Romano*. Of the MASTERS OF UPPER ITALY, Correggio and Mazzola or Parmigianino, who, though not his pupil, is closely related to him, chiefly claim our attention. *Correggio* reveals himself both as an impressive delineator of Scriptural types (I; 63) and as a fascinating narrator of myths (I; 59, 64). *Parmigianino* is best represented by his Cupid shaping his bow (I; 62) and the portrait of Malatesta Baglioni (perhaps Lorenzo Cibò?; I, 67). Among the many excellent works by VENETIAN MASTERS it is difficult to single out the most attractive. The far-reaching fancy of *Titian*, which enabled him to embody the most diverse themes in appropriate form, is perhaps nowhere studied to such advantage as here. With what a host



of different emotions the mind passes from the Ecce Homo (II; 178) to the Callisto (II; 169) or the Danaë (II; 174), from the Entombment (II; 179) to the mysterious allegories of love (II; 173, 187), from the sweetness of his Madonnas (II; 166, 176, 180) to the austerity of his portraits of Italian savants, a Varchi, a Strada, or Parma the physician (I; 177, 182, 167). In portraits the Vienna gallery is particularly rich, and it affords an admirable opportunity of comparing the Venetian works with those of Velazquez, the greatest Spanish portrait-painter, or with those of Van Dyck. Of the works attributed to *Giorgione*, the 'Geometricians' (I; 16) alone is satisfactorily authenticated. Among other noteworthy Italian works are the Visitation and Madonna of *Palma Vecchio* (II, 139, 140), the Madonna with saints of *Paolo Veronese* (III; 399), the Madonna of *Lorenzo Lotto* of Bergamo (II; 214), and the St. Justina of *Alessandro Bonvicino* of Brescia, surnamed *Moretto* (II; 218), one of the gems of the collection.

Turning to the NORTHERN SCHOOLS, we find that *Jan van Eyck's* Portrait of an old man (XVIII; 624), the sketch for which is at Dresden, is by far the most striking example of early Netherlandish art. By *Geertgen van Haarlem* are a Pietà and the Burning of the bones of John the Baptist (XVIII; 645, 644); by *Rogier van der Weyden* a Crucifixion and a Madonna (XVIII; 634, 632); and by *Memling* altar-pieces with the Virgin (XVIII; 635-638).

Dürer's masterpiece, the most perfect composition he ever produced, is the Trinity (IX; 1415), painted in 1511. The best of the portraits by *Holbein the Younger* are those of Derick Tybis, a London merchant, and John Chambers, the physician (IX; 1485, 1480). In spite of their

unpleasing subjects, the miracles of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier by *Rubens* rivet the attention by their dramatic expression and their skilful colouring (XIV; 865, 860). Other fine works of the great Flemish painter are (in R. XIV) the Boar Hunt (858), St. Ambrose (850) and the allegory of the four quarters of the globe (857), the Madonna with St. Ildefonso (834) and the Festival of Venus (830). A not unpleasing contrast to the exuberant spirit of Rubens is afforded by the refined, almost frigid, repose of *Van Dyck*, who is admirably represented by his two Madonnas (XII; 1039, 1040), his Delilah (XIII; 1043), and the portrait of Francesco de Moncada (XIII; 1046). The portraits by *Rembrandt*, of various dates, illustrate his change of manner: the portrait of a lady and its pendant (Cab. XII; 1271, 1272) are painted luminously and minutely, the portrait of himself (Cab. XIII; 1274) belongs to his middle period, while the portrait of himself in a round hat (Cab. XIII; 1268) shows the deep golden tone of his later years.

To the left of the domed saloon is the —

I. Main Room: North Italian and Tuscan Schools from the 15th to the beginning of the 16th century. To the left: *1. *Marco Basaiti*, Call of the sons of Zebedee (1515); 4. *Giovanni Bellini*, Baptism of Christ (studio-piece); 5. *Antonello da Messina*, Dead Christ borne by angels; *Vittore Carpaccio*, 7. Christ worshipped by angels (1496), 8, 11. Communion and Burial of St. Jerome; 12. *Alvise Vivarini*, Madonna and angels with musical instruments; *Bissolo*, 13. Young woman arranging her hair (forged signature?), 15. Presentation in the Temple; *16. *Giorgione*, 'Geometricians from the East' (or Æneas, Evander, and Pallas before the rock of the Capitol?); 17. *Sebastiano del Piombo*, Portrait of Cardinal Pucci; *19. *Cima da Conegliano*, Virgin under the orange-tree; 20. *Vincenzo Catena*, Portrait; 21. *Giorgione*, David with the head of Goliath (copy); 22. *Jacopo de' Barbari*, Portrait. — 26. *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Madonna and two saints; *Perugino*, 24. Baptism of Christ, 25. St. Jerome, *27. Madonna and four saints, 32. Madonna and two saints; **29. *Raphael*, 'Madonna al Verde' (1505); 31. *Giulio Romano*, St. Margaret; 34. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Madonna (studio-piece?). — 36. *Giulio Bugiardini*, Abduction of Dinah; **39. *Andrea del Sarto*, Pietà; 41. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Presentation in the Temple (1516; retouched); 46. *Franciabigio*, Holy Family; 47. *Franc. Francia*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; 49. *Bronzino*, Holy Family; 50. *Pontormo*, Portrait of a youth; 51. *Sodoma*, Holy Family. — *Parmigianino*, 57. St. Catharine, 58. Portrait of himself, *62. Cupid shaping his bow; *Correggio*, 60. Bearing of the Cross, 63. (?) St. Sebastian, *59. Ganymede, *64. Jupiter and Io; *67. *Parmigianino*, The Florentine General Malatesta Baglioni (?). — We now turn to the right and enter —

Cabinet I: Various Italian Schools (14-16th cent.). 1st Section: 68. *Dosso Dossi*, St. Jerome; 69. *Ambrogio de Predis*, Emp. Maximilian I. (1502); 70. *Style of Ambrogio de Predis*, Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife of Maximilian; 92. *Tommaso da Modena*, Madonna between two saints; *Andrea Mantegna*, 72-80. Cæsar's Triumph (original at Hampton Court), *81. St. Sebastian; 82. *Andrea Solario* (?), Bearing of the Cross; 85. *Lorenzo Costa* (?), Portrait; *Bern. Luini*, 86. Daughter of Herodias, 87. St. Jerome; 88. *Lod. Mazzo-*

lino, Presentation in the Temple; 89. *Boccaccio Boccaccino*, Madonna enthroned; 90. *Marco Zoppo*, Dead Christ borne by angels; 91. *Cesare da Sesto*, Daughter of Herodias. — 2nd Section: 97, 94. *Bronzino*, Duke Cosimo I. of Tuscany and his wife Eleonora; 96. *Franc. Morandini*, Death of St. Peter Martyr; 107. *Niccolo dell' Abbate*, Madonna enthroned with saints; 112. *Cavaliere d' Arpino*, Andromeda. — 3rd Section: *Domenico Feti*, 115. Triumph of Galatea, 119. Flight into Egypt, 120. The dead Leander.

II. Main Room. Venetian School of the 16th century. To the left, *Palma Vecchio*, 133. Portrait, 136. Lucretia, **137. Portrait of a young girl known as 'Violante', 138. Portrait, 139. Visitation, *140. Madonna and saints, 142. Portrait (spoiled); 145. *Bonifazio I.*, Daughter of Herodias. — *Bonifazio II.*, 156. Triumph of Chastity over Love, 157. Portrait; *Titian*, 169. Diana and Callisto, 161. Christ and the woman taken in adultery, 162. Portrait (known as St. James), 165. Young ecclesiastic, 163. Isabella d'Este, Margravine of Mantua, 166. Madonna with three saints (studio-piece), *167. Portrait of his physician Parma, 173. Allegory, 174. Danaë, 176. 'The Gipsy Madonna' (early work), 177. Benedetto Varchi, the poet and historian, *178. Ecce Homo (1543), 179. Entombment, **180. Holy Family ('Virgin with the cherries'; early work), 181. Tambourine-player, *182. The Antiquary Jacopo de Strada, 186. Nymph and Shepherd (unfinished), 187. Allegory, 191. John Frederick, Elector of Saxony; 193. *Bonifazio I.*, Madonna and saints; *Titian*, 196. Portrait of himself, *197. Young Girl in furs, 198. Lavinia Sarcinelli, daughter of Titian, 199. Pope Paul III. (school-copy); 201. *Bonifazio II.*, Triumph of Love (companion-piece to No. 156; see above). — *Cariani*, 206. Warrior, *207. The Bravo; **218. *Moretto*, St. Justina; *Giov. Batt. Moroni*, 217. Portrait, 216. Sculptor; 212. *Pellegrino da San Daniele*, A young hero; *Lor. Lotto*, *215. Man with the beast's claw, *214. Madonna with SS. Catharine and James the Elder; 219. *Girol. Romanino*, Portrait; 220. *Lor. Lotto* (?), Portrait (three views). — 224. *Jac. Tintoretto*, The patrician Marcantonio Barbaro; 227. *Domenico Tintoretto*, Portrait of a procurator of St. Mark's; *Paris Bordone*, 231. Portrait, 233. Allegory; *Jac. Tintoretto*, 230. Portrait, 234. Lucretia, 235. Old man and boy, 236. Sebastian Veniero, conqueror at Lepanto, 239. The chaste Susanna, 244, 245. Portraits; *Paris Bordone*, 246. Allegory, *248. Young woman at her toilet-table, 253. Venus and Adonis; 250. *Jac. Tintoretto*, Portrait.

III. Main Room. Continuation of the Venetian Schools (16-18th cent.). To the left, *Paolo Veronese*, 380. The chaste Susanna, 381. Hagar and Ishmael (studio-pieces); 395-397. *Antonio Badile* (teacher of P. Veronese), Portrait; 396. *Paolo Veronese*, Christ at the house of Jairus; 393. *Battista Zelotti*, The anointing of David; *P. Veronese*, 399. Madonna with two saints, 402. Adoration of the Magi, 404. Annunciation, 408. Christ and the Samaritan woman (studio-

piece). — *Palma Giovane*, 414. Pietà, 417. St. Jerome. — 432. *Aless. Varotari (Padovanino)*, Judith. — 446. *Giov. Batt. Tiepolo*, St. Catharine of Siena.

CABINETS II & III, to the right, contain less important Venetian works of the 16th cent., chiefly of the School of Bassano.

CABINET IV. Italian Schools from 1550 to 1700. To the left, 340. *Franc. Furini*, Penitent Magdalen; 342. *Giul. Ces. Procaccini*, Pietà; 347. *Lod. Cardi*, Pietà. — In the centre: *Pietro da Cortona*, 356. Betrothal of St. Catharine, 357. Hagar; 363. *Lod. Cardi*, The Trinity; 366. *Cristof. Allori*, Judith with the head of Holofernes; 369. *Franc. Furini*, Penitent Magdalen; *Carlo Dolci*, 373. Mater Dolorosa, 375. Madonna, 376. Archduchess Claudia Felicitas.

IV. MAIN ROOM. School of Bologna; Realists and Italian masters of the 17th century. Entrance-wall: 467. *Pellegrino Tibaldi*, St. Cecilia; 468. *Lod. Carracci*, Venus and Cupid; *Annibale Carracci*, 470. Venus and Adonis, 473. St. Francis of Assisi; 474. *Ant. Carracci*, Lute-player; *Annibale Carracci*, 475. Christ and the Samaritan woman, 482. Pietà; 480. *Giac. Cavedone*, St. Sebastian; 483. *Lod. Carracci*, St. Francis. — *Caravaggio*, 485. David with the head of Goliath, 486. Madonna and St. Ann, *496. Madonna of the Rosary; *Ribera (Lo Spagnoletto)*, 501. Bearing of the Cross, 503. Peter's repentance; 491. *Luca Giordano*, Fall of the angels; 507. *Ribera*, Christ with the doctors in the Temple; 495. *Luca Giordano*, Marriage of the Virgin. — 516. *Salvator Rosa*, Warrior; 519. *Pompeo Batoni*, Return of the Prodigal Son (1773); 523. *Micco Spadaro*, Roman battle; *Salvator Rosa*, 525. St. William, 528. Justice imploring aid from the peasants; 529. *Franc. Solimena*, Descent from the Cross. — 535. *Seb. Bombelli*, Portrait of a boy; 536. *Carlo Cignani*, Madonna; 539. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna (studio-piece); *Carlo Maratta*, 534. Death of St. Joseph, 540. Madonna (school-piece), 541. Holy Family; 542. *C. Cignani*, Cimon and Pera; 543. *Guercino*, Prodigal Son; *Guido Reni*, 548. Christ crowned with thorns, 549. Penitent Magdalen, 550. Holy Family, 551. Baptism of Christ, 553. Virgin and Child, 554. Ecce Homo, 555. Peter's repentance, 557. The child David. — We return to —

CABINET V. Bolognese School of the 17th cent. and French masters. 1st Section: 561. *Marcantonio Franceschini*, Mother and children (Caritas); 562. *Elisabetta Sirani*, Martha chiding the vain Magdalen; *Simone Cantarini*, 563. Tarquin and Lucretia, 564. Murder of Abel; *Cagnacci*, 566. St. Jerome, 567. Death of Cleopatra, 568. Penitent Magdalen. — 2nd Section: 571, 572. *François Clouet*, Charles IX. of France; 575. *After Jacques Callot*, Fair at Impruneta near Florence; 577. *Ant. Watteau*, Guitar-player; *Adr. Manglard*, 576. Harbour, 578. Sea-piece; 580, 581. *Bourguignon*, Cavalry skirmish; 583. *Nic. Poussin*, Destruction of Jerusalem; *G. Poussin (Dughet)*, 585. Tomb of Cæcilia Metella, 586. Landscape; 587. *Hyacinthe Rigaud*, Portrait; 592. *Jean Fr. Millet*, Silvan scene;

593. *G. Poussin*, Silvan scene; 594. *Nic. Poussin* (?), Peter and John healing the lame man.

CABINET VI. Spanish School (16-17th cent.). 1st Section: 597, 602. *Alonso S. Coello*, Portrait; *Juan Pantoja de la Cruz*, 598. Portrait of a Spanish princess (Infanta Anna, daughter of Philip III.?), 599. The Infante Philip, 601. Portrait of a child; *603. *Juan Bautista del Mazo*, Family of the artist(?); 606. *Juan de Carreño*, Charles II. of Spain; *Velazquez*, 605(?). Queen Maria Anna, 607. Philip IV., *609. Infanta Margareta Theresa. — 2nd Section: 614. *Murillo*, John the Baptist as a child; *Velazquez*, 611. The Infante Philip Prosper, *612. Philip IV., 613(?). Laughing boy, *616. Infante Don Balthasar Carlos, 615. Infanta Margareta Theresa, *617. Infanta Maria Theresa, 619. Infanta Margareta Theresa, 621. Infanta Maria Theresa(?), 622. Queen Isabella of Spain (studio-piece).

We now return to the entrance, pass through the domed saloon, and enter the NETHERLANDS AND GERMAN ROOMS.

CABINET XVIII. Schools of Bruges, Ghent, and Brabant; early Dutch masters of the 15-16th centuries. *Jan van Eyck*, *624. Cardinal della Croce (?), 625. Jan de Leeuw; 626. *Gerard David*, St. Michael; *Hugo van der Goes*, 629. Pietà, 630. St. Geneviève, 631. Expulsion from Paradise; *Rogier van der Weyden*, *632. Madonna and Child, 633. St. Catharine, 634. Crucifixion, with SS. Veronica and Mary Magdalen (triptych); *Hans Memling*, 635. Madonna and Child, 636. SS. John the Baptist and John the Evangelist, 637, Eve, 638. Adam, 639. Bearing of the Cross and Resurrection; 644. *Geertgen van Haarlem*, Julian the Apostate causing the bones of St. John the Baptist to be burned, 645. Descent from the Cross; 646. *Jacob Cornelisz*, Altar of St. Jerome; *651. *Hieronymus Bosch*, St. Jerome praying, with St. Anthony on the left and St. Ægidius on the right (triptych), 655. Martyrdom of St. Julia (triptych); *Lucas van Leyden*, 658(?), Temptation of St. Anthony, 659. Emperor Maximilian I.; 666. *Joachim Patenier*, Baptism of Christ; *673. *Hendrik Bles*, St. Jerome; 677. *Jan Mostaert*, Portrait.

XV. ROOM. Netherlands Masters of the 16th century. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*. 682. Madonna and Child, 683. Madonna enthroned, with donors, 687. Lucretia; 691. *Quinten Massys*, St. Jerome; *Jan Massys*, 692. St. Jerome, *693. Lot and his daughters, 694. Merry party; *Peter Brueghel the Elder*, 709. Landscape in spring, 710. Massacre of the Innocents, 711. Landscape in autumn, *712. Crucifixion, 713. Landscape in winter, *714. Defeat of Saul, 716. Contest of Carnival and Lent, 717. Rustic wedding, 719. Rustic fête, 720. Shepherd; 722. *Peter Brueghel the Younger*, Landscape in winter; 738. *Lucas van Valkenborgh*, Mountain-scene.

CABINET XVII. Netherlands and Dutch Schools of the 16th and the first half of the 17th century. 754. *Mabuse*, St. Luke painting the Madonna; *B. van Orley*, 765. Legend of SS. Matthew and Thomas, 766. Repose on the Flight into Egypt; 776. *Fr. Francken I.*, Crœsus

displaying his wealth to Solon; 779. *Fr. Francken II.*, Witch-scene; *786, 787, 789. *A. Mor* (Sir A. More), Portraits; 807, 811, 812. *P. Pourbus*, Portraits; 816. *Fr. Pourbus the Younger*, Archduchess Anna; 817. *Fr. Pourbus the Elder*, Portrait. — **829. *Peter Paul Rubens*, Helena Fourment, his second wife.

XIV. Room. Rubens and his School. *Rubens:* 830. Festival of Venus; 832. Emp. Maximilian I.; **834. Altar-piece of St. Ildefonso: in the centre, Mary with four women and St. Ildefonso, on the left, the Archduke Albert, stadholder of the Netherlands, and on the right, Clara Isabella Eugenia, his wife; 836. Portrait; 837. Park of a château; 838. Portrait; *839. Pietà; 840. Nude children at play; 841. Charles the Bold; 843. Scene from the Decamerone of Boccaccio; 844. Portrait of a Venetian lady (copy of Titian); *850. St. Ambrose forbidding the Emp. Theodosius to enter the church; 853. Man in a fur cloak; 855. Old man; *857. The four quarters of the globe, typified by the gods of the rivers Amazon, Nile, Danube, and Ganges; *858. The Calydonian boar-hunt; 859. Portrait of himself; 860. St. Francis Xavier preaching and working miracles in India (863. Sketch for this work); 861. Assumption of the Virgin; *864. Pietà; *865. St. Ignatius Loyola casting out devils (862. Sketch for this work); 867. St. Pepin, Duke of Brabant, and his daughter St. Begga; 869. Landscape, with Jupiter and Mercury visiting Philemon and Baucis; *871. Holy Family under an apple-tree.

Cabinet XVI. Flemish landscape and figure-painters. 899, 900. *Paul Bril*, River-scenes; 904. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Flowers; 906. *Jan Brueghel & Hendrik de Clerck*, The gifts of the land and water; 911. *Jan Brueghel*, Mountain-scene, with the Temptation in the Wilderness, 912. Æneas in Hades, 920. Woodland-scene; 913. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 919. *Jan Brueghel the Younger*, Madonna in a garden; *Roeland Savery*, 922. Paradise, 924. Landscape with wood-cutters, 925. Flowers, 926. Mountain-scene; 938. *Anton Mirou*, Landscape; 940. *Hendrik van Steenwyck I.*, Church; 943. *Hendrik van Steenwyck II.*, Church-interior; 946. *Pieter Neefs the Elder*, Gothic church; 947. *Pieter Neefs the Younger*, Notre Dame at Antwerp.

Cabinet XV. Flemish landscape, genre, and battle painters. *Robert van den Hoecke*, 967. Skaters at Brussels, 969. Ostend; 985. *Joos de Momper*, Mountain-scene; 989. *Hendrik de Clerck*, Feeding the Multitude.

Cabinet XIV. Marine and architectural painters of Brussels. 995. *Lucas Achtschellinck & Gonzales Coques*, Landscape with Rudolph of Hapsburg and the priest.

XIII. Room. Contemporaries, pupils, and followers of Rubens. *Antony van Dyck:* 1028. Countess Amalia Solms, Princess of Orange; 1031. Portrait; 1032. Prince Rhodocanalli; 1033. Crucifixion; 1034. Count Henry Vandenburgh; 1036. St. Franciscus Seraphicus; 1037.

Portrait; *1038. Prince Charles Lewis of the Palatinate; *1039. St. Hermann Joseph kneeling before the Virgin; 1040. St. Rosalie crowned by the Infant Christ; *1042. Prince Rupert of the Rhine; 1043. Samson and Delilah; 1045. Archduchess Clara Isabella Eugenia; 1046. Francesco de Moncada; 1047. Holy Family; 1048. Jean de Montfort; 1049. Carolus Scribani, the Jesuit; 1051. Pietà; 1052. Portrait; *Cornelis Schut*, 1063. Hero and Leander, 1064. Procession of Bacchus; 1070. *Frans Leux*, Cardinal-Infante Ferdinand; 1082, 1083. *Frans Snyders*, Fish-market; *1087. *Jordaens*, Bean-feast (Twelfth Night).

XII. Room. Belgian Masters of the 17th century. 1124. *G. de Crayer*, Madonna and saints; *D. Ryckaert*, 1127. Village-fair, 1128. Witch; 1130. *G. Seyhers*, Madonna and Child; *D. Ryckaert*, 1131. Scholar, 1133. Plunderers in a village; 1135. *A. Brouwer*, Peasants drinking; *Joos van Craesbeeck*, 1146. Flemish tavern, 1147. Soldiers and women conversing; *D. Teniers the Younger*, 1150. Goat-house, 1153. Old man and cake-seller, 1155. Abraham's thank-offering, 1157. Robbers looting a village, *1158. Bird-shooting in Brussels, 1160. Rustic wedding, 1161. Room in the art-collection of Archduke Leopold William at Brussels, painted in 1656, while Teniers was director of this gallery. (This collection formed the nucleus of the present imperial gallery, which still contains most of the paintings here represented.) *Teniers the Younger*, 1162 Village-fair, 1163. Cow-house, 1164. Reading the newspaper, 1165. Tavern-scene.

XI. Room. Belgian landscape-painters and the precursors of the national art of Holland. 1116. *Alexander Adriaenssen*, Dead partridges and small birds; 1167, 1168, 1169. *J. d'Arthois*, Landscapes; 1170. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Death of Abel; *Jan Fyt*, 1171. Flowers and fruit, 1174. Animals and fruit, *1221. Poultry; *Saftleven*, 1224. Landscape, 1225. Autumn-scene, 1228. Sunset-scene; 1250. *C. van Poelenburgh*, Women bathing; 1245, 1246. *Leonard Bramer*, Allegories of Vanity and Transitoriness.

Cabinet XIII. Dutch School. 1261. *A. van der Neer*, Dutch village by moonlight; 1264. *Richard van Brecck*, Portrait; 1265. *Abraham de Vries*, Portrait; 1267. *Hendrik Averkamp*, Skaters; *Rembrandt*, *1268. Portrait of himself, 1269. Boy singing, 1270. St. Paul, 1271, 1272. Portraits, 1273. Rembrandt's mother, 1274. Portrait of himself; 1279. *Govaert Flinck*, Old man; 1282. *J. van Hoogstraeten*, Man at a window; 1284. *Paudiss*, St. Jerome, 1286. Head of an old soldier; 1296. *Pieter Verelst*, Peasants carousing; 1297. *Frans Hals*, Portrait; 1301. *Corn. Dusart*, Peasants at a tavern; 1302. *Adr. van Ostade*, The dentist.

Cabinet XII. Dutch School. 1303. *J. A. Duck*, Plundering; *Jan Steen*, 1304. Rustic wedding, 1305. Dissipated life; 1307. *Dirk van Delen*, Large palace-garden (figures by *Palamedes*); 1311. *Wynants*, Entrance to a wood; 1312. *A. van Everdingen*, Saw-mill; 1315. *Jan van der Heyden*, Old fortified castle; *Nic. Berghem*, 1319. Shepherds

and flock, 1321, 1322. Cattle; 1324. *Hobbema*, Landscape; 1325. *Joh. Lingelbach*, Peasants conversing; 1330. *Adr. van der Velde*, Landscape with animals; *Jac. van Ruysdael*, 1335. Landscape with waterfall, *1336. Woodland-scene, *1337. The great forest; 1338. *J. van der Cappelle*, Calm sea; *1339. *J. de Vlieger*, Calm sea; *L. Bakhuisen*, 1341. Sea-piece, 1342. View of Amsterdam; *Philip Wouverman*, 1348. Riding-school and horse-pond, *1349. Attack by robbers, 1351. Rest during the hunt, 1352. Landscape.

Cabinet XI. Dutch School. 1355. *Maria van Oosterwyck*, Still-life; 1362. *Corn. de Heem*, Still-life; 1366. *G. Terburgh*, Woman paring apples; 1369. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers; 1370. *G. Metsu*, Lace-maker; *G. Dou*, 1376. Old woman at a window, 1377. Physician, 1378. Girl with a lantern; *Frans van Mieris*, *1381. Lady and her physician, *1382. Cavalier in a shop; 1390, 1391. *Jan van Huysum*, Flower-pieces; 1619. *Bartholomäus Wittig*, Supper-party; 1618. *Adam Elsheimer*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt.

IX. Room. German Masters of the 14-16th centuries. 1392, 1394. *Theodorich of Prague*, SS. Ambrose and Augustine; 1405. *Hans Burgkmair*, The artist and his wife; *Christoph Amberger*, 1406. Ulrich Sulzer, 1407, 1408. Portraits, 1409. Christoph Baumgartner, patrician of Nuremberg, 1411, 1412. Portraits; *Hans Baldung Grien*, 1423. Vanity, 1424. Portrait; *Albrecht Altdorfer*, 1421. Nativity, 1422. Holy Family; 1425. *B. Strigel*, Emp. Maximilian I. with his family; 1436. *Hans Schaeuffelein*, Altar-piece with the life of Christ; 1439. *G. Pencz*, Portrait; *Albrecht Dürer*, *1442. Madonna, *1443. Emp. Maximilian I., 1444. Portrait, **1445. Adoration of the Trinity (frame copied from the original in the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg), *1446. Martyrdom of 10,000 Christians under Sapor, King of Persia, 1447. Madonna, 1448. Portrait of Johann Kleeberger; 1450. *After Dürer*, Copy of the picture of the Rosary; *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 1455. Portrait, 1462. Paradise; *Hans Holbein the Younger*, 1468. Charles V. hunting, 1479. Portrait, *1480. John Chambers, physician of Henry VIII. of England, *1481. Jane Seymour, third wife of Henry VIII., 1482, 1483, 1484. Portraits, *1485. Derick Tybis; 1490. *M. Schongauer*, Holy Family.

X. Room. German Painters of the 17th and 18th centuries. 1581. *J. G. Auerbach*, Emp. Charles VI.; 1582, 1583. *Balthasar Denner*, Portraits; 1592. *Johann Zoffani*, Grand-duke Leopold of Tuscany and his family; 1594. *Joh. Kupetzky*, Mother and child; *Ant. Raph. Mengs*, 1598. Madonna, 1600. Infanta Maria Ludovica; *Angelica Kaufmann*, 1610. Arminius's return from the battle in the Teutoburgian Forest, 1611. Interment of the youthful hero Pallas.

VIII. Room (on the E. side of the staircase). German Masters of the 17th and 18th centuries. 1637, 1639. *Roos*, Cattle.

Cabinets X-VII and Rooms VII, VI, & V contain Modern Paintings (red numbers), mostly by Austrian artists. Owing to the frequent alterations in the arrangements, the chief pictures are

here mentioned without indication of the rooms in which they are hung.

H. Füger, 9. John the Baptist, 10. Mary Magdalen; 12. *Hackert*, Waterfall at Tivoli; 14. *David*, Napoleon Bonaparte crossing the St. Gotthard Pass; 21. *Krafft*, Departure of the Landwehr soldier; 22. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Faust and Mephistopheles; 24. *Krafft*, Return of the Landwehr soldier; 25. *C. Russ*, Hecuba; 27. *J. A. Koch*, Waterfall at Tivoli; *Amerling*, 28. St. Paul, 32. Archduke Leopold as a crusader at a tournament; 56. *Kupelwieser*, Moses praying for victory for the Israelites; 58. *F. Moja*, Interior of St. Mark's, Venice; 60. *Marko*, Christ stilling the tempest; 67. *C. Blaas*, Charlemagne chiding the careless scholars; 71. *Rud. Alt*, Stephans-Platz in Vienna; 73. *Steinfeld*, Deserted mill; 74. *Rebell*, Ideal landscape; 98. *Bayer*, Portrait of a boy; 104. *Fiedler*, View of Cairo; 130. *Berres*, Hungarian horse-fair; 132. *Engerth*, Capture of the wife of King Manfred after the battle of Benevento; 134. *Führich*, Vision of a battle in the clouds seen by the inhabitants of Jerusalem before the capture of that city; *Jos. Danhauser*, 136. Debauchee, 137. Reading the will, 138. Meal in a convent; 141. *Wurzinger*, Emp. Ferdinand II. repulsing the Protestant insurgents; 142. *P. Krafft*, Zrinyi's sortie during the defence of Sziget in 1566 (p. 382); *146. *Führich*, Jacob and Rachel; *149. *Matejko*, Diet of Warsaw in 1773; 160. *Makart*, Flowers; 162. *Trenkwald*, Duke Leopold's entry into Vienna after his return from the Crusades in 1219; *Carl Rahl*, 168. Reception of Manfred in Luceria in 1254; 176. *Amerling*, Portrait of himself; 187. *C. Rahl*, Chriemhild and Hagen by the body of Siegfried; 185. *Ender*, Val di Non in S. Tyrol; 189. *Jul. Blaas*, Slavonic peasants racing; 190. *Führich*, Jehovah writing the ten commandments on the tables of stone; 202. *Bernatzik*, Vision of St. Bernard; 206. *Zoff*, On the Riviera; 208. *Obermüllner*, View of the Goldberg Glacier in the Rauris; 215-259. *C. Blaas*, Sketches for the frescoes in the Army Museum (p. 65); 262. *Aug. Schäffer*, Return from the Vienna Exhibition in 1873; 263. *Hlavaček*, Scene in the Rhenish Palatinate; 266. *Rob. Russ*, Fürstenburg near Burgeis; 267. *Eugen Blaas*, Excursion to Murano; 284. *Angeli*, Youthful love; 290. *Fr. Aug. Kaulbach*, Bell-ringer; 296. *F. L'Allemand*, Incident during the battle of Znaim in 1809; 298. *H. Canon*, The lodge of St. John; 303. *Führich*, Mary crossing the mountain; 307. *Alex. Golz*, Christ and the women; 309. *A. Zimmermann*, Thunderstorm among the mountains; *Defregger*, *312. Zither-player, *313. The last summons; 314. *Makart*, Romeo and Juliet; 315. *Marko*, Sunset. In Room V. **Makart*, Triumph of Ariadne.

On the Second Floor is the COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOURS AND DRAWINGS. Director, Herr Aug. Schäffer.

ROOM XXXV, to the right of the staircase. 6. *Führich*, Head of the Virgin; *Rud. Alt*, 8. Interior of St. Mark's at Venice, 42. Fountain at Trent; 44. *Jak. Alt*, Town Hall at Cologne. — R. XXXVI contains the 'Crown Prince's Album', a collection of water-colours and drawings by

Austrian artists presented to the late Crown-Prince Rudolph on his marriage in 1881. The best are: 66. *Matejko*, John Sobieski; 128. *Defregger*, The Prince and Princess in the peasant's hut. In this room also are marble busts of Radetzky, by *Giov. Emanueli*, and Tegetthoff, by *Kundmann*. — R. XXXVII. *Selleny*, 142. Costume-study, 143-232. Studies made during the circumnavigation of the globe by the Austrian war-ship 'Novara'. — R. XXXVIII. 233-244. *Franz Alt*, Ancient and Modern Vienna; 245. *Ed. von Steinle*, Sketch for a stained-glass window in the Votive Church (p. 25); 246. *Schwind*, Diana hunting. — *Cabinet for the Crown-Prince's Album (see p. 52), with paintings by *Canon*. — R. XXXIX. 249-261. *Marák*, Characteristic Austrian trees. — R. XL. *264. *Moritz von Schwind*, Legend of the Beautiful Melusina, a series of 11 water-colour drawings. — We return to the staircase and cross it to R. XLI. 267-276. *Kandler*, Studies of nature in Rome and its neighbonrhood; 295. *Passini*, Gourd-seller at Chioggia. — R. XLII. 306-340. *Seelos*, Lighthouses and harbours on the coasts of Istria and Dalmatia; 341-353. *Göbel*, The former Ambras Collection in the Belvedere. — R. XLIII. 395-408. *Overbeck*, Passion of Christ. — R. XLIV. Designs for the interior decoration of the Imperial Museum and the new Burg Theatre, including 409-412. *Makart*, Sketches for the lunettes and for the ceiling-painting (unexecuted) in the Art-History Museum, representing the Victory of Light over Darkness; 427-434. *Canon*, Sketches for the lunettes and ceiling of the Imperial Museum. — R. XLV. 435. *Führich*, Heart of the Virgin; 437-441. *Marko*, Landscapes in distemper; 460. Profile portrait of Leo X., painted in 1513. — R. XLVI. *Engerth*, Cartoons for the Marriage of Figaro, the frescoes in the Opera House (see below).

In the Hofstall-Str., beyond the Maria-Theresia-Platz, are the **Imperial Stables** (Pl. II, A, 4; adm., see p. 10), which contain an interesting gun-room, saddle-room, riding-school, etc. — In this neighbourhood, at the corner of the Kahlgasse and the Mariahilfer-Str., stands the **Goose-Girl* (Pl. II; A, B, 5), a fountain-figure by J. Wagner (1865).

The Burg-Ring is continued to the E. by the Opern-Ring (Pl. II; B, C, 4). To the left, in the Albrechtgasse, are the offices of the *Palace of Archduke Albert*, connected by a covered passage with the palace (p. 20) on the Augustiner-Bastei. Farther on rises the —

***Imperial Opera House** (Pl. II, C, 4; p. 7), a magnificent Renaissance building, erected in 1861-69 by *Van der Nüll* and *Siccardsburg*.

The sumptuous decorations of the Interior (during the June or July vacation visible daily, on application at the office) were executed by *Schwind*, *Engerth*, *Rahl*, and others. On the handsome staircase are medallion-portraits of the architects by *Cesar;* the parapet is adorned with marble statues of the seven liberal arts, by *Gasser*. Adjoining the foyer, which is richly embellished with operatic scenes by *Schwind* and busts of celebrated composers, is an open 'loggia' or balcony towards the street, also decorated with frescoes by *Schwind* (scenes from the 'Zauberflöte') and bronze figures of Heroism, Tragedy, Fantasy, Comedy, and Love by *Hähnel*. The winged horses on the pedestals to the right and left above the balcony are also by *Hähnel*. The interior, with seats for 2350 spectators, is richly gilded and painted. Ceiling-painting by *Rahl;* curtain for tragedy (legend of Orpheus) designed by *Rahl*, for comedy by *Laufberger*. The fronts of the boxes are embellished with medallions of thirty distinguished members of the Viennese opera during the last hundred years.

In the Opern-Ring, opposite the Opera House, is the Renaissance *Heinrichshof*, erected by Hansen in 1861-63, the property of Baron von Drasche. On the upper floor are frescoes on a gold ground by

Rahl. At the back of it is the Elisabeth-Str., leading to the *Schiller-Platz* (Pl. II; B, 4, 5), with the ***Schiller Monument**, by *Schilling*, unveiled in 1876. The bronze statue of the poet stands on a lofty bronze pedestal, at the corners of which are sitting figures of the four ages. At the sides are figures of Genius (in front), Poetry and Science (right and left), and Philanthropy (behind). On the pedestal are medallion-reliefs of Pegasus, the pelican, the tragic mask, and the head of Minerva. In the gardens to the left and right are marble busts, by K. Schwerzek (1891), of the poets *Nikolaus Lenau* and *Anastasius Grün*. — On the W. side of the square is the *Ministry of Justice;* on the S. side is the **Academy of Art** (Pl. II; B, 5), a Renaissance edifice built by *Hansen* in 1872-76. The upper stories are enriched with terracotta ornamentation. The windows of the façade alternate with niches containing copies of celebrated ancient statues. The two bronze *Centaurs* on the steps in front are by E. von Hoffmann (1892).

The Academy, founded by Leopold I. in 1692 and frequently reorganised, has occupied its present position as a school of art since 1872. In 1876 it was transferred to the new building in the Schiller-Platz. The flight of steps in front leads into the Vestibule, borne by columns, whence we enter the *Aula*, the chief room of the *Museum of Casts* (adm., see p. 10), a richcollection of copies (1450 in all) of ancient, mediæval, and modern sculptures, and also containing several good originals. Observe the *Torso of Hera, of the best Greek period, the leaden model of Fischer's Anatomy, and reliefs, busts, and statues by Raphael Donner, Beyer, Zauner, etc.

The Entresol on the S. side (entrance by the W. corridor) contains the *Library* (catalogue of 1876; 3 fl.) and the collection of *Engravings and Drawings* (about 17,000 drawings and water-colours, 61,000 engravings and wood-cuts, 5000 photographs; adm., see p. 10). The most interesting drawings are those of Koch (landscapes from Italy, illustrations of Dante, etc.), Führich's scenes from the Prodigal Son, those by Genelli, and admirable works by Schnorr, Steinle, Schwind, Wächter, Schwanthaler, and Rottmann. Among the engravings note the Hüsgen collection of Dürer's works (with a lock of Dürer's hair).

The *Picture Gallery (adm., see p. 10) is on the first floor, No. 152, on the right (entrance by the W. corridor). The greater part of this valuable collection (1160 works) was presented by Count Anton Lamberg in 1812; the remainder consists of purchases by government and presentations by the Emp. Ferdinand (1838), Prince Liechtenstein, etc. Almost every school of painting is represented, but the chief treasures are the Dutch masters of the 17th cent.: thus, Pieter de Hooch (one of his best works), Van Goyen, Jac. van Ruysdael, Willem van de Velde the Younger, and the architectural and flower-painters. The Graces and the Rape of Oreithyia by Rubens, Cupid sitting on a stone parapet by Titian, and Boys playing at dice by Murillo deserve special mention. There are also a number of modern paintings, including less important examples of the Viennese school of the beginning of the present century.

The gallery consists of a Hall (No. V) facing the S., divided into 17 compartments, parallel with which is a corridor (No. IX) lighted from the N.; also two large corner-rooms (E. No. VI, W. No. IV, each in 3 compartments); a hall (copying-room, No. VII) in the E. and 3 rooms (Nos. III, II, and I) in the W. wing of the building. The arrangement is chronological, beginning in Room I with the early Italian schools, which are followed by the Spanish, Flemish, and German schools, and a few French works, down to modern times. The Corridor (No. IX), reserved chiefly for the Dutch and German schools, contains some of the gems of the collection (on the back-wall and on 14 revolving stands). In Rooms I-III

several inferior pictures are placed in dark niches. Catalogues (1 fl.) and photographs on sale in the gallery.

We first enter Room V, but we turn to the right and go back to —

Room I. No. 22. *Venetian School* of the 15th cent., Small altar with scenes from the Passion; 50. *Style of Vivarini*, Annunciation; *Florentine School*, about 1400, 71. Effusion of the Holy Ghost, 74. Moses, 75. Abraham, 73. Christ with the book of life, 72. Trinity; 48. *Bartolommeo di Manfredi*, Scene from the Apocalypse; 531. *Lombard School* of the 16th cent., Three Apostles' heads; 24. *Style of Aloise Vivarini*, Female martyr; 45. *Venetian School* of the 15th cent., St. Clara. — On the long wall: 505. *Fr. Francia*, Madonna enthroned, between SS. Luke and Petronius; 15. *Venetian School* of the 16th cent., Empress Helena and two saints. By the middle window: *1133. *Botticelli*, Madonna and Child with two angels; 1097. *Gentile da Fabriano*, Coronation of Mary; 1095. *Umbrian School* of the 15th cent., Madonna with saints and donors; 1134. *Florentine School* of the 16th cent., Madonna and Child with St. John; 76. *Florentine School*, about 1400, Christ on the Mount of Olives By the last window: 252. *Dom. Puligo*, Madonna; 509. *G. Pedrini*, Christ bearing the cross; *Florentine School*, about 1400, 55. Christ and the woman of Canaan. To the left of the exit, *Same School*, 60. Christ and the woman of Samaria at the well.

Room II. No. 17. *Marco d'Angeli del Moro*, Circumcision; 53. *L. Sebastiani*, St. Veneranda; by the window, 1084. *Paduan School*. about 1500, Madonna; opposite, 27. *Venetian School* of the 15th cent., Pilate.

Room III. No. 85. Assumption, a ceiling-painting by *P. Veronese*. — 19. *Girol. Muziano*, Madonna enthroned with saints; *Vittore Carpaccio*, 43. Annunciation, 49. Death of Mary; 57. *P. Veronese*, Transfignration; 468. *Jac. Tintoretto*, Christ and the adulteress; 87. *Vitt. Belliniano*, Martyrdom of St. Mark; opposite, by the second window, 77. *Cariani*, Madonna with St. John the Baptist and St. Catharine; 452. *Giac. Bassano*, Moses striking the rock; by the third window, 471. *P. Veronese*, Annunciation; 1126. *Style of Giorgione*, Scenes from ancient Venice (fresco); on the exit-wall, 1128. *Upper Italian School* of the 15th cent.. Martyrdom of St. Sebastian.

Room IV. Compartment i: No. 86. Annnnciation, ceiling-painting by *P. Veronese*. — 1. *P. Veronese*, SS. Geminianus and Severus; 499. *Perugino*, Baptism of Christ; 463. *Venetian School* of the 16th cent., Finding of Moses; 1098. *G. Bellini* (?), Portrait of a man; opposite, 14. *Busati* (?), St. Mark enthroned between SS. Andrew and Louis; 495. *L. Mazzolino*, Madonna and St. Jerome; 1125. *Lombard School*, about 1500, Madonna and donor. — Compart. ii: No. 83. St. Francis receiving the stigmata, ceiling-painting by *P. Veronese*. — 12, 23. *Dom. Tintoretto*, Portraits; *Jac. Tintoretto*, 8. Procurator of St. Mark, 33. Doge Trevisani, 13. Procurator Al. Contarini, 32. Ottavio Grimani, 34. Doge Priuli; *466. *Titian*, Cupid sitting on a stone parapet (early work); 508, 510. *Style of Bonifazio I.*, Recreation in the open air; opposite, 2, 3. *Jac. Tintoretto*, A brotherhood of Venice. — Compart. iii: No. 84. Adoration of the Shepherds, ceiling-painting by *P. Veronese*. — 11. *Bonifazio II.*, SS. Romanus, Francis of Assisi, and Melchior; 6. *School of Titian*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 5. *P. Veronese*, St. Lawrence. — Long wall: 18. *Leandro Bassano* (?), Adoration of the Shepherds.

Room V. Compart. i: No. 168. *M. A. Caravaggio*, Cato the Younger; 472. *Aless. Varotari (Padovanino)*, Venus reposing; *Luca Giordano*, 116. Prometheus bound, 291. Judgment of Paris, 310. Mars and Venus caught by Vulcan; 26. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna. — Compart. ii: No. 456. *Guido Reni*, Assumption; 527, 528. *Canaletto*, Ponte del Cannaregio, Venice, and the Piazza of St. Mark; 603, 451, 504. 503, 604, 450, 455, 502. *F. Guardi*, Views of Venice; *Tiepolo*, 484. Dawn. 517. St. Bruno. — Compart. iii: No. 511: *Juan Careño*, Foundation of the Trinitarian Order; *Murillo*, 516. Ecstasy of St. Francis, *515. Two boys playing at dice; 513. After *Velazquez*, Philip IV. on horse-back; 514 *Flemish School*, beginning of the 17th cent., Portrait of a lady; *Spanish School* of the 17th. cent., 518. Vision of St. Anthony, 512. Christ among the scribes.

Compart. iv: *Rubens*, 635. St. Cecilia, 634. Ascension, 636. St. Jerome, 625. Bearing of the Cross, 652. Esther and Ahasuerus, 633. Annunciation,

648. Christ in the house of Simon the Pharisee, 638. Adoration of the Shepherds, *626. Boreas carrying off Oreithyia, 645. Peasants dancing, 628. Apotheosis of James I., 630. Day-break, *646. Three Graces, 606. Tigress with young. 756. *School of Rubens*, Bacchanalian; 644. *Style of Van Dyck*, Judgment of Paris; 654. *L. van Uden*, Evening-landscape with hunters and herd.

COMPART. v: Nos. 569. 566. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portraits of a lady and a man; 641. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a lady; *Jordaens*, 640. Portrait, 663. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; 617. *Cuyp*, Portrait of a lady; 650. *Gonzales Coques*, Young lady at the piano; 700. *W. van Vliet*, Portrait of a man; *Van Dyck*, 649. Souls in purgatory, 686. Youth, 651. Warrior.

COMPART. vi: Nos. 664, 678, 665. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers and fruit; 677. *Huysum*, Flowers; 612. *De Heem*, Still-life; 757. *P. Boel*, Still-life; 801, 831, 839. *Jan Fyt*, Fruit and animal pieces; *632. *Weenix*, Dead fowls; 760. *Beyeren*, Fish-woman.

COMPART. vii: Nos. 692, 693, 733. *Van Aelst*, Flowers, Still-life; 895. *Jacoba M. van Nikkelen*, Flowers; *722. *Heyde*, Still-life; *Weenix*, *702, 703. Still-life, *631. Dead poultry and fruit; 819, 758, 781, 620, 783. *Hondecoeter*, Dead game, Poultry.

COMPART. viii: Nos. 854, 850, 919, 923, 913, 914. *Bourguignon*, Battle-pieces; *Claude Lorrain*, 846. Forest-path, 847 (opposite). Sheep-pen in the Campagna; 924. *Style of N. Poussin*, Massacre of the Innocents; 941. *French School* of the 17th cent., Emp. Leopold I.; 943. *Same School*, Empress Eleonora Magdalena; 932. *Bourdon*, Tobias burying the Jews slain by Sennacherib.

COMPART. ix: No. 151. *Duvivier*, Watering-place; 911. *Manglard*, Harbour; 337. *Loutherbourg*, Shipwreck; 915, 849, 916, 863, 853, 937, 935, 860, 859, 858, 852. *Cl. J. Vernet*, Landscapes. — Long wall: 97. *J. G. Auerbach* and *J. von Schuppen*, Charles VI.

COMPART. x: *Subleyras*, 841. Mass of St. Basilius, 844. His own studio; 917, 918 920, 921. *Greuze*, Portraits; 878. *Lairesse*, Diana; *Ducreux*, 206. F. E. Weirotter, 207. Maria Theresa; 349 (opposite). *Tamm*, Flower-piece with figures. — Long wall: 299. *Tamm*, Flower-piece with Cupids.

COMPART. xi: Nos. 325, 335. *Faistenberger*, Landscapes; 795, 796, 807, 330. *Roos*, Landscapes; 316. *Ruthart*, Donkey-driver; 300, 301. *Brand*, Harbour, Landscape; 148, 149. *Köpp von Felsenthal*, Landscapes (in mosaic).

COMPART. xii: *J. M. Schmidt* (of Krems), 160. Jndgment of Midas, 161. Venus and Vulcan; 100. *Quadal*, Office of the old Vienna Academy; 392. *Wuzer*, Hunting scene; *Quadal*, 369. Hunting scene, 294. Connt Lamberg-Sprinzenstein (p. 51), 354. Dead boar, 329. Group of lions, 336. Portrait of himself, 362. Two lions resting.

COMPART. xiii: *Maulpertsch*, 95. Allegory of the fate of art, 356. St. Narcissus; 135. *Platzer*, Architectural piece with the murder of Semiramis as accessory; 114. *A. de Pian*, Gothic crypt with aisles; 295 (opposite). *Lampi the Elder*, A general; 132. *G. M. Kraus*, Roysterers; 1068, 1069. *Rahl*, Sketches of the Battle of the Cimbri; 361. *Tischbein*, Painting and music. — Long wall: 115. *Abel*, Cato the Elder.

COMPART. xiv: *Füger*, 170. Death of Germanicus, 1028-47. Sketches for Klopstock's Messiah, 1019. The brother of the artist, 1024. His son, 1025. His father, 1020, 1061. Himself, 1021. Countess Bellegarde, 1023. Death of Virginia; 293. *Lampi the Younger*, Canova; 108. *Lampi the Elder*, Joseph II. Long wall: 1027. *Füger*, Death of St. Catharine.

COMPART. xv: Nos. 1116, 1117. *L. F. Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Knight's farewell and return; 171. *Ender*, Rio de Janeiro; 344. *Schödlberger*, Vintage; 123. *Molitor*, View on the Danube Canal; *Gauermann*, 1076. Sheep, 1143. Return from the hunt; 1130. *Führich*, Christ's farewell to the Disciples. 334. *Wutky*, The Solfatara and Gulf of Baiæ; 324. *Hackert*, Rising ground. — Long wall: 162. *Schödlberger*, Ideal landscape.

COMPART. xvi: *Waldmüller*, 1092. Nicolo, 1101. His mother, 180. The convent soup, 1154, 1155. Portraits; 1094. *Amerling*, Lute-player; 955 (opposite). *Friedländer*, The new comrade; 1122. *Rotta*, The last scion; *Amerling*, 954 Portrait of himself, 1112. Abyssinian woman; 998. *Lud. Mayer*, Christ and the Samaritan woman at the well; *Waldmüller*, 1144. Priest carrying the Host, 935. Portrait of himself; 1141. *Danhauser*. Portrait. — Long wall: 1018. *Wurzinger*, His wife.

COMPART. XVII: No. 972. *Munsch*, Study from Schluderns in Tyrol; *Hansch*, 973. Study from the Eggenalpe in Tyrol, 957. From the Salzkammergut; 1010. *Kriehuber*, Forest-scene; 1007. *Halauska*, Ruined church; 974. *Russ*, Study from Mals in Tyrol; *Makart*, 1113. Sketch of a ceiling-painting, 1114. Design for the curtain of a theatre; 1118. *Canon*, Family scene; *Karl Rahl*, 1145. His portrait, 1146. Strength (sketch); 953. *Eichler*, Scene from the Peasant's War. — Transverse wall: 309. *Kollonitsch*, Count Lamberg-Sprinzenstein, founder of the gallery; 1129. *Lenbach*, Passini, the water-colour artist.

ROOM VI. COMPART. I: No. 952. *Schindler*, Wood-fairy's birth; 956. *Schönn*, Turkish bazaar; 1153. *Canon*, Clio; 975. *Schauss*, Callisto; 990. *Haushofer*, Lake of Lucerne; 992. *Tidemand*, Return from the bear-hunt; 953. *Voltz*, Herd returning home; 951. *J. Hoffmann*, Remains of the Temple of Venus at Elensis; 1111. *Defregger*, The painter on the alp; 1103. *Lefebvre*, Fiammetta; 182. *Leu*, The Obersee; 174. *Voltz*, Evening on the pasture.

COMPART. II: No. 991. *Gude*, Fishing at night in Norway; 1110. *Bühlmeyer*, Herd on the sea-shore; 175. *Schleich*, Moonlight-landscape; 1073. *Lichtenfels*, Landscape; 1071. *L. C. Müller*, Market-place at Cairo; 966. *Neugebauer*, Still-life; 176. *Steinfeld*, Old Gastein; 1000. *Schlesinger*, Approaching storm; 993. *Leu*, The Labrofos in Norway; 1006. *Jettel*, The Hintersee; 1131. *G. Mayer*, Findeisen, the actor; 1075. *A. Achenbach*, Inundated mill-dam; 988. *Langko*, Moor-scene at Seeshaupt.

COMPART. III: No. 977. *Eugen Blaas*, Scattered blossoms; 967. *Jettel*, On the Hintersee; 961. *Schleich*, Landscape; *1123. *Russ*, Early spring in the Penzinger Au; 978. *Löffler-Radymno*, Duke of Alva at Rudolstadt; 179. *Osw. Achenbach*, Church-festival in Italy; 971. *Geyling*, Sacrilege in the Thirty Years' War; 962. *Gude*, The Chiemsee; 177. *Hansch*, Landscape on the Salzach; 1104. *Schampheleer*, The Scheldt at Wetteren; 183. *Alb. Zimmermann*, Sunset among the mountains; 1001. *Schaeffer*, Autumn evening in the forest; 950. *Halauska*, Mountain-stream. — Long wall of Room VI: 1008. *Holzer*, Beeches; 181. *Adam*, Horses on the Puszta; 968. *L. C. Müller*, 'Carità, Signore'; 984. *Lud. Mayer*, Jerusalem after Christ's death; 994. *Holzer*, Forest-scene; 1004. *Löffler-Radymno*, Return from captivity.

ROOM VII. No. *1102. *Ferd. Keller*, Hero and Leander; 970. *O. van Thoren*, The wolf near; 948. *Brunner*, Red pines; 1085-1090. *Berger*, Sketches and designs for the hall of the Justiz-Palast of Vienna; 958. *Alb. Zimmermann*, Lake of Lugano; 976. *Brandt*, War-scene, 1658; 996. *Heinlein*, After the storm. — 982. *Jos. Hoffmann*, Landscape in ancient Greece with the tomb of Anacreon; 1120. *K. von Blaas*, Holzer, the landscape-painter; 178. *Morgenstern*, Landscape in Upper Bavaria; 986. *C. Swoboda*, Charles V. fleeing from Maurice of Saxony.

CORRIDOR IX is entered from Room V. We turn to the left in order to begin at the W. end. The stands revolve. No. 568. *L. van Leyden* (?), Sibyl of Tibur; 579-581. *Van Acken (Bosch)*, Winged altar-piece: Creation, Fall, Expulsion from Paradise, Last Judgment, Hell; 557. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Lucretia, 1148. Hercules and Antæus; 35. *A. Dürer* (?), Entombment; 547. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Madonna (studio-piece); 542. *L. Cranach the Younger*, Holy Family; 572. *H. Fries* (?), Portrait of a man with a skeleton on the right (1524); 554. *Rottenhammer*, Last Judgment; 548, 551. *H. met de Bles*, Landscapes with scenes from the Passion, the history of John the Baptist and Christ; 582. *Floris*, Fall of Adam; 558. *D. Bouts*, Coronation of Mary; 583. *Van Balen*, Ulysses and Calypso; *715. *P. de Hooch*, Dutch family in a court-yard; 759. *Sir Peter Lely*, Seven children of the Howard family; 817. *Aert de Gelder*, Judah and Thamar; 1096. *P. Codde*, Dancing and musical party; *611. *Rembrandt*, Young Dutchwoman; 670. *Nic. Maes*, Boy-archer; *Dirk Hals*, 734. The solo, 684. A select party; *D. Teniers the Younger*, 820-822, 824, 825. The five senses, 690. Bust of a priest, *865. Witches' Sabbath; 705. *A. Brouwer*, Dune-scene; 726. *Elsheimer*, Venus; 696. *Duck*, Duet; *689. *Netscher*, Young lady; 732. *Is. van Ostade*, Comic reader; 790. *Molyn*, Cavaliers in front of a tavern; 888. *A. Brouwer* (?), Peasants in a tavern; 803. *Lingelbach*, Piazza del Popolo; 724. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants; 1127. *Ant. Mor* (More), Portrait; 688. *Pieter Wouverman*, Cattle pasturing; *Ph. Wouverman*, 691. Camp-scene, 835. Cavalry fight; 827, 832. *Berchem*,

Landscapes; 836, 879, 810, 869, 884. *Asselyn*, Landscapes; 802. *Hobbema* (?), Landscape; 791. *Arthois*, Silvan landscape; 874. *A. van de Velde* (?), Cattle-market at Haarlem; *893. *Is. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *881. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Landscape with pond; *823. *Everdingen*, Waterfall; *Jac. van Ruysdael*, *889. Landscape with brook, *877. Oak-forest; 828, 694. *Pynacker*, Landscapes; 814. *Van Goyen*. Dordrecht; 868. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Dutch harbour; 876. *S. de Vlieger*, The roads; 761. *Weenix*, Sea-piece; 716, 717. *Van Vliet*, Interiors of Dutch churches; 707. *Gheringh*, Interior of church; 680, 719. *P. Neefs the Elder*, Church-interiors. — By the last window is a case containing miniatures, chiefly by *Füger*.

In the vicinity, Eschenbachgasse 9 and 11, is the fine Renaissance building of the *Engineers' and Architects' Union* and of the *Industrial Society* ('Gewerbeverein'), erected by Thienemann in 1870-72. The entresol of No. 9 is occupied by the *Scientific Club* and the *Club of Austrian Railway Officials*. The groundfloor of No. 11 contains the show-rooms and library of the Gewerbeverein.

The Kärtner-Strasse leads to the N. from the Opera to the Stephans-Platz. (No. 51, the *Palais Todesco*, built in 1861 in the Renaissance style, is adorned with frescoes by Rahl.) At the S. end of the street is the deep channel of the *Wien*, over which the ***Elisabeth-Brücke** (Pl. II; C, 5) leads to the district of *Wieden* (p. 64).

The bridge, built in the Renaissance style by Förster in 1850-54, is 92 ft. in breadth. On the parapet are eight marble statues: Duke Henry Jasomirgott, by *Melnitzky;* Leopold the Glorious, by *Preleuthner;* Duke Rudolph IV., by *Gasser;* Rüdiger von Starhemberg, by *Fessler;* Bishop Kollonits, by *Pilz;* Count Niklas Salm, by *Purckershofer;* Joseph von Sonnenfels, by *Gasser;* Fischer von Erlach, by *Cesar*.

We return to the Ring-Strasse. In the KÄRNTNER-RING (Pl. II; C, 4, 5), which, like the adjoining Kolowrat-Ring, is thronged towards evening by fashionable carriages, are a number of handsome dwelling-houses and hotels. To the right in the Academie-Str. is the **Handels-Academie** (Pl. II; C, 5), erected by *Fellner* in 1860-62. At the entrance are statues of Columbus and Adam Smith by Cesar. Opposite, facing the Lothringer-Str. and the Wien, is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. II; C, 5), built in the Italian Renaissance style by *A. Weber* in 1865-68 and enlarged in 1881 (exhibitions of pictures, see p. 12). Beyond it, in the Künstler-Gasse, is the **Musikvereins-Gebäude** (Pl. II; C, 5), in the Renaissance style, erected by *Hansen* in 1867-70. In the tympanum, the myth of Orpheus in terracotta, designed by *Rahl;* in the niches of the façade, statues of ten famous musicians by *Pilz*. In the interior are the class-rooms of the Conservatory of Music and superb concert-rooms; the chief hall is decorated with ceiling-paintings of Apollo and the Muses by *Eisenmenger*. The society possesses a library of 20,000 musical works, and a valuable collection of old instruments, portraits of composers, MSS., busts, medals, etc. (adm., see p. 10; concerts, see p. 7).

We regain the Kärntner-Ring by the Canovagasse. The corner-house on the left is the old Palace of Duke Philip of Wurtemberg, now the *Hôtel Impérial* (p. 1). To the right, in the *Schwarzenberg-Platz* (Pl. II; D, 5), rises the equestrian **Statue of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg** (d. 1820), 'the victorious leader of the

Allies in the wars of 1813 and 1814', designed by *Hähnel*, and erected in 1867. On the left is the *Palace of Archduke Ludwig Victor* (No. 1), erected by Ferstel in the Italian Renaissance style in 1865 (rich façade). The *Schwarzenberg Bridge*, 92 ft. broad, built in 1864, crosses the Wien to the *Summer Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg* (Pl. I; F, 5) with a pleasant garden (open to the public in summer). In front of the palace is the *Hochstrahl-Brunnen*, a large basin and a fountain with a jet 100 ft. high.

The KOLOWRAT-RING (Pl. II; D, 4, 5) begins at the Schwarzenberg-Platz. To the right in the Christinengasse is the *Academic Gymnasium*, with a handsome Gothic façade, erected by Schmidt in 1863-66. In front of it is the Beethoven-Platz, embellished with a ***Monument to Beethoven,** by *Zumbusch* (1880). On a lofty granite pedestal is the sitting figure of the great composer in bronze, $8^3/_4$ ft. high; to the left is Prometheus Bound, to the right Victory with a wreath of laurels; at the front and back are youthful genii.

In the Ring, farther on, is (r.) the *Adelige Casino* (club of the noblesse), with a long balcony. — Near the Stadt-Park is the elegant iron *Tegetthoff-Brücke*. To the right, at the corner of the Johannesgasse and the Lothringer-Strasse, stands the *Palais Larisch*, a fine French Renaissance building by Van der Nüll.

The ***Stadt-Park** (Pl. II; D, 4), about 32 acres in area, is a favourite resort on summer-evenings. The elegant *Cursalon*, in the Italian Renaissance style, was built in 1865-67 from designs by Garben (concerts, etc., see p. 7). A little to the N.E. is the *Karolinen-Brücke*, leading to a part of the garden on the right bank of the Wien (large playground for children). To the left, before the bridge, is a fountain with a figure of the Danube by Gasser. A hill by the pond ('Schwanenteich'; skating in winter) is crowned with a pretty pavilion or kiosque. Nearer the Ring-Str. are **Schubert's Monument* (d. 1828), by Kundmann, and a bronze bust of *Burgomaster Zelinka* (d. 1868), by Pönninger.

In the PARK-RING, opposite the Stadt-Park, is the building of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft*, or *Horticultural Society* (Pl. II; D, 4), containing spacious saloons for flower-shows, concerts, etc. (p. 7). Farther on rises the **Palace of Archduke Eugène* (Pl. II; D, 3, 4), erected by Hansen in the Renaissance style in 1865-67. Handsome façade with Ionic columns, adorned with statues and trophies above, and a fine staircase. At the back of the palace (Stuben-Bastei 5) is a *Detailmarkthalle*, or *Retail Market*. — At the end of the Stadt-Park the *Stuben-Brücke* (Pl. II; E, 3), dating from the 16th cent., leads to the right to the suburb of Landstrasse (p. 62).

In the STUBEN-RING, on the right, are the ***Austrian Museum of Art and Industry** (Pl. II; E, 3) and the *School for Art-Industry* ('Kunstgewerbeschule'), two Italian Renaissance edifices in brick, erected in 1868-71 and 1875-77 from designs by Ferstel. The articulation of the museum is of stone, that of the school is in ter-

racotta. The museum is embellished with two friezes in sgraffito by Laufberger, and with majolica medallion-portraits of 33 celebrated artists and art-workers. The two buildings are united by a corridor, on which is a colossal figure of Pallas Athene in mosaic, by Laufberger, rising above a fountain. In the interior of the museum is an arcaded quadrangle, flanked with four exhibition-rooms on each side. On the first floor are the library, lecture, business, and other exhibition-rooms. This museum, founded in 1863 on the plan of the South Kensington Museum, encourages the industrial arts by oral and written instruction, practical training, and object-lessons. The collections are arranged (subject to frequent alterations) with a view, as far as possible, to show the development of technical perfection and style. Adm., see p. 10.

The Arcaded Court contains (on the groundfloor and in the gallery) sculptures, chiefly casts of ancient and modern works. — Right: Room I. *Specimens of the Goldsmith's Art* and kindred branches. E. wall, Cases 1-3: Ornaments, shields, dishes, vases, gohlets, etc., of German, Italian, Spanish, Russian workmanship; 4-7. Ecclesiastical objects owned by the Duke of Cumberland; 8. Galvanoplastic copies; 9. Enamels by P. Courteys of Limoges (1540-50), with scenes from the Trojan War; galvanoplastic copies; 10, 11. Enamels; 12, 13. Armour and weapons; 14. Galvanoplastic copies. In the large Cases 15-23, in the middle, are Japanese, Chinese, Indian, and other Oriental works in gold and enamel and galvanoplastic copies. In the desk-cases trinkets of every country and period. By the exit is a Swiss stove (ca. 1700). — Room II. *Ceramic Arts.* Wall-cases, heginning with the N. wall: 1. German pottery of the 16-18th cent. (from Siegburg, Creussen, Bunzlau, etc.); 2, 3. Delft ware (17-18th cent.); 4. French porcelain of the 17th and 18th cent., Swedish ware; 5. Austrian ware; 6. Wedgwood ware; 7. Danish, Swedish, English hiscuit-porcelain; 8. Meissen porcelain; 9, 10. Berlin and Sèvres; 11, 12. Chinese, Japanese, Siamese porcelain, stoneware. and lacquered work. — E. wall: 13. Ancient Mexican terracottas; modern Egyptian, Spanish, and Portuguese works. — S. wall: 14. Works executed by Austrian and Hungarian peasantry; 15. Modern Turkish and Morocco pottery; 16-18, 26-28 (in the centre). Antiqne terracottas, vases, figures, heads, etc. In the small case by the window are two fine Tanagra figures; in No. 17, Greek vases of the earliest variety, in the geometric style, with linear ornamentation, and in the Corinthian style, with auimal designs. — W. wall: 19. Italian fayence; Neapolitan rustic majolica. — N. wall: 20. Oriental vases and tiles; 21. Spanish-Moorish and Sicilian-Moorish fayence. Cases in the middle: 22. Show-pieces from the manufactories of Old Vienna, Sèvres, Satsuma, etc.; 23-25. Italian majolica of the 16th cent.; 26-28. Antique painted vases, including black-figured and red-figured Attic vases; 29. Chinese, Japanese, Caucasian, Russian works; 30. Modern Indian vases and tiles; 31. Palissy dish; imitations of Palissy ware; 32. Modern English and French porcelain; 33. Porcelain of various kinds; 34. Old Vienna porcelain, from the factory closed in 1865. Standing alone: Ancient Italian and modern busts in terracotta, huge antique and Renaissance vases. — Room III. *Glass.* 1, 11-13, 15. From the Vienna porcelain-factory; 2-6, 23-25. Venetian (15-19th cent.); 10. Russian enamelled glass; 16-21. Bohemian and German cut and painted glass (16-19th cent.); 22. Spanish glass (16-19th cent.), ancient Arabian mosque lamp (15th cent.), etc.; 26. Antique glass. — At the window-wall, Oriental tiles; German and Austrian stained glass (12-16th cent.). — Room IV. *Furniture, Tapestry.* The open space in the middle is flanked with three sections on each side, each giving a compact survey of a distinct period. On the left: 1st. Oriental section; 2nd. French and N. German Renaissance of 16th cent.; 3rd. Furniture of the 16-17th centuries. On the right: 1st (approached from Room II). Italian work of 15th and 16th cent.; German Gothic of 15th cent.; 2nd.

German, Italian, Spanish work of 17th cent.; 3rd. Work of 18th cent. (Buhl, inlaid wood by Roentgen of Neuwied, etc.). On the upper part of the walls, tapestry, chiefly 16th century. — Room V. *Metals* (other than the precious). On the left a fountain-top in gilded bronze (Ital., 16th or 17th cent.); fine German wrought-iron gate (18th cent.); galvanoplastic copy of the sacristy-door of St. Mark's, Venice; Pygmalion, a lead-relief by Donner. Cases 1-3. Small antique bronzes; mediæval hook-bindings, etc., in bronze and brass; 4. Greek, Roman, and Etruscan bronzes (mirror-case with elaborate reliefs; antique goblet with pewter lid, etc.); 5. Bronze, copper, and brass utensils of the 15-17th cent.; 6, 7. Bronzes, chiefly Italian Renaissance (statuette of St. Sebastian, Bolognese work of the 17th cent.; Nessus and Dejaneira); 8. Works in lead and pewter (chiefly German and Austrian, 16-18th cent.; recumbent female figure, by Donner); 9, 10. Works in iron (14-18th cent.); 11. Modern cast-iron objects; 12. Mountings and ornaments in hammered iron; 13, 14. Galvanoplastic reproductions; 15, 16. Modern Austrian, English, Italian, and French workmanship; 17. Modern metal works (Water and Wine, group by O. König; Female figure with mirror, by H. Kühne); 18. Bosnian; 19, 21. Keys and locks (15-19th cent.); 20. Chinese works in tin, Indian brass vessels; 22. Persian bronze (16th cent.) and copper. — Room VI. Exhibition of home and foreign industries alternately. — *Connecting Passage.* Casts on sale. — Room VII. Cases 1-6, 8-11. Bookbindings of 15-19th cent.; 7, 12. Leather-work; 13. Decorative paintings from Pompeii and Upper Italy; 14. Straw and bast-plaiting, chiefly Oriental; 15. Painted terracotta figures of popular types from E. India, Mexico, Sicily, etc.; 17, 18. Modern leather and lacquered work; 19. Prayer-books with miniatures (15th cent.); miniature-portraits (17-19th cent.); collection of fans; 20. Indian lacquered work and miniature-paintings; 21-23. Small furniture, caskets, inkstands, etc. Walls hung with tapestry. — Room VIII. *Sculptures* in wood, marble, stone, alabaster, ivory, and wax, and casts. The W. wall is divided into three sections: 1. Sculptures in marble and stone, chiefly Italian Renaissance; 2. Wood-carvings, including a painted figure of the Madonna and Child (to the right), probably by Tilman Riemenschneider; 3. Casts. E. wall, 1-10. Smaller plastic works in originals and casts, chronologically arranged; 11, 12. Collection of frames. In the middle: 13. Smaller sculptures in wax, ivory, and horn; 14. Wood-carvings; 15. Wax-works, carved panels, Japanese panels inlaid with shells and bone; 16. Marble, stone, mother-of-pearl, etc.

First Floor. Gallery: Casts, chiefly of Renaissance works. — Room IX. Exhibitions vary. *Reading Room* adjacent. — The Library (adm., see p. 10) contains a rich collection of old and modern designs, drawings, and photographs, and over 10,000 technical books. To the right of the entrance is the *Oriental Room.* Farther on is the richly decorated *Sitzungssaal*, or meeting-room.

Rooms X-XIV contain the permanent collection of the **Kunstgewerbeverein**, or Art-Industry Society (adm., see p. 8), a selection, changed in spring and autumn, of the newest products of the Austrian art-industries. (Room X: Glass, porcelain, and enamel painting, gold, silver, iron, leather, textile goods, engraving, carving, etc. Rooms XI-XIV: Furniture, upholstery, stained glass, etc.) All the objects are on sale. (Specialties of Vienna 1-10 fl. each.)

Second Floor (entrance to the left of the museum-vestibule; adm., see p. 10). On this floor is the **Papyrus Rainer**, an extensive collection of ancient documents in the Egyptian, Greek, Arabian, and other languages, chiefly found in 1877-78 in the Fayûm, the ancient Arsinoë, in Central Egypt, and purchased for Vienna by the Archduke Rainer, along with other discoveries from El-Ashmûnein and Akhmîm. Full scientific catalogue (1894).

On the left lie the spacious drilling-grounds, beyond which is the *Franz-Josefs-Thor*, with two large barracks (Pl. II; D, E, 3), which are to be pulled down. Opposite, beyond the Zollamts-Brücke, is the building of the *Vienna Humane Society* for the rescue of drowning persons. — To the right, just above the influx of the

Wien into the Danube Canal, the *Radetzky Bridge* (Pl. II; E, 2), built in 1854 by Mack, leads to the III. or Landstrasse district.

The Ring-Strasse ends at the *Aspern-Brücke*, a chain-bridge erected in 1864. The buttresses are adorned with allegorical statues by Melnitzky. — The **Franz-Josef-Quai** leads hence to the left along the canal, passing the *Ferdinands-Brücke* and the *Stephanie-Brücke* (steamboat-pier, p. 1), to the *Schotten-Ring* (p. 25) and the *Maria-Theresien-Brücke*. This suspension-bridge, with buttresses adorned with statues, opposite the large *Rossauer* or *Rudolfs-Kaserne*, leads to the *Leopoldstadt* and the *Augarten* (see below).

II. The Outer Districts.

Of the 19 municipal districts of Vienna, **Leopoldstadt**, the second (II. Bezirk), lies on the N. side of the Danube Canal. The chief artery of traffic is the Prater-Strasse (formerly *Jägerzeile*; Pl. II, E, F, 2, 1), through which the tramway runs from the Aspern-Brücke to the *Prater-Stern* (p. 71), thence in a straight direction to the *Kronprinz-Rudolfs-Brücke* and the *Communal-Bad* (p. 72), to the left to the stations of the *N.* and *N. W. Railways* (p. 1), and to the right to the back of the Rotunda in the Prater (p. 72). In the Prater-Str. are situated the *Carl Theatre* (Pl. II; E, 1, 2) and the **Church of St. John**, built by *Rösner* in 1842-45, and decorated with frescoes by Führich, Schulz, and Kupelwieser. Near this, Tempelgasse 5, is the **Synagogue** (Pl. II; E, 2), a brick edifice in the Moorish style by *Förster* (1853-58), with an atrium tastefully decorated with mosaics; and in the Circusgasse, beyond the *Circus Renz*, is the **Synagogue of the Turkish Jews** (Sephardist community), by *Wiedenfeld*, with atrium, handsome dome, and sumptuous interior. — In the Prater-Stern is the **Tegetthoff Monument**, erected in 1886, consisting of a bronze statue of the hero of Lissa and Heligoland (d. 1871), by Kundmann, on a marble column (36 ft. high), adorned with ships-prows in bronze, with Battle and Victory below, in chariots drawn by sea-horses.

On the E. the Leopoldstadt is bounded by the *Prater* (p. 71). On the N.W. lies the **Augarten** (Pl. I, E, F, 2; concerts, see p. 7), a park of 125 acres laid out in the French style, and opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II. in 1775. The small *Augarten Palace* is now the official residence of the Obersthofmeister, or High Chamberlain, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst.

The Augarten is bounded on the N. by the **Brigittenau** (Pl. I; E, 1, 2), which contains extensive factories and the handsome early-Gothic *Church of St. Brigitta*, with two towers, built by Schmidt in 1867-73. The richly painted interior is adorned with frescoes by *C.* and *F. Jobst*. Altar-sculptures by *Erler*; stained glass by *Geyling*. — The *Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Brücke* (Pl. F, 1), constructed in 1872-76, crosses the main arm of the Danube from Brigittenau to Floridsdorf (p. 263).

The III. District, **Landstrasse**, lies on the right bank of the Wien and the Danube Canal, and extends W. to the Heugasse and

S. to the former Belvedere-Linie. Opposite the Aspern-Brücke the Wien is crossed by the *Radetzky Bridge* (p. 62). On the right are the *Goods Post Office* and the *Custom House* (Pl. II; E, 3), on the left the *Steamboat Offices* (p. 1). The Radetzky-Str. and the Löwengasse lead straight to the ***Weissgärberkirche** (*St. Othmar's;* Pl. II, F, 3), erected by *Schmidt*, in the early-Gothic style (1866-73), with a tower 250 ft. high.

On the Wien, to the S. of the Custom House and beyond the Stuben-Brücke (p. 59), are the grounds of the *Vienna Skating Club*, including a large skating-rink and a lawn-tennis ground (adm. usually 1 fl.). Opposite stands the *Central-Markthalle* (Pl. II; E, 4). In the Invalidengasse, a little to the E., beyond the railway-viaduct, is the **Imperial Invalidenhaus** (*Pensioners' Hospital;* Pl. II, E, 3, 4), containing two large paintings by *Krafft* of the battles of Aspern and Leipsic (adm. on application to the Commandant). — Heumarkt No. 1, a little to the S., is the *Imperial Mint.* Near it, in the Linke Bahngasse, is the *Veterinary College* (*Thierarznei-Institut;* Pl. II, E, 5), attended by 1000 students.

The **Geological Institution** (Pl. I, F, G, 4; adm., see p. 10) in the Liechtenstein Palace, Rasumoffsky-Gasse 23, founded in 1849, possesses important collections. At the E. end of the Rasumoffsky-Gasse the *Sophien-Brücke* crosses the Danube Canal to the Prater. On the right bank of the Canal, lower down, are the *Gas-works* (Pl. I; G, 4, 5), which boast of the biggest gasometer on the continent.

Farther to the S., in the Boerhavegasse, is the *Rudolph Hospital* (Pl. I; F, 5), built by Horky in 1862-65. Then the large *Artillery Barracks* (Pl. I; G, 5), and, outside the former St. Marxer Linie, the *Slaughter Houses*, with the *Central Cattle Market* (Pl. I; G, 5, 6), covering 18 acres of ground, with room for 37,000 head of cattle. — From this point the *Rennweg* leads to the N.W. to the *Schwarzenberg-Brücke* (p. 59), passing the new *Government Printing-Office* ('Staatsdruckerei'; Pl. I, F, 5; adm., see p. 10), the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. I; F, 5), with the *Botanical Museum* of the University, the *Palais Metternich* (right; No. 27), built by Romano in 1840, and the *Lower Belvedere.* What was once Prince Metternich's park (Pl. I; F, 5) is now covered by a handsome new quarter, including the palaces of the *German* and *British Embassies* (Metternichgasse 3 and 6) and of the *Grand-Duke of Luxembourg.*

The **Belvedere** (Pl. I; F, 5), an imperial château, erected for Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736) in 1693-1724, and occupied by him till the time of his death, consists of two buildings, the *Lower Belvedere*, which contained the Ambras and other collections down to 1889, and the *Upper Belvedere*, or château proper, restored in 1892, which contained the picture-gallery, now in the Imperial Art Museum. Between them extends a terrassed garden, laid out in the French style; the flight of steps between the lower part, with its shady avenues, and the upper part, with its grass-plots, flower-

beds, and fountains, is embellished with figures of children, representing the twelve months, by Gasser.

The *Elizabeth Bridge* (p. 58; Pl. II, C, 5) forms the chief approach to **Wieden**, the fourth municipal district of Vienna (IV. Bezirk), in which, on the right, beyond the deep channel of the Wien, lies the *Fruit Market* (p. 9). To the left is the *Protestant School* (Pl. II; C, 5), a brick edifice in the Renaissance style by Hansen (1861). Adjacent is the **Polytechnic Institution** (Pl. II, C, 5; adm., see p. 10), founded in 1815, containing numerous technical collections and a large laboratory. In the grounds in front of the building is the *Statue of Ressel* (d. 1857), inventor of the screw-propeller, in bronze, designed by Fernkorn (1863). The *Technological Cabinet* (adm., see p. 10), connected with the Polytechnic, is divided into four sections: 1. Tools and machinery; 2. Raw materials and manufactures in various stages; 3. Finished manufactures; 4. Models.

The **Karlskirche** (Pl. II; C, 5), erected in 1716-37 in the reign of Emp. Charles VI., after the cessation of the plague, by *Fischer von Erlach*, is a lofty structure with a dome, in the Italian baroque style, and is preceded by a Corinthian portico of six columns. The effects of the plague are pourtrayed in relief in the tympanum. Flanking the portico are two colossal *Columns*, 108 ft. in height, and 13 ft. in diameter, with reliefs from the life of St. Carlo Borromeo by *Mader*, and clock-towers at the top (to which staircases in the interior ascend). To the left in the church is a monument of the poet *Heinrich von Collin* (d. 1811).

The quarter to the S. E. of the Karlskirche now contains many handsome new buildings. In the Theresianumgasse (Pl. I; E, F, 5) is the *Palace of Baron Nathaniel von Rothschild* (No. 14), by Girette, with a beautiful garden. The adjacent Heugasse contains the palaces of *Miller von Aichholz* (No. 30), *Baron Albert von Rothschild* (No. 26), by Destailleurs, and others.

In the Favoriten-Strasse, to the W., are the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* (Pl. I; E, 5), founded by Maria Theresa in 1779 (adm., see p. 10), and the *Theresianische Ritter-Akademie* (founded in 1746; formerly Schloss Favorite, whence the name of the present 10th District), with a large garden. The latter building also contains the *Oriental Academy*, founded in 1754, as a training-college for the diplomatic and consular services. — The **Church of St. Elizabeth**, in the Karolinen-Platz (Pl. I; E, 5), is a Gothic edifice in brick, built by *Bergmann* in 1860-66.

The fourth district is adjoined on the S. by the X. District **Favoriten**, in which are the stations of the *Südbahn* (*Restaurant) and *Staatsbahn* (Pl. I; F, 6). Near the latter is the ***Arsenal** (Pl. I, F, 6; adm., p. 10); station on the loop-line (p. 6); tramway from the Schwarzenberg-Platz to the Südbahnhof, in summer only; omnibus from the Stephans-Platz, see p. 5. The Arsenal, erected in

1849-55, enclosed within a spacious quadrangle, more than 1/3 M. in length, and 1/4 M. in breadth, at the corners and on the sides of which are barracks. Entrance through the *Commandantur-Gebäude;* over the entrance are the different handicrafts connected with war, in the centre Austria, statues in sandstone by Gasser. Within the precincts are the Army Museum, the gun factory, smithies, carpenters' yards, a cannon foundry, etc.; at the back is the Romanesque church, containing a Madonna over the altar, which remained uninjured when the arsenal was stormed in 1848.

The ***Army Museum** ('Heeresmuseum'; adm., see p. 10), erected by Hansen in a rich Romanesque style, contains on the first floor the *Ruhmeshalle*, and on each side of it the *Waffensäle*. On the ground-floor are the model-rooms, and part of the great depôt of fire-arms. The superb vestibule, borne by twelve groups of pillars, is adorned with 56 marble statues of Austrian heroes. The staircase, supported by four clustered columns, is decorated with allegorical frescoes by *Rahl*, and a group in marble, Austria protecting her children, by *Benk*.

The ***Austrian Ruhmeshalle** ('Hall of Fame') consists of a central hall covered with a dome, 75 ft. in height, and two smaller saloons adjoining it. Frescoes by *Blaas:* in the central hall, on the left, the Battles of Nördlingen 1634, St. Gotthard 1664, Zenta 1697, Turin 1706. In the dome are scenes from the earlier history of Austria. In the saloon on the left the central picture is the Foundation of the Maria Theresa order; on the left, Piacenza 1746, Kolin 1756, Hochkirch 1758, Belgrade 1781. In the saloon on the right the central picture represents the Entry of Francis II. into Vienna in 1815; on the left, Caldiero 1805, Aspern 1809, Leipsic 1813, Novara 1849. The gallery of the central hall (ascent in the corner to the left) affords a good survey of the frescoes in the dome and the twelve smaller scenes in the corners. The marble walls of these three rooms bear tablets recording the names of Austrian generals and colonels who have fallen in battle since 1618.

The Weapon Rooms on the right and left are fitted up as an **Austrian Army Museum.** In the weapon-room on the left, ranged along the walls in stands, in chronological order, are the weapons and accoutrements of the Austrian army from the Thirty Years' War down to the death of Empress Maria Theresa. Above, in large gronps, are other Anstrian weapons with contemporaneous foreign weapons, banners, and other trophies captured in war. The glass-cases in front of the windows and by the walls contain: No. 41. sword of *Tilly;* the collar of *Gustavus Adolphus*, covered with bullet-marks and blood-stains, which the king wore when he fell at Lützen; *Wallenstein's* written orders to *Pappenheim*, general of cavalry, found soaked in blood on his dead body after the battle of Lützen; hat of *Marshal Aldringen*, torn from his head by a bullet at the battle of Rain (1632); 60. Swords of *Emp. Ferdinand III.* and *Gen. Spork;* Turkish watch, found after the battle of St. Gotthard in 1664; 62. *Montecuccoli's* general's baton and coat-of-mail; 118. Sword worn by *Count Rüdiger of Starhemberg* at the siege of Vienna (1683); hat of *Gen. Heister*, which was pinned to his head by the arrow-head lying by it at the siege of Vienna (1683); hussar's helmet of *Gen. Zrinyi;* 67. Interesting collection of medals relating to the siege of Vienna; 196, 130. Two general's batons, a cloth waistcoat with sleeves of mail, a cuirass with bullet-marks, and a lock of hair of *Prince Eugene of Savoy;* 320. Sword of *Marshal Daun;* hat, sword, scarf, and lock of hair of *Marshal Laudon;* adjoining this case is the monument dedicated to *Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein*, general of artillery, by Empress Maria Theresa. — The room on the right contains Austrian weapons and trophies from the year 1780 down to the present time (including Montgolfier's balloon,

captured at Würzburg in 1796). In the cases are the crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa of all the deceased knights since 1763. In No. 84 (left), the swords of *Wurmser* and *Clerfayt;* the dragoon's sabre of *Emp. Joseph II.;* by the first pillars on the right and left, memorials of the patriotic spirit of the Austrians in the years of war 1792-94; to the left, 114, 92. Uniforms, weapons, and works on military science of *Archduke Charles;* adjoining the case are the colours of the Zach regiment, which the Archduke seized at the decisive moment at the battle of Aspern and with them led the Austrians to the charge and to victory (comp. Monument in the Outer Burg-Platz, p. 18); 115. Hat, sword, stick, and scarf of the marshal *Prince Carl Schwarzenberg.* In the central cases, Weapons, orders, and uniforms of *Emp. Francis I.*, of Generals *Ferraris*, *Unterberger*, *Bianchi*, *Nugent*, *Windischgrätz*, *Haynau*, and *Hentzi*, of field-marshal *Count Radetzky* (with numerous insignia of honours conferred on him), of *Col. Kopal*, and of *Admiral Tegetthoff.* By the last pillar on the left, 166. Goblet presented by the Austrian army in Italy to *Grillparzer* (1849); opposite, 351. Gift of honour presented to *Admiral Tegetthoff* by the city of Trieste after the battle of Lissa (Neptune hurling a man-of-war into the abyss).

In front of the Museum Building is a collection of cannons: on the left Austrian guns from the year 1400 down to modern times, on the left foreign pieces, mostly captured.

The V. District, **Margarethen** (which does not adjoin the Ring-Strasse), lies to the S.E. of the fourth.

In **Mariahilf**, the VI. District, on the left bank of the Wien, Magdalenen-Str. No. 8, is the *Theater an der Wien* (Pl. II, B, 5; p. 7), built by Schikaneder in 1798-1801. In the Gumpendorfer-Str., between the Windmühlgasse and Amerlinggasse (Pl. I; D, 5), lies the *Esterhazy* or *Kaunitz Garden*, the property of the city. The marble *Statue of Joseph Haydn*, by Natter, in front of the *Mariahilf Church*, was erected in 1887. — The *Textile School* (Pl. I; D, 5), Marchettigasse 3, belongs to the School for Art-Industry (p. 59). A little to the S.W., at the corner of the Gumpendorfer-Str. and Brückengasse, is the Romanesque **Protestant Church*, built by Förster and Hansen in 1846-49. At Wallgasse 18, at the W. end of this district, near the old Gumpendorf Line, is the *Raimund Theatre* (Pl. I, C, 5; p. 7), opened in 1893.

The ***Church of Fünfhaus**, Gürtel-Str., outside the old Mariahilf Line, is an octagonal Gothic edifice with two towers and a lofty dome, built in 1864-74 by *Fr. Schmidt;* fine polychrome painting in the interior. — Near it is the station of the *Westbahn* (Pl. I, C, 5; p. 1), the vestibule of which contains a marble statue of the Empress Elizabeth by Gasser.

In the Kaiser-Str., in **Neubau**, the VII. District, stands the **Lazaristen-Kirche* (Pl. I; C, 5), built in the Gothic style by *Fr. Schmidt* in 1860-62. — In the Lerchenfelder-Str., on the N. side of the district, is the ***Altlerchenfeld Church** (Pl. I; C, 4), a finely-proportioned brick structure in the Italian mediæval style, with two towers and an octagonal dome above the cross, built from *Müller's* designs in 1848-61. It is tastefully decorated with frescoes by *Binder*, *Führich*, *Kupelwieser*, and others. The *Imperial School and Experimental Institute of Photography and Reproductions*, Westbahn-Str. 25, is open to visitors in the morning, on application. Behind the imperial stables, Breitegasse 26, is the house of *Herr*

Rädler, porcelain manufacturer, decorated throughout with painted porcelain.

In the **Josefstadt**, the VIII. District, at the corner of the Lerchenfelder-Str. and the Auersperg-Str., rises the handsome *Palace of Prince Auersperg* (Pl. II; A, 3), built in 1724 by Fischer von Erlach. — Farther to the N., Landesgerichts-Str. 7, is the **Military Geographical Institute** (Pl. II; A. 3), a handsome building, in which the ordnance and other government maps are executed. — Adjacent, Landesgerichts-Str. 9, is *Count Czernin's Palace* (Pl. II; A, 2), containing the **Czernin Picture Gallery** (adm., see p. 10; 343 pictures and a few antique sculptures), exhibited in four saloons and the private apartments. Catalogue 30 kr.

1st Room (the farthest back). To the left: 1. *Maratta*, Holy Family; 5. *Sassoferrato*, Holy Family; 9. *Luini*, Madonna; 19. *Titian* (?), Alphonso of Ferrara; 20. *A. del Sarto*, Holy Family; 22. *Early Florentine School*, Altarpiece in 24 sections (1344); *18. *Murillo*, Christ on the Cross; 50. *Guercino*, St. Sebastian; 54. *Jac. Tintoretto*, Doge; 57. *Ribera (Spagnoletto)*, Philosopher; 58. *P. Moja*, Portrait; 59. *Greuze*, Magdalen. On the easels: 77. *Brouwer*, Village-leech; 78. *A. van Ostade*, Smoker; 73. *Teniers*, Bag-piper; 91. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Calm. — 2nd Room. 93. *Snyders*, Vultures fighting with snakes; **117. *Jan Vermeer (van Delft)*, His own studio; 118. *Wouverman*, Return from the chase; 119. *Cuyp*, Cattle reposing; 128. *Van Dyck*, Cupid; 132. *Renesse*, His own family at an evening entertainment; 133, 134. *A. van Everdingen*, 144. *Wynants*, Landscapes; 146. *Claude Lorrain* (?), Landscape; 147. *J. van Ruysdael*, Storm at sea; 152. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 154. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 162. *Baroccio*, Portrait of himself; 164. *Dürer*, Portrait (1515); 169. *Wynants*, Landscape; 170. *Huysum*, Flowers; 171. *Weenix*, Game; 172. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 173. *Snyders*, Fox hunted by dogs. On the easels: *Dou*, *175. Players, 176. Portrait of himself; 183. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; *187. *Paul Potter*, Cows coming out of a stable; 188. *Van der Neer*, Conflagration at night; 190. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape. — 3rd Room. *205, 206. *Van der Helst*, Portraits; *Ryckaert*, 221. Musical party, 220. Peasants in a tavern; 222. *Lampi the Elder*, Portrait of the founder of the gallery; 231. *Rubens*, 233. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; *Ruthard*, 235. Bear-hunt, 236. Stag-hunt; 244. *Le Brun*, Venus and Cupid; 248. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape. — In the centre a statue of Archduke Charles. — 4th Room (entrance-room). *Guido Reni*, 254. Female head, 255. Madonna; 257. *A. Cuyp*, Landscape with cattle; 261. *Van Goyen*, Dutch Scene; 279. *Schalcken*, Sleeping girl. — The private apartments, containing a number of other pictures, are shown only when the family is from home.

Farther on, Landesgerichts-Str. 19, is the **Criminal Court** (Pl. II; A, 2), a large building with two corner-pavilions, erected in 1830-34, and recently enlarged by an addition fronting the Alser-Str. The court-room for jury-trials is very handsome (adm. during the assizes). — A little off the line of the Ring-Strasse are the *Josephstadt Theatre* (Pl. I, D, 4; p. 7), Josephstädter-Str. 26a; the *Imperial School of Agriculture*, Laudon-Str. 17; and the *Blind Asylum*, Blindengasse 31 (adm., see p. 10).

The Alser-Str. separates the Josefstadt from **Alsergrund**, the IX. District. Immediately to the right, in the Maximilians-Platz, rises the **Votive Church* (p. 25). Farther to the W., in the Alser-Str., is the vast **Public Hospital** (*Allgemeine Krankenhaus*; Pl. I, D, 3), the largest in Europe (2000 beds). At the back is the so-called *Narrenthurm*, or 'Fools Tower', built by Joseph II. for insane patients.

To the W., No. 14 Lazarethgasse, is the **Lower Austrian Lunatic Asylum** (Pl. I; D, 3), built by Fellner in 1848-52, and enlarged in 1878, fitted up for 700 inmates, with extensive gardens.

To the E., opposite the Votive Church, towards the Schotten-Ring, is the dome-covered *Maria-Theresienhof*. — In the Währinger-Str. are the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. II, A, B, 1; No. 10, to the right), built in 1871 by Ferstel, with sgraffito paintings, and the *Anatomical Institute*, built in 1886, with the *Anatomical Museum* (adm., p. 10; Nos. 11 and 13, to the left). Farther on, to the right, are the *Palaces of Count Chotek* (No. 28) and *Prince Dietrichstein* (No. 30), the latter with a large garden. — The **Josephinum** (Pl. I; D, 3), Währinger-Str. 25, a medical college founded in 1784 by Emp. Joseph II. for the education of military physicians, is connected with the hospital of the garrison. It contains an excellent *Pathological Museum* (adm., p. 10). In the court a Hygieia as a fountain-figure. — At Währinger-Str. No. 59 is the **Technical Industrial Museum** (Pl. I; D, 2, 3), founded in 1879, with collections of electric apparatus and articles in wood and metal (adm., see p. 10).

The ***Liechtenstein Picture Gallery** (adm., see p. 10), in the old summer-residence of the prince (Pl. I; D, E, 2, 3), No. 1 Fürstengasse, $^1/_2$ M. from the Schotten-Ring, containing about 800 valuable works, besides others of less importance, is by far the most extensive of the private collections at Vienna.

The gallery is rich in important works by *Rubens* and *Van Dyck*. The six pictures illustrating the story of Decius bear witness to Rubens's study of the antique, and, though certainly not entirely the work of his own brush, must yet be numbered among the best examples of the master in existence. The Daughters of Cecrops and the portraits of his sons also deserve special attention. Van Dyck's portrait of Maria Louisa de Tassis is one of the finest female portraits of the 17th century. The early Netherlandish and early Italian works will also repay careful inspection.

First Floor. Room I is adorned with tapestries.

Room II. To the right: *Guido Reni*, 1. David with the head of Goliath, 2. St. Jerome, 3. Bacchus and Ariadne in Naxos; *21. *N. Poussin*, Holy Family; 8. *Polidoro da Caravaggio*, Holy Family (grisaille, after Raphael); 10. *Guido Reni*, Magdalen. — 13. *Morello*, Madonna and Child, with St. Anthony; 14. *Pellegrino Tibaldi*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — 43. *Domenichino*, Sibyl; 20. *Perugino*, Virgin and Child (replica of the picture in the Pitti Palace); 44. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait (copy).

Room III. To the right: 23. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 24. *Cotignola* (?), Holy Family; 22. *After Raphael*, John the Baptist in the Desert; 231. *Michelangelo da Caravaggio*, Lucretia; 27. *School of A. del Sarto (Dom. Puligo ?)*, Head of John the Baptist. — *31. *Michelangelo da Caravaggio*, Lute-player (early work); *32. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Portrait (painted about 1473); 33. *School of Correggio*, Venus with the sleeping Cupid; 29. *Maratta*, Bathsheba; 34. *Giac. Francia*, Madonna; *36. *Fran. Francia*, Portrait; 37. *Guido Reni*, John the Baptist in the desert. — 39. *Procaccini*, Calling of St. Peter; *40. *G. Reni*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 41. *Ribera (Spagnoletto)*, Crucifixion of St. Peter; 45. *G. Reni*, St. John the Evangelist. — 46. *Guercino*, Abraham's offering. — We return to R. II and enter —

Room VI. **47-52. *Rubens*, History of Decius, six large pictures with numerous figures, executed in 1618 by *A. van Dyck* from Rubens's designs for the Brussels tapestry manufactory: 47. Annonncement of the dream; 48. Taking the augury; 49. Sacred procession; 50. Lictors sent back;

51. Battle, with death of Decius; 52. Funeral. Bronze busts and statuettes after antiques.

Room V. To the right: *A. van Dyck*, 56. St. Jerome, **58. Maria Louisa de Tassis of Antwerp, *61. Italian nobleman (wrongly called Wallenstein; 1624); *Rubens*, 59. Allegory, 60. Crucifixion. — *Van Dyck*, 62. Entombment, 63, 65, Portraits; 64. *Rubens*, Entombment. — *Van Dyck*, 66. Portrait, 67. Virgin and Child, 68. Lady in Spanish dress, 69. Ryckaert the painter (copy); 70, 71. *Rubens*, Old man and woman; *Van Dyck*, 72. Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, 73. Clergyman, 74. Old man, 76. Young lady; **75. *Frans Hals*, W. van Heythuysen, a citizen of Haarlem. — 78. *Rubens*, Rome triumphant.

Room VI. 79. *F. van Leux*, Risen Christ appearing to the women; *80. *Rubens*, Assumption; 81. *G. Seghers*, The Magi; 83. *G. Flinck* (erroneously ascribed to Rembrandt), Diana and Endymion; *Rembrandt*, *84. Portrait of himself (1635); no number, Portraits of a man and of a woman (1636); 86. *Dou* (?), Portrait; 87. *Rubens*, Portrait; no number, **Rembrandt*, Portrait of his sister (1632). — 90. *Erasmus Quellinus*, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba; 91. *Bockhorst*, The five Foolish Virgins; *Van Dyck*, *94. Count John of Nassau, 102. Crucifixion (grisaille); 103. *W. van Vliet*, Young woman; 96. *Th. de Keyser*, Portrait; 104, 106, 108. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; *Rubens*, 105. Head of a boy, 109. Apollo (a sketch); 98. *Van Dyck*, Archduchess Isabella Clara Eugenia; *Rubens*, *111. Daughters of Cecrops with the infant Erichthonius, 113. Rombouts the painter, **114. Rubens's two sons, 115. Tiberius and Agrippina, 116. St. Anna and Mary, 117. Jupiter enthroned on clouds (sketches). — 118. *Jordaens*, Man at table; *120. *Rubens*, Toilette of Venus (after Titian).

Room VII. 133. *J. Livens*, Girl's head; 127. *Le Brun*, Portrait of a general; *122. *Rubens*, Ajax and Cassandra. — 140. *M. van Coxie*, Bearing of the Cross. — *Van Dyck*, 150. Portrait, 153. The painter G. de Crayer, 152. The painter Frans Snyders, 154. Portrait; no number, *Nic. Maes*, Two portraits; 156, 157. *Pourbus the Elder*, Old man and woman; 159. *Quellinus*, Old man.

Upper Floor. Room I. 162. *Guercino*, St. John. — 166. *Bern. Strozzi (il Cappuccino)*, Christ at Emmaus; 170. *Pietro da Cortona*, Cavalry combat (antique style); 256. *Nic. Poussin*, Holy Family. — 183. *N. Poussin*, 88. Peter and John healing the sick; 180. *Ann. Carracci*, St. Francis; 184, 185, 187, 188. *Gaspard Poussin (Dughel)*, Landscapes; 186. *N. Poussin*, Flight into Egypt, 189. Holy Family.

Room II. To the left: 191-193, 195, 196, 198, 199, 203-206, 211, 217. *Ant. Canale (Canaletto)*, Views in Venice; *Bern. Bellotto (Canalello)*, 215. View of Pirna, 218. The Königstein (on the Elbe), no number, Two views of the Liechtenstein Palace; 223. *Longhi*, Cimarosa, the composer. — 270. *Giov. Batt. Tiepolo*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 268. *C. Dolci*, Portrait; 197. *Domenichino*, Toilette of Venus. — 226, 229. *Paolo Veronese*, Marriage of St. Catharine; *254. *Bugiardini*, Madonna with Christ and St. John; 201. *Padovanino*, The Magdalen; no number, *Carlo Crivelli* (?), Madonna; 259. *Jac. Bassano*, Shepherd-scene; 227. *Palma Vecchio* (?), Holy Family; 221. *Longhi*, Portrait; 172. *Garofalo*, St. Christopher. — Room III is closed at present.

Room IV. Landscapes by *Arthois*, *Both*, *Harlmann*, *Wynants*, *Molenaer*, *Cerquozzi*, *Vorslermans*, etc.; 292. *Honthorsl*, St. Jerome.

Room V. To the right: 312, 314. *Roos*, Landscapes; 313. *Kupelzky*, A smoker. — 324. *J. B. Weenix*, Italian coast; 326. *Casanova*, Peter the Great; 342. *J. M. Molenaer*, Cottage-interior; 328. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 335. *Corn. Dusart*, Rustic merry-making. — 348. *Van der Meulen*, Open-air theatre; no number, *Gainsborough*, Portrait; 356. *J. B. Lampi the Younger*, Canova; 349. *Bloemaert*, Argus and Mercury. — 353. *Amerling*, Thorwaldsen.

Room VI. To the right: 358, 360. *Arthois*, Landscapes; 361, 366. *Huchtenburgh*, Battle-pieces; 363. *Bourguignon*, Cavalry engagement; *Chardin*, 369. Cook, 371. Mother and son, 376, 379. Cooks; 374, 375, 380, 381. *J. Vernet*, Sea-pieces. — 393. *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Landscape; no numbers, **M. Hobbema*, On the pond, Oaks near water (from the Dudley Gallery). —

No number, **J. van Ruysdael*, Margin of a wood; 410. *Vries*, *414. *De Vlieger*, Landscapes. — 415. *Honthorst*, Dentist.

Room VII. To the right: 609. *Jan Asselyn*, Architectural piece; *430. *Ph. Wouverman*, Robbers' attack; 431. *Berchem*, Judgment of Paris; 447. *J.M. Molenaer*, Twelfth Night; *Ph. Wouverman*, *432. Bathers, 449. Landscape; no number, **Jan Steen*, Tavern-scene; **A. Cuyp*, Landscape; 455. *Dirk Hals*, Lady and gentleman. — 483. *A. van Ostade*, Peasant-scene; 475. *Eglon van der Neer*, Lady in a silk dress; 474, 484, 525. *Teniers the Younger*, Scenes from peasant-life; *468, 471. *A. Pynacker*, Landscapes; 465. *Lampi*, Prince John Liechtenstein; 491. *Fr. van Mieris*, Harper; 479. *Aart van der Neer*, Landscape by moonlight; *D. Teniers the Younger*, 480. Pilgrims, *481, 493. Peasant-scenes; 494. *A. van Ostade*, Rustic scene. — 523. *Jac. Jordaens*, Satyrs; *520. *G. Berck-Heyde*, Landscape; 511. *Palamedes Palamedesz*, Cavalry hattle; 512. *Anl. Palamedes*, Guard-room; 522. *N. Berchem*, *513. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 524. *Limborch*, Musical party; no number, **Jan Steen*, The letter; 514. *S. Kick*, Officers gambling; *526. *N. Berchem*, Landscape.

Room VIII. To the right: 550. *L. Backhuysen*, Sea-piece; *539. *A. Brouwer*, Dentist; *Teniers the Younger*, 551. Landscape, 552. Temptation of St. Anthony, *553. Stable, 541. Peasant-scene; 540. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers; no number, **G. Terburg*, Portrait; *534. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle; *554. *Ryckaert*, Musical entertainment; 542. *Teniers the Younger*, Rustic scene; 555. *Ant. Palamedes*, Guard-room; 543. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers; 557. *Teniers the Younger*, River-scene; 558. *L. Backhuysen*, Sea-piece; 548. *Elsheimer*, Flight into Egypt. — 577. *P. Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior; 584. *G. Schalcken*, Portrait; 580. *Er. Quellinus*, Achilles among the women; 586. *Neefs the Younger*, Church-interior; 588. *G. Schalcken*, Portrait; 583. *A. van de Velde*, Ruins beside water. — 596. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants dancing; 434. *Brekelenkam*, Oyster-seller; 597. *Backhuysen*, Stormy sea; no number, **A. van Everdingen*, River-scene; 598. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers; 611. *Molenaer*, Winter-landscape; 612. *Mignon*, Fruit; 613. *Roos*, Herdsman's family; 602. *R. Ruysch*, Flowers; 614. *Dirk van Bergen*, Mountain-landscape; 615. *A. van der Werff*, Entombment. — 618. *Corn. van Haarlem*, Mythological scene.

Room IX. To the right: 627. *Arthois*, Beech-forest; 644. *Brakenburgh*, Judas in the Temple; no number, *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 645. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Royal banquet; 628. *Rombouts*, Peter's Denial; 629. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 646. *R. Brakenburgh*, The unjust steward; 640. *H. van Steenwyck the Elder*, Church-interior. — 662. *G. Berck-Heyde*, Farm-yard; 666. *A. Boudewyns*, Landscape; 675. *J. M. Molenaer*, Rustic party; 669. *P. Codde*, Musical party (an early work); 664. *Sat. Koning*, Christ opening the eyes of the blind. — 669. *A. van de Velde*, Argus and Io; no number, **J. van der Heyde* and *A. van de Velde*, Château; *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 696. *S. de Vlieger*, Calm sea; 691. *J. van der Heyde*, Canal-scene; no number, *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape.

Room X. To the right: *699. *Aldegrever*, Young man; 704. *Jan van Scorel*, 705. *Jan Joest* (1537), and *709. *Fr. Clouet*, Portraits; 710. *Lucas van Leyden*, Hermit in the desert; 711. *Amberger* (?), 713. *J. Clouet* (?), Portraits; *B. Zeitblom*, 712, 714. Portraits, no number, St. Nicholas; 700. *M. Schaffner*, no number, *Bastiano Mainardi*, Madonnas; no number, **Quinten Massys*, 707. *Jan van Scoret*, 718. *M. Wolgemut*, Portraits. — *729. *J. Foucquet*, Portrait (1476); no number, **S. Botticelli*, Portrait; *Patinir*, *730. Crucifixion, 732. St. Jerome; *733. *Memling*, Madonna and Child; *735-737. *Hugo van der Goes*, Triptych; *734. *Antonello da Messina*, Miniature portraits; *725. *Memling*, Madonna and child with the donor (1472); 724, 726. *B. van Orley*, Altar-wings; 739. *Cranach*, Abraham's offering. — 749. *P. Aertsen*, Rocky landscape; 751, 753. *Coninxloo*, Landscapes.

Room XI. (to the right of the preceding). Animals, flower-pieces, and still-life-pieces by *Tamm*, *Jan Fyt*, *N. van Verendael*, *Weenix*, *Vatckenburg*, *De Koninck*, *Angermeyer*, *Hondecoeter*, *De Heem*, *Savery*, *Streek*, *Schlegel*, *J. Roy*, *J. van Es*, *Gillemans*, *Van Oversche*, and *Snyders*.

Room XII. Similar works by *Jan Fyl*, *Heda*, *Weenix*, *De Koninck*, *Tanm*, *Hondecoeter*, *W. van Aelst*, *F. Snyders*, *De Heem*, *Van Thielen*, and *Hamilton*. Sea-pieces by *S. de Vlieger*, *Backhuysen*, *Silo*, *Willaerts*, and *Dubbels*. Landscapes by *Loutherbourg*, *Van Huysum*, and *Jan Both*.

On the N. side of the pleasant park, which is always open, stands the handsome new palace (Pl. I; D, 2), built by Ferstel in the 'imperial' style.

In the Mariengasse (Pl. B, 3) in **Hernals**, the XVII. DISTRICT, is the *Redemptorist Church*, built in 1890.

The district of **Währing** (XVIII), which lies to the W. of Alsergrund, outside the former Währinger Linie, contains the tasteful villas and handsome casino of the *Wiener Cottage-Verein* (Pl. I; C, D, 2), charmingly situated at the S.E. base of the *Türkenschanze*. On the top of the Türkenschanze is the **Observatory**; and around it is the newly opened **Türkenschanz Park** (Restaurant). Beautiful *View from the top of the belvedere (10 kr.). — In the Gürtel-Str. is the *Jewish Hospital* (Pl. I; D, 2), founded by the late Baron Anselm von Rothschild, and admirably fitted np.

Döbling, the XIX. DISTRICT, which adjoins Währing on the N., includes both *Ober-Döbling* (concerts, see p. 7; omnibus and tramway, p. 5) and *Unter-Döbling*, to the S. and N. respectively, and also the villages of *Sievering* (p. 75; omnibus, p. 5), *Grinzing* (p. 74), *Heiligenstadt*, and **Nussdorf** (*Restaurant zur Rose*, Haupt-Str. 4, near the station; *Bockkeller*, with view). Nussdorf (tramway and steam-tramway, see p. 74) is a station on the Staatsbahn (p. 74) and is a favourite pleasure-resort of the Viennese. Rack-and-pinion railway to the top of the *Kahlenberg*, see p. 74.

The ***Prater**, a park and forest on the E. side of the city, adjoining the Leopoldstadt, 4270 acres in extent, became the property of the imperial family in 1570, and was used as a *chasse* till 1776, when Emp. Joseph II. opened it as a public park. From the *Prater-Stern* (Pl. I; F, 3), a circular space at the end of the busy *Prater-Strasse* (formerly *Jägerzeile*, p. 62), radiate three great avenues, the *Haupt-Allee*, the *Ausstellungs-Strasse* or *Feuerwerks-Allee*, and the *Kronprinz-Rudolf-Strasse*, which divide the Prater into three fan-shaped sections. The HAUPT-ALLEE, or principal avenue, to the right, with a quadruple row of fine chestnut-trees, is a fashionable resort in spring, when many fine horses, elegant toilettes, and handsome faces will be observed. The chief gala-days are Easter Monday, 1st May, and 18th Aug. (the Emperor's birthday). The usual drive extends past the three *Cafés* (p. 7, military band daily in summer) as far as the ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Rondeau* (Restaurant), or to the *Lusthaus* (Restaurant), $1^1/_2$ M. farther on. Near the entrance of the Prater (Haupt-Allee No. 1) is the *Vivarium* or menagerie (adm., see p. 10). Farther on are the *First Café*, then the **Spatenbräu*, and the *Second* and **Third Café* (Summer Orpheum, see p. 7). Opposite the last, on a hill, is **Sacher's Restaurant* (expensive), with an artificial pond. The three cafés contain good restaurants (military bands daily in summer). Excellent beer may be obtained at the *Kreuz*, *Schweizerhaus*, *Hirsch* (Haupt-Allee), etc. — A few min. to the S. of the Vivarium, between the Laufbergergasse and the Kurzbauergasse, is the *Thiergarten* (Pl. I; G, 3, 4), opened in 1894, with restaurant and concert-garden.

The part of the Prater between the Haupt-Allee and the Ausstellungs-Strasse, and beyond the latter, known as the VOLKS- or WURSTEL-PRATER, is the favourite haunt of the humbler classes,

especially on Sunday and holiday afternoons, and abounds in suitable attractions ('Wurstel' = buffoon). *Jantsch's Volkstheater*, see p. 7. Fire-works occasionally in summer, and on the Emperor's birthday (18th Aug.).

To the *International Exhibition* held in the Prater in 1873 originally belonged the *Rotunda*, the two '*Pavillons des Amateurs*', and the *Maschinenhalle*, now used for exhibitions, concerts, studios, etc. The left wing of the rotunda contains the *Postal Museum*, opened in 1894 (adm., see p. 10). Fine view from the roof of the rotunda (lift, up and down, 30 kr.; adm. week-days 2-5, on Sun. after 8 a.m.). Near this are the *Course for Trotting-Matches* and the dairy of the *Krieau* (*Restaurant). — At the end of the Prater is the *Freudenau*, where the chief horse-races take place (grand stand 2 fl.).

The **Danube Improvement Works,** on which 32 million florins were spent in 1870-77, have provided a broad new channel for the river on the N.E. side of the Prater, where a new quarter, called the *Donaustadt*, is projected. At the end of the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Strasse (tramway), which leads from the Prater-Stern to the Danube, to the left, is the admirably organised ***Communal-Bad** (p. 8; Pl. I, G 2), with a large swimming-bath (9-12, reserved for ladies), four smaller basins for non-swimmers, and a number of private baths (room for 1200 persons in all). The terrace of the café affords a fine view of the new channel of the Danube as far as the Kahlenberg. The ***Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke,** built by Fischer in 1872-76 at a cost of 3 million florins, crosses the Danube here to *Kagran*, passing the *Franz-Joseph-Land* on the right (Pl. I, H, 2; Restaurant, boats for hire). Below the bridge, on the right bank, are extensive warehouses and magazines, connected by rails with the N. station and the junction-line. About $^1/_2$ M. farther down, on the same bank, are the *Military Swimming Baths* (p. 8).

***Schönbrunn** (Pl. I, A, B, 6, 7; excursion of 3-4 hrs.; tramway viâ Mariahilf or Margarethen, p. 6), an imperial château on the *Wien*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. of the old Mariahilf Line, was once a hunting-lodge of the Emp. Matthias (1619). The present building, begun in 1696 by Fischer von Erlach under Leopold I., was altered under Maria Theresa in 1744-50. Napoleon I. had his headquarters here in 1805 and 1809, and his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, afterwards died (22nd July, 1832) in the room once occupied by his father. — The extensive Garden, in the French style of the 18th cent., is open to the public. On the parterre, with its well-kept flower-beds, are 32 marble statues by Beyer and others; farther on, a large basin with two fountains, and Neptune with sea-horses and Tritons in the centre. On a hill (777 ft.) is the *Gloriette*, a colonnade built by J. F. von Hohenberg, commanding a fine view of Vienna and the Wiener Wald (ascent to the right in the arcade). To the left of the main

avenue are the Roman Ruin, the Obelisk, and the 'Schöne Brunnen' (beautiful fountain; the Nymph Egeria by Beyer), whence the château derives its name. The *Menagerie*, on the W. side, is an old-fashioned zoological garden. The adjacent *Botanic Garden* is well stocked with palms and exotic plants (large palm-house, open Mon., Thurs., and Sat. 2-5, and on holidays). The park is adjoined on the E. (exit to the E. of the Gloriette) by the *Tivoli Restaurant* (Pl. I; B, 6, 7), with a large garden and pretty view.

On the W. side of the gardens of Schönbrunn (exit by the conservatories, past the 'Kaiserstöckl') lies **Hietzing**, the XIII. District (tramway, see p. 6), consisting almost exclusively of villas and pleasure-resorts (*Casino Hopfner*, *Tucher's Etablissement*, *Restaurant zum Engel*, etc., see p. 7). In the principal Platz a bronze *Statue of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico* (Archduke Ferdinand Max, d. 1867) was erected in 1871. The cemetery contains the monument of a Baroness Pillersdorf by *Canova*. — The new iron *Kaiser Franz Josef Bridge* over the Wien connects Hietzing with the village of **Penzing** (tramway-station by the bridge; see p. 6). The upper church contains the *Monument of a Frau von Rottmann by *Finelli*.

The large and admirably kept **Central Cemetery** near *Kaiser-Ebersdorf* (Pl. I, to the S.E. of H, 7; tramway, see p. 6) lies at the second station on the Aspang railway (p. 179; 3½ M., fares 31, 21, 11 kr.). It contains many fine monuments. Observe, to the left of the Arcades, in the middle, the monument to the victims of the appalling fire at the Ring Theatre in 1881 (see p. 25). Among illustrious persons buried here, or whose remains have been brought hither from other cemeteries, are *Mozart*, *Beethoven*, *Schubert*, *Ghega*, *Gen. John*, the two *Littrow's*, *Haymerle*, *Dingelstedt*, *Makart*, *Amerling*, *Laufberger*, *Fernkorn*, *Romano*, *Arlt*, *Maroicic*, *Hauslab*, *Weilen*, *Adam Burg*, *Toni v. Arneth* (betrothed to Th. Körner), etc. — In the large Matzleinsdorf Cemetery (Pl. I; E, 6), ¾ M. to the S.W. of the Südbahnhof, reposes *Gluck*, on the right, about the middle of the wall between the old and the new cemetery. Also *Zedlitz*, *Füger*, and others. — In the Protestant Cemetery (Matzleinsdorf; Pl. I, D, E, 6) lie *Count Beust*, *Hebbel*, *Mohs*, *H. Laube*, *Beckmann*, *Fichtner*, *Löwe*, *Anschütz*, *Meixner*, *Am. Haizinger*, *Julie Rettich*, *Josefine Gallmeyer*, *Saphir*, *Jac. Alt*, *Canon*, *Fritz v'Allemand*, etc. — In the Weidling Cemetery (p. 75) repose the poet *Lenau* (granite pyramid with bust in bronze) and the Orientalist *Jos. v. Hammer-Purgstall*.

2. Environs of Vienna.

The Left Bank of the Danube below Vienna is uninteresting, excepting historically as the scene of the battles of Aspern and Wagram, fought in 1809 on the *Marchfeld* (p. 263), a flat agricultural tract bounded on the E. by the March. (Visitors to the battle-field take the *Steam Tramway* from the Stefanie-Brücke, p. 6; to *Aspern* 46, 36 kr., return-tickets 76, 56 kr. A stone lion marks the battle-field.) The beautiful environs on the Right Bank, such as the *Leopoldsberg*, *Kahlenberg*, *Hermannskogel*, and *Sofien-Alpe*, the picturesque hills of the Wiener Wald, and *Laxenburg*, the *Brühl*, *Baden*, etc., farther to the S., are easily reached by railway. The paths to the points of interest are generally indicated by coloured marks and signs, a key to which is sold at the railway-stations. — Excursions by the *Westbahn*, see pp. 81 et seq.; to *Greifenstein*, p. 92; by the *Semmering Railway*, pp. 177 et seq.

KAHLENBERG and LEOPOLDSBERG.

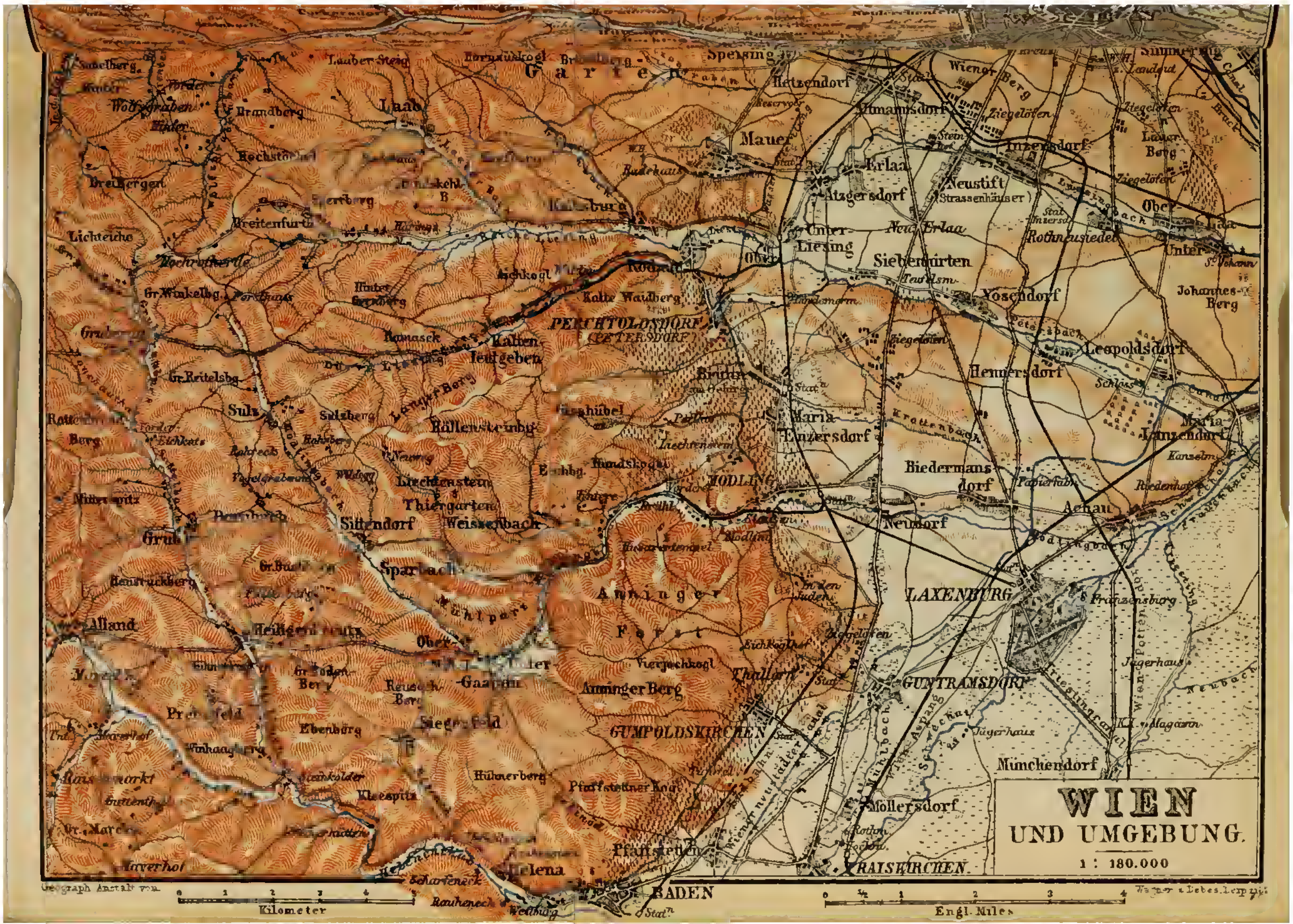
Charming excursion. RAILWAY (Staatsbahn) in 10 min., or STEAMBOAT (starting from the Stefanie-Brucke at 1.54, 2.24, 3.24, 4.54, 5.54, etc., p.m.) in 40 min. to NUSSDORF (railway-fares 30, 20, 10 kr.; steamboat 15 kr.). From Nussdorf to the top of the Kahlenberg by the *Zahnradbahn* (rack-and-pinion railway) in ½ hr. (fare 1 fl. or 50 kr., return 1 fl. 40 or 70 kr.): trains hourly, half-hourly from 5.22 to 9.52 p.m. Through-fares from Vienna to the top of the Kahlenberg: by rail and Zahnradbahn 90, 59, 49 kr., there and back 2 fl., 1 fl. 5, 85 kr.; by steamer and Zahnradbahn, return-ticket 1 fl. 70 or 95 kr. — TRAMWAY: Schotten-Ring-Nussdorf, 12 kr.

Nussdorf, see p. 71. We follow the lines of the steam-tramway from the railway-station to (5 min.) the station of the *Zahnradbahn*. The 'Zahnradbahn', 3¼ M. long, constructed like that on the Rigi on the 'rack-and-pinion' system, ascends at a gentle gradient (1 : 33 to 1 : 10) to the top in 32 min., passing first through vineyards, then through fine woods. Stations: 1¼ M. *Grinzing* (Berger's Restaurant, in the vicinity, shady garden and good wine), above the charmingly-situated village of that name, with its numerous villas (observe that of Herr Ferstel, in the Gothic style); 1¾ M. *Krapfenwaldl* (Restaurant), a favourite resort, near which is the *Kobenzl*, with château and park. The line now curves round the *Wildgrube*, and reaches (3¼ M.) the terminus on the **Kahlenberg** (1404 ft.). Adjacent are the hamlet of *Josefsdorf* and the large **Hôtel Kahlenberg*, in an open situation (band, see p. 7). The **Stefaniewarte* (ascent 10 kr.; printed panorama 5 kr.) affords a splendid view over Vienna and the Marchfeld (p. 263) to the spurs of the Carpathians, and to the Styrian Alps on the S.

Walkers also ascend the Kahlenberg from Nussdorf (1 hr.). We cross the Zahnradbahn (see above) above the station, and ascend along the *Schreiberbach* by a shady path called the *Beethoven-Gang*, with a bronze bust of the great composer, who made this a frequent resort. We then follow first a poor field-path, then the road ascending past the Inn Zur Eisernen Hand (°View), to the hotel. — A fine route for good walkers (marked red) leads from the Kahlenberg to the S.W., viâ the *Jägerwiese*, the *Hermannskogel*, and the *Holländer Dörfel* (p. 76) to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Sofien-Alpe* (p. 76). — From the Kahlenberg to *Weidling*, see p. 75.

A pleasant forest-path (red marks) leads from the hotel to the **Leopoldsberg** (1380 ft.), the last spur of the Wienerwald, ½ hr. from the Kahlenberg, rising abruptly 886 ft. above the Danube. In the church here, built on the site of an old castle, the generals of the allied army offered prayers for success in their approaching conflict with the Turks (3rd Sept., 1683). Inn adjacent. *View similar to that from the Kahlenberg: N., the hilly region from the heights at Meissau to the Polaugebirge; E., the Wetterling, Plassenstein, and the Lesser Carpathians with the Ballenstein and the Thebenerkogel; S.E., the Leithagebirge; S., the Styrian Alps and the Wienerwald; also the Danube for many miles, with its beautiful wooded islands; lastly, in the centre of the extensive landscape (900 sq. M.), the imperial city of Vienna, with the new channel of the Danube and its five bridges. — From the Leopoldsberg a path (along the wall to the left of the inn-door; guide-board)

DONAU
Muckendorf
Ober
Unter
Aigen
(Langenlebarn)
Westbahn
Zeiselmauer
Wördern
St. Andrä
Wipfing
Nitzing
Wolfpassing
Frauenhofen
Königstetten
Tulbing
Chorherrn
Katzelsdorf
Wolfersdorf
Ollern
Riederberg
Ried
Klosterberg
Sandling
Troppberg
Gablitz
Mauerbach
Purkersdorf
Weidlingau
Hadersdorf
Mariabrunn
Hütteldorf
Hacking
Tullnerbach
Gr. Wiener B.
Tiefer
Pressbaum
Frauenwurth
Pfaffstätten
Hinterbrühl
Hochbrückenberg
Steinbach
Heuberg
Tafelberg
Scheiblingstein B.
Rusberg
Schutzengelberg
Hermannskogl
Kahlenberg
Leopoldsberg
Kahlenbergerdorf
Nussdorf
Grinzing
Sievering
Heiligenstadt
Döbling
Ober
Unt.
Währing
Weinhaus
Gersthof
Neuwaldegg
Dornbach
Hernals
Ottakring
Neulerchenfeld
Breitensee
Baumgarten
Penzing
Hietzing
Lainz
WIEN
Brigittenau
Floridsdorf
Jedlesee
Jedlersdorf
Gr. Jedlersdorf
Strebersdorf
Stammersdorf
Lang-Enzersdorf
Bisamberg
Hagenbrunn
Magdalenenhof
KLOSTERNEUBURG
Klosterneuburger
Kierling
Gugging
Hintersdorf
Kirchbach
Weidling
Weidlingbach
Exelberg
Salmannsdorf
Neustift
Pötzleinsdorf
Kirchsteig
Rehgrabenberg
Haberg
Sonnberg
Freyberg
Heuberg
Donau Durchstich
Nordbahn
Nordwestbahn
Kuhau
Tulbinger Kogl
Herrnberg
Feuerstein
Brandberg
Weidlingau
Hohenau
Windischhütten
Forst
Kobenzel
Josefsdorf
Hameau
Grünberg
Dreimarkstein


WIEN
UND UMGEBUNG.
1 : 180.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
BADEN
LAXENBURG
GUNTRAMSDORF
GUMPOLDSKIRCHEN
PERCHTOLDSDORF (PETERSDORF)
MÖDLING
Speising
Hetzendorf
Mauer
Atzgersdorf
Erlaa
Neustift
Siebenhirten
Vösendorf
Leopoldsdorf
Hennersdorf
Maria Enzersdorf
Biedermannsdorf
Neudorf
Achau
Münchendorf
Möllersdorf
Traiskirchen
Pfaffstetten
Kalten Leutgeben
Kalte Waldberg
Sulz
Sittendorf
Weissenbach
Thiergarten
Liechtenstein
Anninger
Forst
Anninger Berg
Gaaden
Alland
Laab
Brandberg
Breitenfurt
Hochrotherd
Gr. Winkelbg.
Gr. Reitelsbg.
Heiligenkreuz
Siegenfeld
Hühnerberg
Kleespitz
Raisenmarkt
Helena
Rauheneck
Scharfeneck
Wiener Berg
Inzersdorf
Rothneusiedel
Johannes-Berg
Franzensburg

descends in easy zigzags to *Kahlenbergerdorf* (railway and steamboat-station, p. 92), at the N.E. base of the hill, in 1/2 hr.

A good survey of Vienna is obtained by ascending the hill to the left of *Grinzing* (p. 74) as far as the (20 min.) beautifully-situated *Villa Bellevue;* and in 10 min. more (way indicated by a board) to the still higher **Am Himmel Inn* (finest view from the steps of the Elisabethkapelle). Ascent of the *Hermannskogel* hence, see p. 76. From the Himmel a rapid descent through a shady valley to (1/4 hr.) *Sievering* (Inn Zur Heiligen Agnes), whence omnibuses run every half-hour to Vienna (p. 5).

Klosterneuburg, Dornbach, Neu-Waldegg.

At **Klosterneuburg** *(Schiff; Herzogshut)*, 5 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Vienna (a station on the Staatsbahn, p. 253), a small town (8700 inhab.) on the right bank of the Danube, 3 M. above Nussdorf (p. 71), is situated the oldest and wealthiest *Augustinian Monastery* in Austria. The church, consecrated in 1136, was originally a Romanesque basilica, with later Gothic additions, but has been completely modernized. Fine cloisters. The palatial abbey-buildings were erected about 1750 by Felice Donato d'Allio. On the E. dome rises the imperial crown, on the W. dome the archducal hat, in wrought iron. Within the abbey is preserved the actual archducal hat which is used at the ceremony of swearing allegiance.

The valuable *Treasury* (apply to the treasurer, best at 10.30 a.m.; 1 fl. to the attendant) and the 'Kaiserzimmer' with their handsome tapestry (attendant 50 kr.) are well worthy of a visit. The *Leopoldskapelle* contains the celebrated *Altar of Verdun*, made in 1181 by Nicholas of Verdun, of 59 plaques of gilded bronze with rude representations of Biblical subjects ('niello' work). The windows of the old chapter-room are filled with stained glass, dating from the end of the 13th century. — The paintings in the abbey are chiefly by Austrian artists of the 15-16th centuries.

The column in front of the church was erected in 1381 on the cessation of the plague. Large *Barracks* of the Pioneer Regiment. Good wines at the **Stiftskeller*, Albrechtsbergergasse 3 (near the abbey; beyond the Gothic column go through the archway towards the town, then turn to the right into the gateway), and fine view from the terrace. Frequented restaurant at the *Schiess-Stätte*, opposite. A small house adjacent to the church on the left contains a monster cask, one of the curiosities of the place. The well-organised *Lunatic Asylum* and the *Œnological and Pomological Institute* deserve the attention of specialists.

In the *Weidlinger-Thal*, 2 M. to the S.W. of Klosterneuburg, lies the pleasant village of **Weidling** *(Strauss; Zum Tiroler)*. Farther up the valley are *Unter-Weidlingbach* (*Matuschka's Restaurant) and (1 1/2 M.) *Ober-Weidlingbach* (Wallner's Restaurant). The *Kahlenberg* or the *Hermannskogel* (p. 76) may be ascended from Weidling in 3/4 hr.; from Unter-Weidlingbach to the *Hermannskogel* 3/4 hr., to the *Holländer Dörfel* (p. 76) 3/4 hr.; from Ober-Weidlingbach over the *Toifl* to the *Sofien-Alpe* 3/4 hr., see p. 76. Numerous finger-posts and way-marks.

From **Kierling** (whey-cure; pension 30 fl. per week), in the valley of that name, 3 M. to the W. of Klosterneuburg, pleasant wood-paths lead by the *Gsänger-Hütte*, the *Eichenhain* inn, the *Kanzel-Hütte*, and the *Windisch-Hütte* to (2 hrs.) *Weidlingbach* (see above).

Dornbach and **Neu-Waldegg**, two adjoining villages to the W. of Vienna (Restaurant zur Güldnen Waldschnepfe, closed in winter; tramway and omnibus, see pp. 5, 6), are also frequently visited. The chief attraction here is the *Park of Prince Schwarzenberg*, through which a road (one-horse carr. 1½-2 fl.) ascends from the tramway terminus to the (3 M.) *Hameau*, or *Holländer Dörfel* (1515 ft.; Inn), a fine point of view: E., a part of Vienna, the Marchfeld, and the spurs of the Carpathians, the Danube down to Hainburg (p. 319); S., the mountains with the Schneeberg in the background. From the Holländer Dörfel a pleasant path leads in ¾ hr. to the **Sofien-Alpe* (1595 ft.; Inn), which may also be reached direct in 1¼ hr. by a picturesque path from Neuwaldegg viâ the *Rohrer-Hütte* (Inn). The *Franz-Karl-Aussicht*, 10 min. to the S.W., is another fine point of view. We may then descend the *Halter-Thal*, or by the path past the 'Knödelhütte' Inn, to (1¼ hr.) *Hütteldorf*.

Other paths descend from the Sofien-Alpe to *Hinter-Hainbach*, to *Steinbach* (recommended to good walkers), and to *Ober-Weidlingbach* (p. 75).

A steep path descends to the N. from the Holländer Dörfel to *Unter-Weidlingbach* (see p. 75). — A fine point of view is the **Habsburgwarte* (adm. 10 kr.) on the **Hermannskogel** (1780 ft.), ascended from the Holländer Dörfel in 2 hrs., or from Sievering, Weidling, Weidlingbach, or Himmel (p. 75) in ¾-1 hr. A little below the top is a restaurant. A path, indicated by red marks, leads from the Hermannskogel over the *Jägerwiese* (Tavern; close by is the *Jungfern-Bründl*) to the *Kahlenberg* (comp. p. 75). — The *Galizinberg* (1273 ft.; Restaurant), to the S.W. of Dornbach, is another excellent point of view. It is reached from Ottakring, which is connected with Vienna by tramway, by a pleasant path in ½ hr., or from the station of Hütteldorf (p. 82) in 1 hr.

Brühl, Laxenburg, Baden.

S. Railway to (10 M.) *Mödling* in 23-35 min. (fares 70, 55, 35 kr.; return, 1 fl. 10, 85, 55 kr.); to *Laxenburg* in ¾ hr. (90, 70, 45 kr.; return, 1 fl. 40, 1 fl. 5, 70 kr.); to *Baden*, 17 M., in ¾ hr. (1 fl. 25, 95, 65 kr.; return-tickets, not available by express-trains, 1 fl. 95, 1 fl. 45, 95 kr.). — *Laxenburg* is 1 M. from (11½ M.) *Biedermannsdorf* on the Aspang Railway (62, 41, 21 kr.). — Steam Tramway to *Mödling* in 1 hr. 20 min.; to *Wiener-Neudorf* from the Opern-Ring in 1 hr. 20 min. (p. 6), thence to Laxenburg, ½ hr.

The Southern Railway (see p. 177) passes through pleasing scenery (best views on the right). The train runs at a considerable height, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the Leitha Mts., and to the W. over the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a beautiful range of hills. The train skirts the Matzleinsdorf and Protestant cemeteries (p. 73). Farther on, to the left, on the top of the Wiener Berg, rises a Gothic column 65 ft. in height, erected in 1382, known as the *Spinnerin am Kreuz*. The suburbs of the city extend as far as (2½ M.) *Meidling*. To the right, beyond the avenue from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg, is the *Gloriette* (p. 72). 3½ M. *Hetzendorf*, with an imperial château (to the left); ½ M. to the W., on the *Rosenhügel* near *Speising* (800 ft.), is the chief reservoir of the Vienna Water Company. 5½ M. *Atzgersdorf-Mauer*; 6 M. *Liesing* (*Waldbauer), with a large brewery and restaurant (fine view from the pavilion in the garden).

From Liesing to Kaltenleutgeben, 4½ M., branch-railway in 22 min. (fares 35, 25, 15 kr.). The only intermediate station of importance is (1¼ M.) **Perchtoldsdorf** (**Schwarzer Adler*, good wine), also a station on the steam-tramway to Mödling (p. 6). The Gothic church, destroyed by the Turks in 1683, has been restored. — 4½ M. **Kaltenleutgeben**, a charming village with numerous villas and two hydropathics, in the valley of the *Dürre Liesing*. We may thence ascend the (1¼ hr.) *Höllenstein* (2120 ft.), the *Julienthurm* on which commands a superb view. Another good view is obtained from the new *Josefswarte* (1885 ft.), on the *Föhrenberg* or *Paraplulieberg*, reached in 1¼ hr. from Kaltenleutgeben or Perchtoldsdorf. Pleasant walk (1½ hr.) from the Föhrenberg to the Julienthurm.

8 M. *Brunn am Gebirge*.

10 M. **Mödling** (**Hôtel Cursalon*, R. from 1½ fl.; **Goldnes Lamm*, good wine; *Hôt. Mödling; Hirsch; Enzenbrunner*, garden-concerts in summer) is an old town with 11,100 inhabitants. At the W. end is the *Stadt-Park*, with a 'Cursalon' and an open-air theatre. To the right, on a rock, rises the Gothic *Church of St. Othmar* (built about 1454; restored 1690), with a crypt, adjoined by a round Romanesque burial-chapel ('Karner'), dating probably from the end of the 12th century. To the left of the railway lies the suburb of *Schöffel*, with the *Hyrtl Orphanage*. About ¾ M. to the W. is the hydropathic of *Priessnitzthal;* and ¾ M. farther on is the *Richardshof* dairy-farm.

The ***Brühl** (electric railway from Mödling to Hinterbrühl, 2 M. in 20 min., 33 trains daily; fare to Klausen 10, Vorderbrühl 16, Hinterbrühl 20 kr.), a ravine in the limestone-rock, abounding in natural beauties, is the property of Prince Liechtenstein, whose father adorned it with pleasure-grounds and artificial ruins. The road passes, at the entrance to the valley, under the Vienna water-conduit, and follows the left bank of the brook to (½ hr.) Vorderbrühl. The path on the right bank of the brook (which is crossed before the aqueduct is reached) is preferable. As far as Vorderbrühl the valley is called the *Klause* (the houses on the road being named *Klausen*), at the end of which on the hill to the left rises the ruin of *Mödling*. The valley then expands into the pleasant dale of the *Vorderbrühl* (*Hôt. Hajek, R. 1½-3½ fl.; *Zwei Raben; at the farm of the prince is a café; Dr. Scheimpflug's Sanatorium).

Another very attractive path leads to the (¾ hr.) Vorderbrühl along the brow of the hills bounding the Klause on the N. Beyond the church of St. Othmar we ascend in 10 min. to the *Schwarze Thurm* on the *Kalenderberg;* thence a good path, protected by railings, at the end of which we descend into the Brühl by steps cut in the rock. Or we may follow a path to the right upon the hill, passing some artificial ruins, to (¼ hr.) the extensive ruins of the castle of *Liechtenstein*, which was destroyed by the Turks. Adjoining it is a modern *Château* with a garden in the English style, from which a road descends to the left to (¾ M.) Vorderbrühl. — From stat. *Brunn* (see above) to Vorderbrühl by the castle of Liechtenstein is a walk of 1 hr.

One of the highest hills in the neighbourhood is crowned by the Husaren-Tempel (1620 ft.), erected by Prince Liechtenstein in 1813. Seven Austrians who fell at Aspern and Wagram are interred in the vault below. Extensive view. The road leading to it is bad at first, but afterwards improves. The walking route (¾ hr.) is prefer-

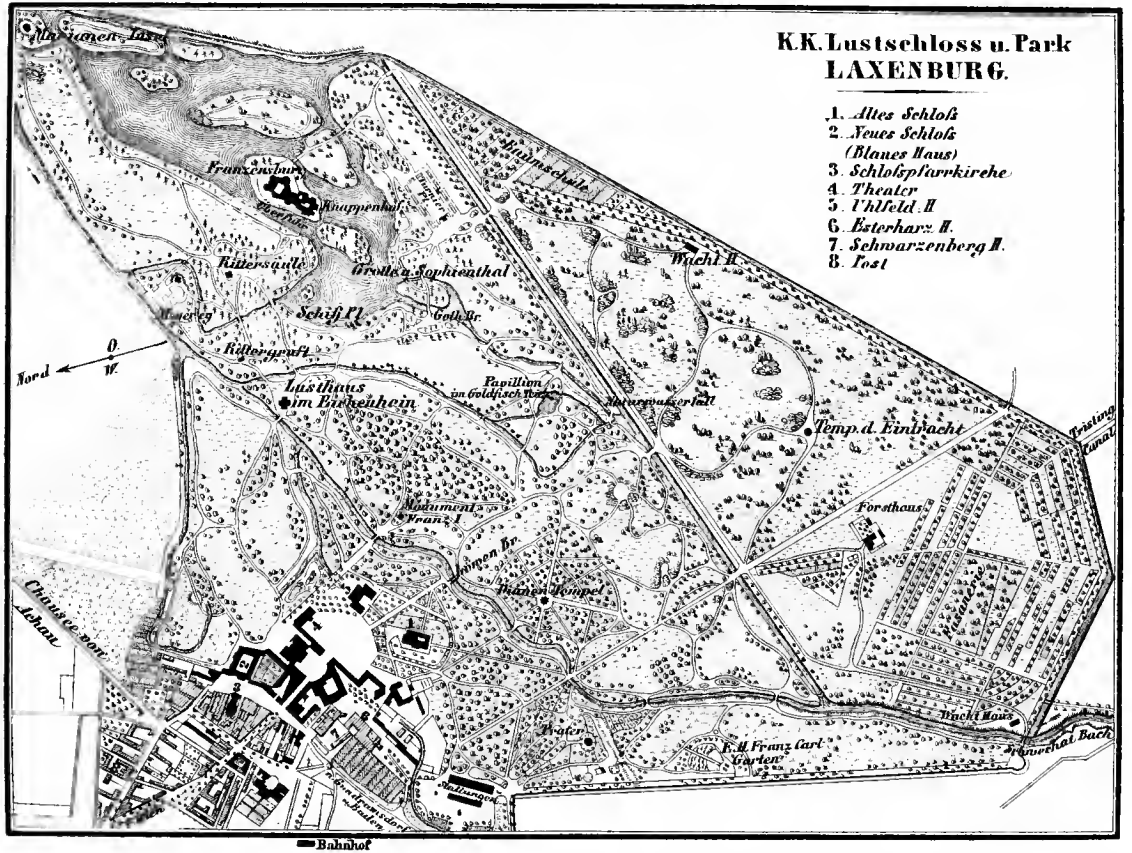
able: we follow the highroad, passing the Raben and Stern inns, and then ascend by the second lane to the left ('Husarentempelgasse') beyond the latter inn. — From the temple viâ the *Anninger* to *Baden*, see below.

The valley beyond Vorderbrühl is less interesting. The road leads by *Hinterbrühl* (*Restaurant Höldrichsmühle) and *Gaaden* (p. 80) to the ancient abbey of (7½ M.) **Heiligenkreuz** and its Romanesque church (1150-87; partly rebuilt in the Transition style in the 13th cent.), with fine cloisters and the tombs of Frederick 'der Streitbare' and other members of the Babenberg family. The choir dates from the 14th century. Thence (diligence, see p. 79) through the *Sattelbach-Thal* and the pretty *Helenen-Thal* to Baden. A shorter path leads from Gaaden by *Siegenfeld* to the Helenen-Thal, the latter part rugged. Another direct path descends from Gaaden to Baden in 1½ hr. viâ the *Calvarienberg* (p. 79). If time be limited, the traveller should return from the Husaren-Tempel to Mödling, go by railway to Baden, and visit the Helenen-Thal thence.

The ascent of the **Anninger** (2215 ft.), 2-2½ hrs. from Mödling, is interesting. The path crosses the 'Goldne Stiege', passes the 'Breite Föhre' and the 'Krauste Linde', and ascends to the *Wilhelmswarte* on the highest point of the Anninger plateau (magnificent view). At the *Buchbrunnen*, a little below the summit, to the N.W., is the *Anninger-Haus* (restaurant in summer). The Anninger may also be ascended from the Husaren-Tempel (p. 77; in 1¾ hr.) Gumpoldskirchen, Baden, Hinterbrühl, and Gaaden (shortest and easiest). The paths are all provided with finger-posts.

Branch-line from Mödling to (7 min.) **Laxenburg** (**Kreuz; Stern*; **Hartmann's Restaurant* at the station), an imperial château and park, on the *Schwechat* and the Vienna and Neustadt Canal. The old building was erected in 1377, the new in 1600. The flower-gardens are closed, but the *Park (985 acres) is open to the public. The principal points are generally visited in the following order (directions from the rangers in the park).

Monument of Francis II., a colossal bust in marble by Marchesi; Rittergruft, a Gothic chapel; Meierei (farm); Rittersäule. Near the latter (1 M. from the station) is the *Franzensburg, erected in 1799-1836 in the mediæval style, on an island in the lake (ferry 10 kr.), and adorned with numerous works of art. The *Waffenhalle* coutains a lifesize leaden statue of Emp. Francis I., by Fr. Messerschmidt (1769). In the *Hapsburg Saloon* are marble statues of 16 sovereigns, from Rudolph I. to Charles VI., by Paul Strudl (1680), and a leaden statue of Maria Theresa by Messerschmidt (ca. 1760); in the *First Reception Room*, portraits of 7 princes, and a majolica stove, leather hangings, and ceiling of the 16th cent.; *Second Reception Room*, ceiling of the 16th, and three cabinets and leather hangings of the 17th cent.; in the *Drawing Room*, two large pictures by Höchle (Marriage of Francis II. in 1808 to his third wife, and Banquet on that occasion); in the *Dining Room*, a fine inlaid table, said to date from 1628, old glass, etc.; in the *Bed Room*, a copy of Dürer's Holy Trinity (p. 51); in the *Dressing Room*, wall-decorations of the 17th cent.; in the *Throne Room*, Coronation of Francis II. and Banquet in the Römer at Frankfort; ceiling of the 17th cent.; in the *Chapel*, marble walls, etc., from the Romanesque chapel of St. John (Capella Speciosa) at Klosterneuburg (p. 75), consecrated in 1222, destroyed in 1799; in the *Dungeon*, an automaton which shakes its chains; from the *Tower* a superb view; in the *Hungarian Coronation Saloon*, the *Coronation of Emp. Ferdinand I. (1830), painted by Höchle, Coronation of Empress Carolina (1825), by Bucher; in the *Hall*, the interview of Leopold with Sobieski, Emp. Max on the Martinswand, and three other pictures by Höchle; in the *Lothringersaal* (Lorraine Room), portraits of 20 princes of this family; ceiling and panelling of the 16th cent.; modern stained glass (fee 40-50 kr.). — We now cross the bridge at the back of the Franzensburg, turn to the right, and follow the bank of the lake past the


K.K. Lustschloss u. Park
LAXENBURG.
1. Altes Schloſs
2. Neues Schloſs
(Blaues Haus)
3. Schloſspfarrkirche
4. Theater
5. Uhlfeld. H.
6. Esterharz. H.
7. Schwarzenberg H.
8. Post
Franzensburg
Knappenhof
Rittersäule
Grotte u. Sophienthal
Schiff Pl.
Goth. Br.
Rittergraft
Nord
O.
W.
Lusthaus
im Fürstenhein
Pavillion
im Goldfisch Teich
Naturwasserfall
Temp. d. Eintracht
Tristing
Canal
Forsthaus
Monument
Franz I.
Chausee von
Achau
Prater
F. H. Franz Carl
Garten
Wacht Haus
Bahnhof

Turnier-Platz ('tournament-ground'); then cross the Gothic bridge and ascend to the gold-fish pond; lastly return by the Kleine Prater to the railway-station. — If time permit, we may also visit the *Mariannen-Insel* (by boat), beyond the Franzensburg.

A walk through the park by the above route, allowing ½ hr. for the Franzensburg, takes 2 hrs.; but a delay sometimes occurs at the château, as a limited number of persons only are admitted at one time. Pleasant excursions by boat may be taken among the arms of the lake (through the grotto to the Mariannen-Insel and back 1-1½ fl.).

The S. railway from Mödling to Baden passes (13 M.) *Guntramsdorf* and (14 M.) *Gumpoldskirchen* (Bairischer Hof; Krone; Adam), famed for its wine. Short tunnel.

16½ M. **Baden.** — **Hotels.** GRÜNER BAUM; STADT WIEN; SCHWARZER BOCK; GOLDENER HIRSCH; GOLDENER LÖWE; SCHÄFERIN, etc. Numerous *Lodging Houses.* — RESTAURANTS in the hotels, at the *Cursaal*, and at the *Station;* also, *Sauerhof*, Weilburggasse. — CAFÉS. *Curhaus; Pavillon*, in the Stadtpark; *Café Français*, in the chief square; *Fischer*, Neugasse, with garden; *Schopf*, Weilburggasse.

CABS from the station to the town, one-horse 50-90 kr., two-horse 80 kr.-1½ fl. By time: 50 or 80 kr. for the first ½ hr., 20-25 kr. each additional ¼ hr. At night 50 per cent more. Drives in the environs, see tariff. — ELECTRIC RAILWAY from the station to the Helenen-Thal, every 10 min. in summer (fare 12 kr.). — OMNIBUSES. To the *Krainer-Hütte* from the Josephs-Platz (40 kr.) and from the terminus of the electric railway (30 kr.); to *Alland* (65 kr.) and *Heiligenkreuz* (60 kr.), twice daily from the Schwarzer Bock Hotel.

VISITORS' TAX, after the first five days: 1st cl. 8, 2nd cl. 5 fl. — MUSIC TAX, 3 or 2 fl.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Neugasse 45; branch-offices, Heleneu-Str. 56 and Pfarr-Platz 5.

Baden (695 ft.), a town with 15,800 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Schwechat*, is celebrated for its warm springs (72°-97° Fahr.; chief ingredient, sulphate of lime), which were known to the Romans *(Thermae Pannonicae)* and are annually visited by about 20,000 guests. The chief spring *(Römerquelle* or *Ursprung)* rises copiously in a cavern at the base of the Calvarienberg, in the dolomite limestone, through which it is reached by a passage, 40 yds. long (fee 25 kr.). The entrance is in the left corner of the shady *Stadt-Park*, which contains the *Cursaal*, a *Trinkhalle*, and the *Arena*, an open-air theatre. In the park also is a bronze bust of the poet *Franz Grillparzer* (d. 1872), erected in 1874. Band daily 7.30-8.30, 12-1, and 8-9.30. Most of the baths are fitted up for bathing in common ('Vollbäder'), costumes being provided for the purpose. The *Herzogsbad* holds 150 persons; adjacent, in the Franzens-Str., are the *Antonsbad* and the *Theresienbad.* In the Berg-Str., near the park, is a **Swimming Bath* with thermal water (75° Fahr.; bath 30 kr.), and in the pretty *Dobelhof Park* is a *Swimming Bath* with river water.

A path ascends the (¼ hr.) *Calvarienberg* (1070 ft.). The *Moritzruhe*, a pavilion at the top, built in memory of the poet Moritz Saphir (d. 1858), and the *Annahöhe* both command fine *Views. The (½ hr.) **Theresienwarte* (1365 ft.; Restaurant Rudolfshof at the foot) is another view-point. — In the vicinity is *Schloss Gutenbrunn.*

The ***Helenen-Thal** (******Sacher's Hotel & Restaurant*, with hydropathic, at the entrance) is a favourite resort. The entrance to the valley is crossed by the aqueduct of the Vienna waterworks. The road (electric tramway from the station to the Hydropathic) ascends on the left bank of the *Schwechat;* on the right bank there is a road as far as (1 M.) Weilburg only, where it descends to the left bank. The path, crossing to the right bank at the second bridge, is preferable. On the right bank at the entrance to the valley stands the *Weilburg*, a château built in 1823-25 by Archduke Charles (d. 1847), with a fine Gothic chapel. The hill above is crowned with the ruin of *Rauheneck*. Above the Weilburg are pleasant grounds extending past the *Villa of Archduke Eugene* up to the Antons-Brücke and beyond it (Restaurant on the side next Baden). On the steep rocks on the opposite bank is perched the considerable ruin of *Rauhenstein* (worthy of a visit; good path to it through the Alexandrowicz grounds, ascent from the Berg-Strasse in Baden, 1/2 hr.). Then, on the right bank, the ruin of *Scharfeneck*, a little farther up. The *Urtelstein* (3 M. from Baden), a rock which formerly closed the valley, is now penetrated by a tunnel. Paths on both sides ascend to the top, which affords a good survey of the wooded valley (small café). Farther distant are the *Cholera-Kapelle* and (4 1/2 M. from the electric tramway-terminus) the *Krainer-Hütte* (omnibus, see p. 79). and a little higher up is the *Augustiner-Hütte* (all three with good restaurants).

The main road continues to ascend the valley of the Schwechat viâ *Sattelbach* and (3 M.) *Mayerling*, the hunting-lodge in which the Crown-Prince Rudolph died in 1889 (now a convent), to (4 1/2 M.) *Alland* (omnibus, p. 79), whence a road leads to the abbey of *Heiligenkreuz* (p. 78). Another road diverging 1/4 M. above the Urtelstein tunnel unites the Helenen-Thal with (3/4 hr.) *Siegenfeld* and (1 1/2 hr.) *Gaaden* (to the Brühl, see p. 78); while a third road (omnibus, p. 79) leads direct from Sattelbach (see above) to *Heiligenkreuz*.

The ***Eiserne Thor** (*Hoher Lindkogel;* 2825 ft.), the highest hill in the environs, is ascended from Baden in 3 hrs.: to the shooting-lodge in the *Weichsel-Thal* 1 1/4 hr.; thence by a path, indicated by red and blue marks, to the (1 3/4 hr.) summit (Restaurant; view-tower). — Marked paths also ascend (in 1 1/2 hr.) from the *Krainer-Hütte* (see above) and from *Merkenstein* (p. 178).

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3. From Vienna to Linz.

117 M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 3½-6½ hrs. (fares 6 fl. 12, 4 fl. 8, 2 fl. 4 kr.; express 9 fl. 18, 6 fl. 12, 3 fl. 6 kr.). In the reverse direction (Linz to Vienna) the steamboat is preferable (8-9 hrs.); comp. p. 87.

Westbahnhof, outside the former Mariahilf Line, see p. 1. Soon after starting, we observe *Schönbrunn* (p. 72) on the left.

2 M. ***Penzing*** (p. 73) and opposite it ***Hietzing***, both with numerous villas. On the hill to the left rises the archiepiscopal château of *Ober-St-Veit* (where the burial-ground contains a fine tombstone with the Fates, by H. Natter). 3½ M. *Hütteldorf-Hacking* (Hôtel Blank, at the station; Restaurant Knödelhütte, 1½ M. from the railway, by a pretty wood-path), with numerous villas; to the left are the walls of a large deer-park enclosed by Charles VI. and Joseph II. (through the *Halter-Thal* to the *Sofien-Alpe*, see p. 76). On the left, *Mariabrunn* with its pilgrimage-church and a monastery, now an experimental forestry station. Near (5½ M.) *Weidlingau* are a château and park.

A little to the N.E. lies **Hadersdorf**, once presented by Maria Theresa to Marshal Laudon (d. 1790), who is interred in the park (fine sarcophagus in stone). Thence through the pleasant Mauerbach-Thal to (3 M.) **Vorder-Hainbach** (**Café-Restaurant Lohner*), from which a road to the right leads through a narrow wooded valley to (1 M.) *Hinter-Hainbach* (ascent of the *Sofien-Alpe*, ¾ hr., see p. 76). Above Vorder-Hainbach is (¼ hr.) another lateral valley containing the charming hamlet of *Steinbach* (see p. 76). In the main valley, 1½ M. farther on, is the old Carthusian monastery of **Mauerbach** (now affiliated to the poor-house of Vienna), founded by Frederick 'the Handsome' (d. 1322), the rival of Lewis the Bavarian (two inns in the village). A good path thence ascends the (1¼ hr.) ***Tulbinger Kogel** (1624 ft.; inn ¼ hr. below the top), a fine point of view, frequently visited from Vienna. Descent to *Tulln* (p. 253) on the Franz-Josef-Bahn.

7½ M. *Purkersdorf* (803 ft.; Inns), with numerous villas.

To the N.W. rises the (2 hrs.) *Troppberg* (1772 ft.), a good point of view. — A shady path leads to the N. over the *Eichberg* (1380 ft.) to (1 hr.) *Vorder-Hainbach* (see above). — The *Rudolfshöhe* (1552 ft.), 1 hr. to the S., also commands a beautiful view; we may return thence by the *Schöffelwarte* (1415 ft.) to (1½ hr.) Purkersdorf.

The line quits the old highroad, turns to the left, and runs through the *Wolfsgraben* and the *Pfalzau* towards the heights of the *Wiener Wald*, passing the small stations of *Kellerwiese* and *Tullnerbach*. To the S.W. of (12½ M.) *Pressbaum* (1040 ft.) are the sources of the Wien. Woodland scenery as far as (15½ M.) *Rekawinkl* (Sigmeth's Restaurant, ¼ M. from the station), with numerous villas, on the watershed (1157 ft.). The *Wienerwald-Warte* on the *Jochgrabenberg* (2118 ft.), 1¼ hr. to the S., commands a wide view. Two long tunnels; then a viaduct across the *Teichgraben*, 144 ft. high. 23½ M. *Neulengbach*, in the pretty *Tullnbach-Thal*, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein above it. The *Buchberg* (1523 ft.), 1 hr. to the N., commands a beautiful view. To the N.W. is the long outline of the *Haspelwald*.

27 M. *Kirchstetten*; 30 M. *Böheimkirchen*, on the *Perschlingbach*. Beyond (34 M.) *Pottenbrunn* the line quits the mountains and crosses the *Traisen* near (38 M.) **St. Pölten** (876 ft.; *Kaiserin von Oesterreich; Krebs*, both near the station; *Löwe; Hirsch; *Rail. Restaurant*), an episcopal see, with 10,906 inhabitants. The *Abbey Church*, founded in 1030, re-erected in the transition style in 1266 after a fire, and restored in the degraded style of last cent., contains good stained glass in the S. aisle.

EXCURSIONS. To the S. to *Schloss Ochsenburg*, at the end of the *Steinfeld*, with fine view (1½ hr.); to the châteaux of *Viehofen* (¾ hr.), *Goldegg* (½ hr.), and *Friedau* (1½ hr.), with gardens and art collections.

FROM ST. PÖLTEN TO TULLN, 29½ M., branch-line (2 hrs. 19 min.). We descend the *Traisen-Thal* to *Radlberg* and (12½ M.) *Herzogenburg*, a fine old abbey, with collections and a good library, where the line forks: to the W. to *Göttweig* (p. 91) and (25½ M.) *Krems* (p. 91), to the E. to *Traismauer* (p. 92), *Gemeinlebarn*, *Sitzenberg*, *Michelhausen*, *Judenau*, and (29½ M.) *Tulln* (p. 92).

FROM ST. PÖLTEN TO MARIAZELL, 49 M., railway viâ *Scheibmühl*, *Lilienfeld*, *Hohenberg*, and *St. Egyd* to (33 M.) *Kernhof* in 3 hrs.; thence diligence in 4 hrs.; comp. p. 183).

From St. Pölten to *Leobersdorf* (p. 178), 46½ M., railway in 3 hrs., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

43 M. *Prinzersdorf*, on the *Pielach*, which is well stocked with fish. On the hill to the right stands *Schloss Hohenegg*. 44½ M. *Markersdorf;* 46 M. *Gross-Sierning;* 48½ M. *Loosdorf*, with large cement-works. To the S. is the handsome château of *Schallaburg;* to the N. the ruined castles of *Osterburg*, *Sitzenthal*, and *Albrechtsberg*. Beyond a tunnel we reach (53 M.) **Melk** (p. 90), with its church and monastery, the finest point on the line. The train crosses the *Melk*, and then skirts the *Danube*. On the opposite bank is the château of *Weitenegg* (p. 90). On the hill farther on, *Schloss Artstetten*, property of Archduke Charles Lewis.—58 M. **Pöchlarn** (p. 90).

FROM PÖCHLARN TO KIENBERG-GAMING, 23½ M., railway in 2 hrs. Stations: *Erlauf*, *Wieselburg*, *Purgstall*, with a château of Count Schaffgotsch; 17 M. **Scheibbs** (1050 ft.; **Reinöhl; Hirsch*), prettily situated and visited as a summer-resort. 19 M. *Neubruck*, at the mouth of the *Jessnitz*. 23½ M. *Kienberg-Gaming* (Hübner, at the station), the station for (2 M.; omn. 20 kr.) **Gaming** (1410 ft.; **Höllriegel; Lechner; Greifensteiner*), a pleasantly-situated little town, with the interesting ruins of a Carthusian convent and a château of Baron Albert Rothschild.

EXCURSIONS FROM GAMING (for fuller details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). Through the romantic **Erlafthal* to the (5½ hrs.) *Lassing Fall* and the **Oetschergraben*, very attractive. — Ascent of the **Oetscher*, easy and attractive. We follow the Lunz road (see below) to the (1 hr.) fork of the road before the *Grubberg* (2470 ft.; Jagersberger Inn), and then the road to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Lackenhof* (2740 ft.; Schrottmüller); thence by a marked path to the *Riffelsattel* in 1 hr. and to the *Oetscher Club-hut* (4660 ft.; Inn) in ½ hr. more; lastly across the *Kreuzboden* to the (1¼ hr.) pyramid on the top of the **Oetscher** (6210 ft.; extensive view).

FROM GAMING TO GÖSTLING, 13 M., diligence daily in 3½ hrs. — 6 M. **Lunz** (1950 ft.; **Schadensteiner; Dieminger*), prettily situated on the Ybbs, and pleasant for a prolonged stay. The lake of the same name (2020 ft.) lies 1½ M. to the E. Then (13 M.) **Göstling** (1745 ft.; **Reichenpfader; Mitterhuber*), at the confluence of the Ybbs and the *Göstlingbach*. The *Calvarienberg* commands a fine view. Pleasant walk through the **Steinbach-Thal;* another through the '*Noth*', a romantic gorge, to the (2 hrs.) *Meisterhaus* in the *Wintersbachau* (Inn). — A road leads to the S. from Göstling to (5 M.) *Lassing* (Anderle), and through the *Mändling-Thal* to *Palfau* (p. 183).

Beyond Pöchlarn we cross the *Erlaf*. On the right *Marbach;* above it the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Taferl* (p. 90). 61½ M. *Krummnussbaum;* in the distance on the left bank, beyond the long bend which the Danube here describes, lie *Persenbeug* (p. 90) and *Ybbs*, with a large poor-house and lunatic asylum (p. 90). — 64 M. *Säusenstein*.

Near (66 M.) *Kemmelbach-Ybbs* we quit the Danube and enter

the valley of the *Ybbs*. 72½ M. *Blindenmarkt.* — 77½ M. **Amstetten** (**Hofmann's Bahnhof-Hôtel & Restaurant; Goldnes Lamm; Adler*, ⅓ M. from the station, moderate).

FROM AMSTETTEN TO KLEIN-REIFLING, 29½ M., railway in 1¼-2½ hrs. Stations: *Ulmerfeld*, *Hilm-Kematen*, *Rosenau*, *Sonntagberg* (where the Ybbs is crossed), and (15 M.) Waidhofen (1168 ft.; **Hôtel Infür; Pflug; *Löwe*, etc.), a summer-resort in a pleasant valley. The line here leaves the Ybbsthal and enters the *Seeberger Thal*, which ascends towards the S. At (20 M.) *Oberland* (1690 ft.) it crosses the watershed between the Ybbs and Enns, the boundary-line between Lower and Upper Austria, and then it descends past *Gaflenz* and *Weyer*, a long village in a narrow valley, to *Kastenreith* and (29½ M.) *Klein-Reifling*, a station on the Rudolfbahn (see p. 185 and *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

82½ M. *Mauer-Oehling*; 84 M. *Aschbach*; 89 M. *St. Peter* (1½ M. to the S. the large Benedictine abbey of *Seitenstetten*). 94 M. *Haag* (to the left *Schloss Salaberg*); 102 M. **St. Valentin** (*Railway Restaurant*), junction for *St. Michael* (see R. 26), and for *Budweis* (see p. 252). The *Enns*, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, is now crossed.

106 M. **Enns** (920 ft.; *Krone; Ochs*), the Roman *Laureacum*, is a picturesquely-situated town, the fortifications of which were constructed with the ransom paid by England for Richard Cœur de Lion (comp. p. 91). *Schloss Ennseck* on a height, with its pleasant grounds, is the property of Prince Auersperg. — 109 M. *Asten*.

To the S.W. (3 M.) lies the extensive Augustine abbey of **St. Florian**, one of the oldest in Austria. The present buildings are of the 18th cent., the low crypt of the church is of the 13th. The library, with 70,000 vols., contains valuable MSS. and incunabula. The pictures are chiefly copies. The rich collection of coins is admirably arranged.

About 2 M. to the E. of St. Florian rises the **Tillysburg**, a square building with towers at the corners. In 1623 the castle of *Volkersdorf* was presented to Tilly, the Imperial general in the Thirty Years' War, by Emp. Ferdinand II. It was afterwards taken down by Tilly's nephew, who caused the present castle to be erected, nearly on the same site, in 1636. It is now the property of the abbey.

The line crosses the *Traun* near the manufacturing town of (114 M.) *Kleinmünchen*, and next reaches —

117 M. **Linz.** — **Hotels.** On the Danube, below the bridge, near the steamboat-pier: *ERZHERZOG CARL (Pl. a; D, 2), R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 50 kr.; GOLDENER ADLER (Pl. f; D, 2), R. from 80 kr. — Above the bridge: *ROTHER KREBS (Pl. d; D, 3), R., L., & A. 1 fl. 25-1 fl. 95, B. 40 kr. — In the town: *ZAININGER (Pl. e) and *STADT FRANKFURT (Pl. b), in the Franz-Josefs-Platz; *KANONE (Pl. c; D, 3), *GOLDENES SCHIFF, HERRENHAUS, these three in the Landstrasse; *DREI ROSEN, Hafnergasse; *DREI MOHREN, in the Promenade; GRÜNER BAUM, Bethlehem-Str.; GOLDENES KREUZ, Pfarr-Platz, near the Danube, unpretending. — At *Urfahr* (tramway from the station, see p. 85): *FERIHUMER, Haupt-Str., moderate; STADLBAUER, Maximilian-Str.

Cafés. *Seitz*, *Reith*, both on the Danube; *Traxlmayer*, Promenade; *Steinböck*, Franz-Josefs-Platz; *Derflinger*, Landstrasse; *Hüttner*, in Urfahr, left bank. — Confectioner: *Zach*, Promenade. — **Railway Restaurant.*

Theatre in the Promenade (Pl. 16; D, 3); performances daily (parterre 50 kr.). — *Volksgarten*, with restaurant, near the station (Pl. E, 5); frequent evening concerts. — The **Hatschek-Keller*, outside the Kapuziner-Linie (Pl. D, 6), with its restaurant and huge cellars, deserves a visit.

Baths at the Obere Donaulände, near the Rother Krebs Hotel.

Post & Telegraph Office, Domgasse (Pl. 4; D, E, 3).

Tramway every 5 min. from the Railway Station, past the Volksgarten, through the Landstrasse and the Franz-Josefs-Platz, and across the Danube, to Urfahr (see below). Fares 3, 5, 10, 15 kr.

Cab from the station into the town, with one horse 60 kr., with two horses 1 fl.; from the steamboat-quay 50 or 80 kr.; drive by time, first 1/4 hr. 50 or 70, each additional 1/2 hr. 30 or 50 kr.

Popular Festival, with agricultural show, in September, much frequented by peasants from the environs.

Linz (813 ft.), the capital of Upper Austria (Austria 'ob der Enns'), with 47,276 inhab., lies picturesquely on the right bank of the Danube, and is connected with *Urfahr* (8312 inhab.) on the opposite bank by an iron bridge 308 yds. long, resting on six granite piers (tramway, see above).

In the handsome *Haupt-Platz* or **Franz-Josefs-Platz** (Pl. D, 2, 3), which rises from the Danube, stands the lofty *Trinity Column*, erected in 1723 to commemorate the happy cessation of hostile invasions and of the plague. The Klostergasse leads hence to the W. to the Promenade (see below), and the Schmiedthor-Strasse to the S. to the *Land-Strasse*, the chief street of the town (tramway, see above). In the Domgasse, on the left, is the *Alte Domkirche* (Pl. 6; D, 3), built in 1669-82 in the rococo style. Beyond it, in the Pfarrplatz, rises the *Stadt-Pfarrkirche* (Pl. 7), with its high tower.

Near this, in the Kaplanhof-Str., is the handsome new ***Museum Francisco-Carolinum** (Pl. 11; E, 3), in the late-Renaissance style, designed by *Bruno Schmitz* of Düsseldorf. Around the second floor, in front and on the E. and W. sides, runs a *Frieze (200 yds. long, 8 ft. high) in white sandstone, designed by *Prof. zur Strassen* of Leipsic and executed by *R. Cöllen*, pourtraying the progress of culture in Upper Austria from the earliest times down to its occupation by the House of Hapsburg. (E. side: prehistoric times; façade: introduction of Christianity and the Nibelungen period; W. side: investiture of Duke Albrecht at Augsburg.)

The handsome rooms in the interior contain Roman antiquities, a library, old weapons, portraits (including those of Stephan Fadinger, leader of the insurgent peasantry in 1626, and his opponent Count Herberstorff), ivory and wood carvings, old paintings, bronzes, coins, seals, Celtic antiquities from Hallstatt, a piano presented by Erard Frères to Beethoven in 1803, etc. Also a geognostic collection (including a curious old 'perspective' map of the Salzkammergut) and natural history collections.

In the busy *Promenade* (Pl. D, 3), with its fine avenue of planetrees, to the right, stands the *Landhaus* (Pl. 3), or *House of the Estates*, built in 1802, containing the exhibition of the Art Union of Upper Austria (open daily 9-1 and 2-5, adm. 20 kr.). Opposite is the *Theatre*.

The Herren-Str. leads from the upper end of the Promenade, passing on the left the Spittelwiese, at the corner of which is the handsome *Staats-Gymnasium* (Pl. 13); the Baumbach-Str. then leads to the right to the new Gothic **Cathedral** (*Maria-Empfängnis-Dom;* Pl. D, 4), designed by *V. Statz* of Cologne. The richly decorated chancel is now completed, and is used for service.

The Capuchin Church (Pl. C, 4), at the W. end of the Baumbach-Str., contains the tombstone of *Count Montecuccoli* (d. 1680), the famous Imperial general in the Thirty Years' War and the wars against Louis XIV.

A good new road ascends hence in windings, over the *Bauernberg*, to the (1 M.) **Freinberg** (Pl. A, 5). The massive tower erected on the top by Archduke Maximilian of Este (d. 1864), the constructor of the fortifications of Linz (which have since been dismantled), with the Gothic church added later, now belongs to the Jesuits. A good level road leads hence towards the N. to the (1/4 hr.) ***Jägermayr** (Pl. A, 4; *Restaurant;* cab from Linz and back 1 1/2 fl.) and the grounds of the *Verschönerungs-Verein*, with many fine points of view. A beautiful panorama is obtained from the ***Franz-Josefs-Warte**, a tower 66 ft. high, on the N. margin of the plateau (adm. 5 kr.): at our feet lie the Danube, the town, and its environs; to the S. stretches the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria. (When the view is clear a white flag is hoisted on the gallery of the Landhaus tower on the Promenade in the town.) Adjoining the tower is the inn *Zur Schönen Aussicht*. The Jägermayr is about 1 M. due W. from the bridge over the Danube. The direct route to it is by the Schweizerhaus-Gasse and the Römer-Str.; it is pleasanter, though 20 min. longer, to follow the road on the bank of the river as far as the *Calvarienberg*, and to ascend thence direct through the wood.

The view from the ***Pöstlingberg** (1762 ft.; cab 5 fl., not recommended), on the left bank, 1 hr. to the N.W. of Urfahr, is still more extensive, and particularly fine by evening-light. The route to it leads from the bridge up the street as far as the 'Stadt Budweis', turns to the left, and ascends the Auberg-Gässchen to the *Auberg Inn*, beyond which we follow the broad track, passing the *Riesenhof* (restaurant and swimming-bath). On the summit are a pilgrimage-church and a tavern, enclosed by fortifications. Good panorama by Edlbacher.

***St. Magdalena**, a pilgrimage-church (Inn) 3/4 hr. to the N. of Urfahr, is another admirable point of view (one-horse carr. 5 fl.), and may easily be combined with the Pöstlingberg. — Pleasant excursion thence through the *Haselgraben*, passing the half-ruined castle of *Wildberg*, to (1 3/4 hr.) *Kirchschlag* (2933 ft.), a small bath and summer-resort with pleasant wooded environs, and the (3/4 hr.) **Giselawarte* (3039 ft.), a belvedere commanding an extensive view (Kuhned Inn, below).

FROM URFAHR (*Linz*) TO AIGEN-SCHLÄGL, 36 M., railway (*Mühlkreisbahn*), in 3 1/4 hrs. The train ascends the left bank of the Danube to (5 1/2 M.) *Ottensheim* (p. 88), with a château of Count Coudenhove, turns N.W. to *Rottenegg*, *Gerling*, and (20 1/2 M.) *Neufelden* in the valley of the *Grosse Mühl*, and then follows that stream. 22 1/2 M. *Pürnstein-St-Peter;* 27 1/2 M. *Haslach;* 30 1/2 M. *Rohrbach-Berg;* 32 1/2 M. *Oepping*. — 36 M. **Aigen** (*Almersberger*) is a pretty village, enclosed by finely wooded hills. To the S. lies (3/4 M.) the wealthy old Præmonstratensian abbey of *Schlägl*, with an interesting Gothic church and a considerable library.

FROM LINZ TO KLAUS-STEYRLING, 41 M., narrow-gauge railway (*Kremsthalbahn*), in 3 3/4 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 62, 1 fl. 35 kr.). At (7 1/2 M.) *Traun* the line crosses the Traun (p. 93), and at (10 M.) *Nettingsdorf* enters the smiling *Kremsthal*. In the background rise the Grosse Priel and other Styrian

LINZ
1:9200
Meter
1. Hauptzollamt . . 2.
2. Rathhaus . . D. 3.
3. Landhaus . . D. 3.
4. Post u. Telegraphenamt . D. E. 3.
5. Statthalterei . . D. 3.
Kirchen:
6. Alte Domkirche . D. 3.
7. Stadt-Pfarrkirche D. 3.
8. Bischöfliche Residenz D. 4.
9. Karmeliter-Kloster E. 4.
10. Ursulin. Kloster E. 3.
11. Museum . . E. 3.
12. Bürgerschule . D. 3.
13. Gymnasium . . D. 3.
14. Ober-Realschule . D. 4.
15. Turnhalle . . E. 2.
16. Theater . . D. 3.
Gasthöfe & Hotels:
a. Erzherzog Karl . D. 2.
b. Stadt Frankfurt . D. 3.
c. Kanone . . D. 3.
d. Krebs . . D. 3.
e. Goldner Löwe . D. 3.
f. Goldner Adler . D. 2.
DONAU-STROM
Urfahr
Schullerberg
Freinberg
Waldegg
Kroatendorf
Spital
Friedh
Lustenau
Pferdebahn
Markt Platz
Theol. Seminar
Elisabethinn. Kloster
Bezirks Hauptmannschaft
Schloss Kaserne
Kapuziner Kirche
Taubstummen Institut
Bauernberg
Sterbauern Feld
Jesuiten Kloster
Villa Reiss
Rauchbaur
Jägermayer
Haagen
Aubergen
Eigener Bahnhof
Schanzhof
Bauhof
Holzheim
Eberhäuser
Steckbauer
Ziegelei
Stangthal
Thurnermeister
Paulhaider
Tipfer Keller
Bauernholzfeld
Kaufleithner
Fabrik
Siegelofen
Bauern-Holz
Fischel
Bretten
Bach Feld
Wurm
Kremsmünster
Wien
Ludwig
Gebäude f. Findelhaus
Badeanstalt
Insel
Schimmelwehr
Donau-Dampfschiff-Gesellschaft
Franzisko-Wette
Rainer Schule
Tabak-Haus
Eisenbahn
Tabor
Tunnel
Berg Schlossl
Voll Gart
Inner Gart
Batzhof
Gugelhof
Weg nach Wels
Weg nach Steyr
Weg nach Kremsmünster
Weg nach Wien
Weg nach Budweis
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

DIE DONAU
von PASSAU bis OTTENSHEIM.
DIE DONAU
von OTTENSHEIM bis zum STRUDEL.
PASSAU
Engelhardszell
Hofkirchen
Neukirchen
Münzkirchen
Aschach
Waitzenkirchen
Gramastetten
LINZ
Perg
Ardagger
Neustadtl
Kallsee
Zeilern
Amstetten
Strengberg
Oed
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer
1:300.000
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

mountains. 12 M. *Nöstelbach* (with *Schloss Weissenberg* on the hill to the right); 13½ M. *Neuhofen*; 16 M. *Kematen*; 20 M. *Rohr-Bad Hall* (see below), at the mouth of the *Sulzbach*. — 22½ M. **Kremsmünster** (1085 ft.; **Kaiser Max*; *Post*; *Sonne*), a prettily-situated little town, with an ancient and celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 777 by Tassilo, Dnke of Bavaria. The present palatial structure dates from the 18th century. The valuable library contains 70,000 vols., 1700 MSS., and 837 incunabula. The cabinet of antiques contains several rare curiosities. In the lower floors of the lofty observatory, which is admirably fitted up, is an extensive natural history collection. The fish-ponds are interesting. Good wine at the abbey tavern. — 27½ M. *Wartberg*; 31 M. *Schlierbach*; 33½ M. *Kirchdorf*; 36 M. *Michldorf*. At (38½ M.) *Herndl* the line enters the *Steyrthal* and soon reaches its present terminus at (41 M.) *Klaus-Steyrling* (1820 ft.; Bahnhof Hotel; Wegscheider). Thence to *Stoder* and *Windischgarsten* (p. 187), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From station Rohr (see above) a branch-line runs in 20 min. to **Bad Hall** (1230 ft.; **Hôtel Elisabeth*; **Erzherzog Karl*; *Budapest*; *Mollerer*), a watering-place with springs impregnated with iodine. New Curhaus, baths, and colonnade, and a theatre and fine park. — From Hall a railway runs viâ *Sierninghofen* in 1¾ hr. to (14 M.) *Steyr*; see p. 185 and *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

4. The Danube from Passau to Vienna.

Steamboat daily in 12-13 hrs. (ascent 26-27 hrs.); fares for the descent 6 fl. 80, 3 fl. 95 kr.; for the ascent 3 fl., 2 fl. 60 kr. The custom-house examination takes place on the purchase of tickets in the Rathhaus. The check received is given up on embarking. From Linz to Vienna in 8-9 (ascent 18-19) hrs.; fares for the descent 4 fl. 20 or 2 fl. 40 kr., for the ascent 2 fl. 40 or 1 fl. 70 kr. — In the following description r. denotes the right, l. the left bank. — Railway, see R. 3. Down stream the steamer is far preferable, as the railway touches the river between Kemmelbach and Melk only. Passengers by the first morning steamer from Linz may embark the night before and sleep on board (berth 50 kr.).

The scenery of the Danube is grander, but less smiling than that of the Rhine, while the finest points are often rather far apart. The mountains are higher, and the banks are generally fringed with forest, or clothed with luxuriant pasture; but the population is poor and sparse, and there is an almost total absence of the busy traffic which characterizes the sister-river.

Passau, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*. — A beautiful retrospect of the town and environs is enjoyed immediately after starting. Below Passau the right bank belongs to Austria, and the left bank as far as Engelhartszell to Bavaria.

L. *Erlau*.

R. *Schloss Krempelstein*, on an abrupt cliff.

L. **Obernzell** or *Hafnerzell* (964 ft.; **Post*; *Saxinger*), the last Bavarian village, with large quarries of graphite and manufactories of lead-pencils and fire-proof crucibles. Excursion to the Bavarian forest, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

R. *Viechtenstein*, an old château on the hill, formerly the property of the bishops of Passau and now of Count Pachta. Farther on, below *Grünau*, the *Jochenstein*, jutting far into the river on the left, was the ancient boundary between Bavaria and Austria. The present boundary is a wooded ravine on the left bank, a little lower down.

R. **Engelhartszell** (**Post*), prettily situated, with the Austrian custom-house. Near it is *Engelszell*, once a Cistercian monastery, now owned by Count Pachta.

L. *Ranariedl*, an ancient mountain-castle, still inhabited; at the foot of the hill is the village of *Niederranna.*

R. *Wesenufer* or *Wesenurfahr*, with a large wine-cellar hewn in the rock, formerly owned by the cathedral chapter of Passau.

L. *Marsbach*, with the ancient tower of a mediæval castle.

R. *Waldkirchen*, a ruin on a pine-clad rock.

L. *Hayenbach*, or the *Kirschbaumer Schloss*, destroyed by Emp. Maximilian I., is seen a second time after a bend in the river.

The channel of the river now contracts to nearly half its former width, and is confined between precipitous wooded hills, 600-1000 ft. in height. This is one of the grandest parts of the river. At —

L. *Obermichl*, a pleasant village, the *Kleine Michl* descends from a wooded ravine into the Danube.

L. *Neuhaus*, a handsome château on a lofty wooded height, the property of Herr von Plank. The Danube suddenly emerges on a broad plain shortly before we reach —

R. **Aschach** *(Sonne; Adler)*, a small town extending picturesquely along the bank, with a château and park of Count Harrach. The Pöstlingberg with its church, near Linz, comes into view; in clear weather the Styrian and Austrian Alps form the background towards the S. The view is soon concealed by the numerous islands, overgrown with underwood, between which the river flows. — From this point to Linz, and beyond it, the valley was the scene of many a sanguinary encounter during the revolt of the peasantry of Upper Austria. In 1626 Aschach was the headquarters of the insurgents, where, as well as at Neuhaus, they had barricaded the Danube with chains to prevent the Bavarians from assisting Count Herberstein, the Austrian governor, who was shut up at Linz. — Railway to *Wels*, see p. 93.

About 1½ M. to the E., on the left bank of the Danube, are the favourite chalybeate baths of **Mühllacken** (**Curhotel*, English landlady, R. 3½-8 fl. per week), in well-wooded environs.

Perched on the hills to the right are the ruined castles of *Stauf* and *Schaumburg.*

L. *Landshag*, with a small château of Count Harrach.

R. *Brandstatt* is the station for *Efferding* (rail. stat., see p. 93), one of the most ancient places in Upper Austria, mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied (21st Adventure) as the place where Chriemhild passed the night on her journey to the land of the Huns. The village is said formerly to have lain on the Danube, but the tower only is now visible. To the left, in the distance, rises the Pöstlingberg.

L. *Ottensheim*, with its white walls, is conspicuous (rail. stat., see p. 86). Château of Count Coudenhove.

R. *Wilhering*, a Cistercian abbey (1146), with a pleasant garden.

L. *Schloss Buchenau.* Then the *Pöstlingberg*, with its church.

R. The *Calvarienberg*, with the *Jägermayr* rising above it. The steamer passes under the handsome new bridge and reaches —

R. **Linz** (see p. 84).

Below Linz the right bank of the river is flat. Fine retrospect of the town and environs. The steamer passes under the Linz and Prague railway-bridge (p. 252).

R. *Zizelau*, at the influx of the *Traun* (p. 84). Opposite to it —

L. *Steyregg*, partly concealed by a wooded island. Above it rises *Schloss Steyregg*, the seat of Count Weissenwolf. The steamer threads its way among islands, on one of which, to the left, is the ruined château of *Spielberg*.

L. **Mauthhausen** *(*Schachner)*, a small town with a flying-bridge, station for *Enns* (p. 84), $2^1/_2$ M. from the river. *Schloss Pragstein* projects far into the stream. On the right the green *Enns* flows into the Danube, and retains its colour for a long distance. Below the village the steamboat passes under the bridge of the railway from St. Valentin to Budweis (p. 252). The left bank now becomes flatter.

R. *Erlakloster*, with a dissolved nunnery.

R. **Wallsee** (905 ft.), a village on a hill, amidst fruit-trees, and the handsome *Schloss Wallsee*, with its lofty tower commanding a fine view, now the property of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

L. On an eminence, a little inland, *Schloss Klam*. Near —

R. *Ardagger* the Danube suddenly turns to the N. On the *Kollmitzberg* (1538 ft.), high above, is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Ottilia*. The channel contracts, and is flanked by lofty, wooded hills.

L. **Grein** (715 ft.; **Herndl*), a pretty little town, is commanded by the *Greinburg*, a castle of the Duke of Coburg. On the hill above lies the hydropathic of *Kreuzen* (1570 ft.), finely situated (on foot or by carr., 1 hr.; omn. 30 kr.).

Ridges of rock projecting far into the stream here form the *'Greiner Schwall'* ('surging water'). The stream is divided by the large island of *Wörth*, on the N. side of which the main arm descends in rapids called the ***Strudel** ('whirlpool', 'eddy'), 300 yds. long, and 10-15 yds. in width, once very dangerous to vessels. The obstructing rocks were at last removed by blasting, the final operations having taken place in 1866, and the passage is now safe. The steamer steers along the rocky bank of the Wörth, at the N. end of which are the ruins of a castle, a stone cross, and a statue of the Virgin. Opposite, on the left bank, is the ruin of *Werfenstein*, and just beyond it the village of *Struden*, with the ruin of that name on an abrupt rock. A little lower the *Hausstein*, a lofty rock, crowned with a ruined tower, forms a new obstacle to the stream, causing the once dangerous *Wirbel* ('whirlpool'), now an ordinary rapid. The passage of the Strudel and the Wirbel takes a few minutes only. At the end of this defile lies —

L. *St. Nicolai*, with fine rocky scenery, a resort of artists.

L. *Sarmingstein*, with an old watch-tower.

R. *Freienstein*, with a ruined castle, below which the *Isperbach*, the boundary between Upper and Lower Austria, falls into the Danube on the left.

R. *Donaudorf*, with a small château. Opposite, on a rock projecting into the river, rises —

L. *Persenbeug*, a château of Archduke Otto.

R. **Ybbs** *(Lamm; Ochs)*, the Roman *Pons Isidis*. One of the two large buildings is a lunatic asylum, the other a poorhouse, connected with that of Vienna. The river forms a bend. To the right is the mouth of the *Ybbs* (p. 84). To the S. a distant view is obtained of the Austrian Alps, with the Oetscher. At *Sarling*, on the right, the railway approaches the river (p. 83).

R. *Säusenstein*, with the ruins of the Cistercian abbey of *Gottesthal*, burned down by the French in 1809.

L. **Marbach** *(Sonne; Ochs)*, a market-town. On the hill above it (1450 ft.; 1 hr.) rises the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Taferl*, visited by 100,000 devotees annually. The summit (Inn) commands a fine view of the valley of the Danube, a great part of Lower Austria, and the Styrian and Austrian Alps, from the Schneeberg near Vienna to the Bavarian frontier. Opposite Marbach is the rail. stat. *Krummnussbaum* (p. 83). A little farther on the *Erlaf* falls into the Danube.

R. **Pöchlarn** (rail. stat.; *Goldner Anker*), the traditional residence of Rüdiger of Bechlaren, one of the heroes of the Nibelungen-Lied, who accorded a brilliant reception to Chriemhild on her journey to the land of the Huns. On the opposite bank is *Klein-Pöchlarn*, with a little old church, on the hill above which is *Schloss Artstetten* (p. 83). Farther down, the church of *Ebersdorf* on the left. The valley now expands. Near —

L. **Weitenegg** rises a picturesque old pinnacled castle, said to have been erected by Rüdiger of Bechlaren, restored by Emp. Francis. Below it is the little château of *Lubereck*.

R. **Melk**, or *Mölk* (rail. stat.; *Lamm; *Ochs; Hirsch; Gruber*, at the station), is a small town at the base of the rock on which stands a celebrated *Benedictine Abbey*, 188 ft. above the river, founded in 1089, re-erected in 1701-38, resembling a large palace rather than a monastery. The church, sumptuously fitted up with gilding and red marble, contains a famous organ. The library (30,000 vols., valuable incunabula, and MSS.) in its handsome saloon, and the picture-gallery, deserve a visit. The private chapel of the abbot contains the '*Melker Kreuz*', 2 ft. high, admirably executed in embossed gold, dating from 1363; the back is adorned with pearls and precious stones; the foot is of silver. Melk and Mautern, which lies farther down, are also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. — The landing-place is 1 M. below the town.

Below Melk the Danube enters the *Wachau*, a sequestered defile, many miles in length, noted for its scenery and its legends.

L. *Emmersdorf*, opposite the influx of the *Pielach* (p. 83), with a church and a monastery.

R. *Schönbichl*, with a château of Count Beroldingen and a Servite monastery.

DIE D
von GREIN bis ST
DIE DNAU
von KREMS
GREIN
Struden
St. Nikolai
Sarmingstein
Waldhausen
Handberg
Burgstein
Isper
Pe-bstein
Altenmarkt
Ostrangberg
Leimbach
Wurensdorf
Pöggstall
Arndorf
Neukirchen
Minichreith
Sulzbg.
Nöchling
Fünfling
Neustadtl
Freienstein
Hirschenau
Willersbach
Rothbg
Weins
Artstetten
Marbach
Maria Taferl
Donaudorf
Hengstberg
Persenbeug
Pöchlarn
St. Martin
YBBS
Gottsdf.
St. Georgen
Karlbach
Säusling
Holzing
Ennsbach
Burgstall
Neumarkt
Köchling
Kemelbach
Erlauf
Rührapoint
Ramsersdf.
Wohlfartsbrunn
Trukerstetten
Ips
Strass
Langenlois
Engelbr. Haag
Engelmannsbrunn
Kirchberg
Ob.-Stockstall
Hadersdf.
Engelbrunn
Am Wagram
Gobelsburg
Etzdorf
Wagram
Feuersbrunn
Fels
Mallon
Gr. Stetteldorf
Göblingsabg.
Gedersdorf
Saubühel
Grafenwörth
Rollersdorf
Neustift
Sachsendorf
Winkel
Bierbaum
Ob.-Absdorf
Rohrendorf
Kamp
St. Johann
Altenwörth
Möllersdorf
KREMS
Theiss
Donaudorf
Thalern
Palt
Hollenburg
Zwentendorf
Furt
Nussdorf
Perndorf
Pischelsdorf
Traismauer
Franzhausen
Thonaleiten
Reidling
Ld. Reidling
Fahrenbg.
Oberndorf
Michelhausen
Heiligeneich
Mitterndf.
Inzersdf.
Kiefern
Sattelbg.
Guttenbrunn
Ebersdorf
Walpersdorf
Statzendorf
H. Kreuz
St. Andrä
Guttenbrunner Wald
Perschlingbach
Traisen
Diendorf
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer
1:300

Stationen
NAU
IN & KREMS.
Senftenberg
Imbach
Rehberg
Stratzing
Krems
Dürrenstein
Stein
Mautern
Donau
Weissenkirchen
Mühldorf
Raxendorf
Spitz
Wesendorf
Joching
St. Michael
Rossatz
Bach Arnsdorf
Schwallenbach
Rothe Wand
Willendorf
Kroisbach
Kloster Langeck
Aggstein
Aggsbach
Aggspach
Weiten
Laach
Gansbach
Furt
Palt
Göttweig
Paudorf
Schartenbg.
Sommerau bg.
Wölbling
Statzendorf
Emmersdorf
Schönbühl
Melk
Gerolding
Dunkelsteiner
Wald
Bakersbg.
Karlstetten
Grossenrust
Schrattenbruck
Noppendorf
Fugging
Hundsheim
Bergern
Mauternbach
Baumgarten
NAU
bis WIEN.
Ob. Olberndorf
Wolfpassing
Zissersdf.
Stockerau
Grafendorf
Spillern
Kl. Wilfersdorf
Rohrenbach
Dresdorf
Harmersdorf
Seebarn
Stettner Bg.
Königsbrunn
Korneuburg
Kl. Engersdf.
Hagenbrunn
Bisamberg
Bisambg
Lang-Enzersdf.
Goldgeben
Hausleuthen
Schmida
Zögersdorf
Perzendorf
Zaina
Greifenstein
Höflein
Kritzendf.
Altenberg
Kloster Neuburg
Sonnberg
Wald
Tulln
Wolfpassing
Königstetten
Nitzing
Frauenhofen
Staasdf.
Tulbing
Tulbingerkogl
Chorherrn
Kirchbach
Hintersdf.
Hohenau
Weidling
Kahlenbg.
Jedlersee
Floridsdorf
Nussdf.
Grinzing
Sievering
Döbling
Währing
Dornbch.
Hernals
Ottakring
Neu Lerchenfeld
Wien
Hainbch.
Hochbrücken
Mauerbach
Kirchstein
Gablitz
Rieder Berg
Baumgarten
Ollern
Sieghards kirchen
Eisbach
Ried
Freundorf
Steinbach
Rosskopf
Tafelbg.
Hermannskogel
Herrnbg.
Wienerwald
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

L. *Aggsbach.* Opposite is *Aggstein*, once the seat of the powerful knights of Kuenringe, afterwards a dreaded robber's castle. Below —

L. *Schwallenbach*, the *Teufelsmauer* (devil's wall), a rocky ridge, extends from the river to the summit of the hill above.

L. **Spitz**, a market-town with an ancient church and a ruined castle, is built around a vine-clad hill.

The *Jauerling (3145 ft.), ascended from Spitz by a good bridle-path in 2½ hrs., commands a fine view of the Danube and the Austrian and Styrian Alps (tourists' hut at the top).

L. *St. Michael.* On the roof of the old church are placed six hares made of clay, a quaint memorial of a snow-drift which once so completely covered the church that the hares ran over the roof.

L. *Wesendorf.* Then **Weissenkirchen** *(Salomon's Inn).*

Pleasant excursion by (1½ hr.) *Weinzierl* to (¾ hr.) the ruin of **Hartenstein*, finely situated above the *Teufelskirche* ravine. We may then go through the *Kremsthal* and past the ruin of *Hohenstein* to (2 hrs.) *Obermeisling* (*Inn), whence a road leads through the gorges of the Krems to (6 M.) *Senftenberg*, with a ruined castle, and (4½ M.) *Krems* (see below).

R. *Rossatz*, a market-town and château. Opposite, on a rocky eminence, rise the ruins of the castle of —

L. ***Dürnstein** (680 ft.). In 1192-93, according to the tradition, Duke Leopold VI. kept Richard Cœur de Lion a prisoner here for 15 months, and here the faithful Blondel is said to have discovered his lost master. The village looks picturesque from the river; the modern Schloss of Prince Starhemberg, the old abbey, and the church are the chief buildings. In the ruins of a nunnery of *St. Clara*, dissolved in 1769, an inn has been established.

R. *Mautern*, the Roman *Mutinum*. A wooden bridge, more than ¼ M. long, dating from 1463, connects Mautern with —

L. **Stein** *(Bittermann's Hotel; Elephant)*, a town of 4200 inhab., with three churches. Near the bridge are the ruins of a castle destroyed by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and on the *Frauenberg* the remains of another stronghold. The old town of **Krems** (**Hirsch; Hôt. Bahnhof;* pop. 10,584) is separated from Stein by the suppressed Capuchin monastery of *Und*. From the river they look like one long town. A monument to Marshal Schmidt, who fell here in a skirmish with the French in 1805, was erected on the Promenade in 1820. The interesting *Städtische Museum* was opened in 1889. The line from Krems to Herzogenburg-St-Pölten (p. 83) crosses the Danube here.

From Krems to Absdorf, 20 M., railway in 1¼ hr. Stations: *Gedersdorf*, *Hadersdorf* (junction of the *Kampthal-Bahn* to *Sigmundsherberg* on the Staatsbahn, p. 253), *Wagram* (½ hr. to the W. of which is **Schloss Grafenegg*, the property of Count Breuner, with a fine park and interesting stables), *Kirchberg* on the Wagram. 20 M. *Absdorf* (p. 253).

We now near the famous Benedictine abbey of *Göttweig*, founded in 1072, on a hill 856 ft. high, 3 M. from the Danube. The present extensive buildings were erected in 1719. The portal of the church and the great staircase are very imposing. The abbey possesses a library with numerous incunabula and MSS., a physical cabinet, and collections of coins, antiquities, engravings, etc.

The left bank is now flat, and numerous islands again divide the stream. To the right, on the crest of the hill, rises the solitary church of *Wetterkreuz* (1207 ft.)

R. **Hollenburg** (772 ft.), with a château and park, and above it a ruined castle. The right bank also now becomes flat, and the scenery is uninteresting until Vienna is approached.

R. *Traismauer*, a very old village, not visible from the river, is mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. Near it the *Traisen* falls into the Danube. Then **Zwentendorf.**

R. **Tulln** *(Brenner; Hirsch; Löwe)*, one of the oldest towns on the Danube, the *Comagenae* of the Romans, and the station of one of their river-fleets, is also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. Beside the old church is an ancient Romanesque *Charnel-house. In the extensive plain here, the *Tullner Feld*, an army of 60,000 Germans and Poles assembled in 1683, and marched thence to aid the distressed Viennese against their Turkish besiegers. The Danube is here crossed by the Staatsbahn (p. 253).

From Tulln to *Herzogenburg* and *St. Pölten*, see p. 83; to *Absdorf-Hippersdorf* and *Krems*, see pp. 91, 253.

Below Tulln, as the *Wiener Wald* is approached, the scenery improves.

R. **Greifenstein** *(Schwarzer Bär)*, with a fine ruined castle of Prince Liechtenstein, which attracts many visitors from Vienna (station on the Staatsbahn, which here skirts the bank). *Hadersfeld*, on the hill, from which pleasant forest-paths lead to *Klosterneuburg*, *Kierling*, etc., commands the whole valley of the Danube.

L. *Kreuzenstein*, a castle concealed by trees, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, but restored in 1887 by Count Wilczek.

R. *Höflein*, below which the river suddenly turns to the S. In the distance we observe the Leopoldsberg and the Kahlenberg (p. 74).

L. **Korneuburg** (548 ft.; *Hirsch; Strauss*), formerly a fortress, frequently mentioned in the war between Matthew Corvinus and Emp. Frederick III., and in the Thirty Years' War, lies in the plain, far inland, on the Nordwest-Bahn (p. 258). Along the bank extends the vine-clad *Bisamberg* (1180 ft.). In the distance glitter the domes of the great Augustine abbey of Klosterneuburg.

R. **Klosterneuburg** (p. 75). Below it the *Leopoldsberg* (p. 74) lies so close to the river as scarcely to leave room for the railway and the road. To the right, on a prominent spur, is the church of the *Leopoldsberg* (p. 74), at the foot of which, amidst vineyards, lies *Kahlenbergerdorf*.

R. **Nussdorf** (p. 71). The broader arm of the Danube, to the left, does not touch the capital. Passengers are conveyed by a smaller vessel through the *Danube Canal* from Nussdorf to the Franz-Josef-Quai, below the Stefanie-Brücke.

R. **Vienna** (560 ft.), p. 1.

5. From Linz to Salzburg.

77½ M. Railway in 2¾-5 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 85, 2 fl. 55, 1 fl. 28 kr.).

Linz, see p. 84. — 6 M. *Hörsching;* 11¼ M. *Marchtrenk.* — 17 M. **Wels** (1026 ft.; **Hôtel Greif; *Bauer's Hôtel Adler; *Post; *Kaiserin von Oesterreich*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town (10,118 inhab.) on the *Traun*, with a restored Gothic church and an old castle in which Emp. Maximilian I. died in 1519. The public archives and a collection of Roman antiquities may be visited. The town contains numerous artesian wells, the gas issuing from which is used to heat and light the houses as well as for motive power. The **Marienwarte*, on the Rainberg, commands a wide prospect.

From Wels to Simbach, 56½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. — Stations: *Wallern; Grieskirchen;* 18½ M. *Neumarkt* (Rail. Restaurant; °Reiss), junction for Schärding (see below); *Pram-Haag;* 31½ M. **Ried** *(Hirsch; Löwe)*, a thriving district-capital and the junction of the Salzkammergut-Bahn (Schärding to Steinach, see below). Beyond several unimportant stations the line crosses the Inn at the old town of *Braunau* and at (56½ M.) *Simbach* reaches the Bavarian frontier (Rail. Restaurant). From Simbach to *Munich*, 76 M., railway in 4½ hrs., see *Baedeker's Southern Germany.*

From Wels to Aschach, 17½ M., railway in 1½ hr., viâ *Haiding, Breitenaich*, and *Efferding* (p. 88). — 17½ M. *Aschach*, see p. 88.

From Wels to Unter-Rohr, 20 M., railway in 1¾ hr. — *Unter-Rohr* and thence to Bad Hall, see p. 87.

20 M. *Gunskirchen.* — 24 M. **Lambach** (1100 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms; *Deisinger*), a small town with important-looking buildings. Among these is a *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in 1032, which contains a collection of engravings, incunabula, MSS., and nine large altar-pieces by Sandrart.

From Lambach to Gmunden, 17½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1½ hr., through the finely wooded *Traunthal.* Stations: *Roitham;* 8½ M. *Traunfall* (station for the °*Traun Falls*, 1 M., footpath through the woods; comp. p. 107); *Aichberg-Steyrermühle*, with a large paper-mill; *Laakirchen; Oberweis; Engelhof.* — 17½ M. *Gmunden*, see p. 106.

The line quits the Traun and enters the valley of the *Ager.* On the left, the Traunstein and the Höllen-Gebirge. 26 M. *Neukirchen;* 28 M. *Breitenschützing* (branch to *Wolfsegg*, see below); 30½ M. *Schwanenstadt.* — 34½ M. **Attnang** (1322 ft.; *Rail. Hotel & Restaurant*), junction of the Salzkammergut Railway (see p. 106).

From Attnang to Schärding, 42 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 7 M. *Manning-Wolfsegg;* 2 M. to the E. lies the small town of **Wolfsegg** (°*Hüttl*, with view; *Post*), charmingly situated on the slope of the *Hausruck.* Fine views from the Schloss-Park and the 'Schanze'. — 10½ M. *Holzleithen;* branch-line to *Thomasroith*, in a coal-mining district. The train penetrates the Hausruck by a tunnel 770 yds. long, and descends by *Hausruck, Eberschwang*, and *Oberbrunn* to (20½ M.) *Ried* (see above). 25½ M. *Aurolzmünster;* 28 M. *St. Martin*, with a château of Count Arco-Valley; 30 M. *Hart;* 32 M. *Andiesenhofen.* The train approaches the Inn, crosses the Andiesenbach, and beyond (36½ M.) *Suben* the *Prambach*, and reaches (42 M.) *Schärding* (Bauer), an old town picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Inn. From Schärding to *Passau* (Ratisbon, etc.), see *Baedeker's Southern Germany.*

To the left the old château of *Puchheim;* in the background the Höllen-Gebirge. — 37½ M. **Vöcklabruck** (1420 ft.; **Mohr; Post*)

is a pleasant little town on the Ager; on a height on the E. side stands the old Gothic church of *Schöndorf*.

FROM VÖCKLABRUCK TO THE ATTERSEE AND MONDSEE (for details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). RAILWAY to (7½ M.) *Kammer* in 36 min.; thence STEAMBOAT on the Attersee to *Unterach* four times daily in summer (2 hrs.; fares 1 fl. 60, 1 fl. 3 kr.); OMNIBUS from Unterach to (½ hr.; 40 kr.) *See;* and STEAMBOAT thence to *Scharfling* (4 times daily in 22 min.; 60 kr.) and to *Mondsee* (seven times daily in 1 hr. 10 min.; 1 fl. 10 kr.). — The Attersee line diverges to the W. from the State Railway and skirts the winding *Ager*, which it finally crosses. — 7½ M. **Kammer** (**Hôt. Kammer*, R., L., & A. 1½ fl.; *Köck; Traube*, etc.), a pleasant village with lake-baths, lies on a promontory at the N. end of the ***Attersee** or **Kammersee** (1525 ft.). This lake, 12½ M. in length, 1-2 M. in breadth, and 660 ft. in depth, is the largest (17 sq. M.) in Austria, and is bounded by picturesque mountains at the S. end. The steamboat, leaving the quay near the railway-station, touches at several stations, including *Attersee* (Hôt. Attersee), at the foot of the *Buchberg* (2650 ft.), and *Steinbach* (Inn), whence a pleasant excursion in dry weather may be made to (3 hrs.) the *Langbath Lakes* (p. 108). The steamer next steers close to the precipitous rocks at the head of the lake, and halts at *Weissenbach* (*Post), whence a good road leads through the sequestered *Weissenbach-Thal* to (9 M.) *Mitter-Weissenbach* (p. 108; omnibus to Ischl daily, see p. 108). The steamer coasts the pine-clad *Breitenberg* to *Burgau* (*Loidl) and **Unterach** (**Goldnes Schiff; *Mayer*), a summer-resort beautifully situated at the mouth of the *See-Ache*, which descends from the Mondsee. The *Schafberg* (p. 105) may be ascended hence (the finest route, recommended to experts; guide, advisable for the inexperienced, 3 fl., from See on the Mondsee 2 fl. 40 kr.).

The road from Unterach to the Mondsee (path through the woods on the right bank preferable) follows the left bank of the Ache to (2¼ M.) the steamboat-station *See* (Inn) at the E. end of the **Mondsee** (1570 ft.), a picturesque lake, 7 M. long and 1¼ M. broad, bounded on the S. by the imposing Schafberg. The steamboat calls at *Kreuzstein* and *Pichl* (*Hôt. Auhof) and then crosses to **Scharfling** (*Wesenauer*), on the E. bank, ½ M. from the railway-station of the same name (p. 103). The Schafberg (p. 105) may be ascended hence in 3½ hrs. (guide, 4 fl., unnecessary). Beyond Scharfling the steamer hugs the S. shore to *Plomberg* (Hôt. Plomberg; railway-station, see p. 103) and then steers obliquely across the lake, with fine mountain views. — **Mondsee** (**Post; *Krone; Weisses Ross; Traube; Adler; *Königsbad*, on the lake), a thriving place (1500 inhab.), with a large church and a number of country-seats, prettily situated at the W. end of the lake, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake; fine survey from the (8 min.) *Mariahilf Chapel*. Mondsee is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Kulmspitze* (3590 ft.; 2-2½ hrs.), *Kollmanns* or *Colomans Berg* (3660 ft.; 3 hrs.), *Schober* (4355 ft.; 3½ hrs.), *Drachenstein* (3835 ft.; 3 hrs.); and *Höllkar* (5895 ft.; 2½ hrs.). — Narrow-gauge railway to *Salzburg* via *St. Lorenz*, see p. 103.

Beyond Vöcklabruck the train twice crosses the *Vöckla*, which falls into the Ager here. On the right are the château and ruins of *Wartenburg*. 40 M. *Timelkam;* 43 M. *Neukirchen-Gampern;* 45 M. *Redl-Zipf*, with a large brewery; 47½ M. *Vöcklamarkt;* 50½ M. *Frankenmarkt* (1760 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The railway quits the Vöckla and winds through the wooded hill-district forming the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. 54½ M. *Pondorf*. The highest point is stat. *Ederbauer* (1960 ft.). Near (58½ M.) *Rabenschwand-Oberhofen* the overhanging summit of the Schafberg is seen on the left. 60½ M. *Strasswalchen* (1772 ft.); thence to the *Mondsee*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. 62 M. *Steindorf*, junction for Braunau (p. 93). 63 M. *Neumarkt-Köstendorf*.

SALZBURG

1 : 17,550

0 100 200 300 400 500 600

Meter.

1	1. Botanischer Garten	D.4.
	2. Hauptwache	E.4.
	3. Hofbrunnen	E.4.
	4. Kapitelschwemme	E.4.
	Kirchen u. Klöster :	
	5. Augustiner-Kloster und Kirche	C.2.
	6. Benediktiner-Abtei und Stiftskirche St. Peter	E.4.
2	7. Bürgerspitalkirche	D.4.
	8. Dreifaltigkeitskirche und Seminar	D.3.
	9. Franziskaner-Kloster und Kirche	D.4.
	10. Kajetaner-Kirche	E.F.4.
	11. Kapuziner-Kloster und Kirche	E.3.
	12. Kollegienkirche	D.4.
	13. Loretto-Kloster u. Kirche	D.2.
	14. Protestantische Kirche	C.2.3.
	15. St. Erhardspitalkirche	F.4.5.
3	16. St. Margarethenkapelle	E.4.
	17. St. Michaelskirche	E.4.
	18. St. Peterstiftskirche	D.E.4.
	19. St. Sebastianskirche	E.2.3.
	20. Ursuliner-Kloster und Kirche	C.3.
	21. Ursulinerinnen-Kloster und Kirche (Nonnberg)	E.F.4.
	22. Kollegium-Gebäude	D.4.
	23. Landtags-Gebäude (Chiemseehof)	E.4.
4	24. Leichenhof St. Peter	E.4.
	25. " " St. Sebastian	E.2.
	26. Mariensäule	E.4.
	27. Mozarts Geburtshaus und Museum	D.4.
	28. Mozarts Standbild	E.4.
	29. " " Wohnhaus	D.3.
	30. Paracelsus-Wohnhaus	D.3.
	31. Pferdeschwemme	D.4.
	32. Post u. Telegraph	E.4.
	33. Rathhaus	D.3.
	34. Regierung u. Landgericht	E.4.
5	35. Sommer-Reitschule	D.4.
	36. Theater	D.3.

A B C D

Maria Plain

Hôtel de l'Europe

Bad

Schlachthaus

Gasfabrik

Lehen

Gaswerk-G.

Massenhof

München

Waisenhs.

Mutter-Haus

St. Johann-Spital

Irrenhs.

Mülln

Hauptstr.

Elisabeth-Str.

Ernst Thunstrasse

Marcus Sitticus Str.

Auerspergstr.

Kurhaus

Stadtpark

Schloss Mirabell

Mirabell Garten

Kaiserin Elisabeth Kai

Salzach

Monika-Pforte

Aigthof

Kirchgasse

Almkanal

Mönchsberg

Kirchen-Thor

Trogerkai

Schule

St. Johannes-Schlössl

488

Museum

Grieb-G.

Ludwig Rer.

Marketender

Bürgerwehr-soldat

Neuthor

Neuthor Str.

Riedenburg

Riedenburg-Str.

Gärtnergasse

Reichenhallerstr.

Hans

Johann Wolf

Schwarzstr.

Rainberg (Ofenloch-B.)

Rainberg Str.

Artill. Kaser.

Rathg.

Mozart Str.

Schallmooser Str.

Ludwigsbad

Leopoldskron

Geograph. Anstalt von

Linz, Wien, Innsbruck
E
F
G
Linz
Gnigl
Bayerhammer-Hof
Schallmoos
Gabler Brauerei
Eisteich
Villa Gatterburg
Bergerkeller
Franziszischlössl
Aussicht nach Bayern
Obere Stadt-Aussicht
Kapuzinerberg
Mozarthäuschen
Erste Stadt-Aussicht
Villa Elsenheim
Äusserer Stein
Gisela-Kai
Rudolfs-kai
St. Michaels-Th.
Mozart-Pl.
Residenz-platz
Neubau
Dom-platz
Kapitel-platz
Kajetaner-Th.
Künstlerhaus
Gersbach
Stadt Vollbad
Aigen
Brodhäusl-Au
Villa Trautmannsdorf
Zufluchtshs.
Josefshof
Festung Hohensalzburg
Scharten-Th.
Nonnberg
Nonnthal
Peters-brunn
V. Bertha
Brunnhaus-G.
Parsch
Berchtesgaden
Hellbrunn
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

The **Tannberg** (2570 ft.; *Inn* with view-tower), 1 hr. from Neumarkt or from Weng, commands a superb view (path marked). Descent to (2 hrs.) *Mattsee* (see below).

Beyond (65½ M.) *Weng* the line skirts the pretty *Wallersee*, or *Lake of Seekirchen*. 67 M. *Wallersee.* — 69 M. *Seekirchen* (1675 ft.; Inn).

Diligence daily in 1½ hr. to (8 M.) **Mattsee** (1650 ft.; *Iglbräu; Stift*), charmingly situated on a neck of land between the *Ober-Trumersee* and *Nieder-Trumersee* (the '*Mattseen*'); 1¼ M. to the N.W. is the smaller *Grabensee*. The *Schlossberg* (1860 ft.; ¼ hr.) affords a good survey; and a still finer one is commanded by the *Buchberg* (2610 ft.; 1 hr.; key of the pyramid at a cottage near the top).

The train enters a wooded tract and crosses the ravine of the *Fischach* (outflow of the Wallersee) several times. 71 M. *Eugendorf;* 73 M. *Hallwang-Elixhausen.* We now turn to the S. into the valley of the *Salzach;* to the left the rounded Gaisberg, to the right the Untersberg, Watzmann, and the Stauffen. 75 M. *Berg-Mariaplain* (p. 102). — 77½ M. *Salzburg.*

Salzburg. — **Arrival.** The STATE RAILWAY STATION is on the N. side of the town (Pl. D, 1), about a mile from the Stadt-Brücke (steam-tramway, see p. 96). There are separate waiting-rooms (restaurant in each) for the trains to Austria (Vienna, Innsbruck) and for those to Bavaria (Rosenheim-Munich). German money is accepted for tickets to stations in Germany. — The SALZKAMMERGUT STATION (p. 103) faces the state railway station.

Hotels (often full in summer; rooms should be engaged in advance). *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. D, 1), at the station, with a lift and large garden, R. 1½-3 fl., L. & A. 70 kr., pens. from 5 fl.; *HÔTEL D'AUTRICHE (Pl. a; D, 3), Schwarz-Str., R. 1-2 fl., L. & A. 60, B. 60 kr.; *HÔTEL NELBÖCK (Pl. b; D, 1), R. 1½-2 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 60 kr., pens. from 4 fl.; *ELECTRICITY HOTEL (Pl. e; D, 3), Makart-Platz, R. 1 fl. 80, A. 30 kr.; *PITTER (Pl. 1; D, 2), R., L., & A. 1 fl. 30 kr., with good restaurant. — In the town, on the left bank: *ERZHERZOG CARL (Pl. c; E, 4), Mozart-Platz, R. & L. 1½-1¾ fl.; GOLDNES SCHIFF (Pl. d; E, 4), Residenz-Platz, R. from 1 fl. 25, L. & A. 50 kr.; GOLDENE KRONE, GOLDNER HIRSCH, MÖDLHAMMERBRÄU, GOLDNES HORN, R. 1-1¼, pens. 3-5 fl., all in the Getreidegasse; MOHREN (Pl. g; E, 3, 4), ZUR HÖLLE, Judengasse; MÜNCHENER HOF, Lederergasse. On the right bank: *HÔTEL MIRABELL (Pl. m; D, 3), with garden, near the theatre; ZUM STEIN (Pl. h; D, E, 3), on the Salzach, R. 80 kr.-1 fl. 20, L. 20, B. 35 kr.; STADT WIEN, Franz-Josef-Str. 8, near the station, R. from 80 kr.; GABLERBRÄU (Pl. i; D, 3), R. 90 kr., TRAUBE (Pl. k; D, 3), RÖMISCHER KAISER, TIGER, moderate; BERGERBRÄU, Linzergasse 17; KREBS, Mirabell-Platz; KOFLER'S, all these unpretending; STEINLECHNER, Birglstein-Str., 1½ M. from the station, on the Parsch road, well spoken of; STIEGLBRÄU (see below), R. from 50 kr.; SCHWARZES RÖSSL, Berg-Str. 5; PITZINGER, near the station; SCHWARZ, next the Nelböck, with garden. — PENSION JUNG, near the station; KOLLER'S HÔTEL GARNI (see below), Linzergasse, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.

Cafés. *Tomaselli*, Ludwig-Victor-Platz; *Lobmayr*, Universitäts-Platz. On the right bank: *Café Bazar*, Schwarz-Str.; *Koller*, Linzergasse (also rooms); *National*, Faberhaus. — **Confectioner.** *Fürst*, Ludwig-Victor-Platz.

Restaurants. **Curhaus* (see p. 100; concerts five or six times weekly in summer, 30 kr.); **Pitter's*, see above; *Railway Restaurant.* — WINE in *St. Peter's Stiftskeller* (Pl. D, 4; p. 98); at *Geissler's*, Dreifaltigkeitsgasse 18; at *Malsiner's*, and *Keller's*, in the Getreidegasse; at the *Tiger*, *Mohren*, etc. — BEER at the *Sternbräu-Garten*, Getreidegasse; *Stieglkeller*, Gstättengasse 8, with view; *Schanzlkeller*, outside the Kajetaner-Thor, with view; *Mödlhammerkeller*, outside the Klausen-Thor, also with view; *Bräustübl*, at Müllu (quaint rooms; not open till 3 p.m.).

Baths. *Curhaus* (p. 100), with baths of every kind. *Wasserheil-Anstalt Salzburg-Parsch* (p. 101), with swimming-bath, restaurant, etc. *Swimming Baths*, near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1¼ M. to the S.W. (p. 102; omnibus from the Stadt-Platz at 9.30 and 11.30 a.m., 4.15 and 7 p.m., 15 kr.). *Mud, Pinecone* and *Peat* baths at the *Ludwigsbad* and the *Marienbad*, 1¼ M. from the town (omnibus from the Goldene Horn and Blaue Gans); at *Bad Kreuzbrückl*, ¾ M. to the S.W., near Leopoldskron (omnibus from the Collegien-Platz at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.); and at the *Ganshof* near *Maxglan*, 1¼ M. to the N.W.

Cabs. From the station into the town, with luggage, 60 kr. or (two horses) 1 fl.; at night 90 kr. or 1 fl. 60 kr. — By time: half-a-day 3 fl. 40 kr. or 5 fl.; whole day 6 or 9 fl. — To *Berchtesgaden*, see p. 114. — Excursions to *Aigen*, *Marienbad*, *Hellbrunn*, or *Klesheim*, and back 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.; to *Anif*, *Glaneck*, or *Grödig*, and back 1½ or 2½ fl.; to *Maria-Plain*, 1 fl. 70, or 2 fl. 80 kr.; to *Parsch*, from the town 70 kr. or 1 fl., from the station 1 fl. 30 or 1 fl. 80 kr., with luggage, 20 kr. extra. Waiting, each ¼ hr., 20 kr. for one-horse, 30 kr. for two-horse cabs. — Tolls and fees included in all cases.

Steam Tramway *(Localbahn)* from the railway-station through the town hourly to (53 min.) St Leonhard (p. 114) viâ (11 min.) Bazar (in the centre of the town), (21 min.) Nonnthal, and (42 min.) Hellbrunn. The stations within the town are: *Fünfhaus*, *Curhaus*, *Bazar*, *Innere Stein*, and *Aeussere Stein* (branch to *Parsch*, p. 101), beyond which the line crosses the Carolinen-Brücke to (2 M.) *Innere Nonnthal*. The next part of the line affords a succession of pretty views. Stations: *Aeussere Nonnthal* (*Leopoldskron*, p. 102), *Cemetery*, *Klein-Gmain*, *Morzg*, (3 M.) *Hellbrunn* (p. 102), *Anif* (p. 102), *Grödig* (p. 114), and (8 M.) *St. Leonhard* (p. 114). — Return-tickets are valid only on day of issue.

Tramway from the station to *Nonnthal*, every ¼ hr., viâ the *Stadt-Brücke*, *Residenz-Platz*, and *Kapitel-Platz*. — Cable Tramway to the fortress, see p. 99. — Lift to the Mönchsberg, see p. 99.

'Dienstmann' (commissionnaire), to carry luggage not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight to the station, 20 kr., between 22 and 110 lbs., 40 kr. — **Town Guides**, 25 kr. per hr., 2 fl. per day. The following are good guides for mountain ascents: *Jos. Kiener*, *Jos. Langer*, *Joh. Maislinger*.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 32; E, 4), in the Residenz-Platz, entrance to the right, by the guard-house. Branch-office in the Makart-Platz.

Art Exhibition in summer at the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 100). — Permanent Exhibition of Industrial Art in the *Mirabell Schloss* (p. 100).

Money-Changers. *Spängler*, Mozart-Platz 4; *Berger*, Ludwig-Victor-Platz. — *Strangers' Information Office* (Auskunfts-Bureau), in H. Kerber's bookshop, Sigmund-Haffnergasse 10. — **Photographs** at *Würthle & Spinnhirn's*, Schwarz-Str.

English Church Service in the German Protestant Church at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Salzburg (1350 ft.), the ancient *Juvavum*, was once the capital of the wealthiest and most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a temporal electorate. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1816, Austrian again. The town (27,600 inhab.; 500 Prot.) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the government and law-courts of the province. Few German towns can compare with Salzburg for beauty of situation. The town lies on both banks of the *Salzach*, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the *Mönchsberg* on the left bank, and by the *Capuzinerberg* on the right bank. Frequent fires have left few mediæval buildings here. Most of the principal edifices were built by the splendour-loving archbishops

in the 17th and 18th centuries. The houses with their flat roofs, the marble façades, and the numerous fountains remind the traveller of Italy, whence the archbishops generally procured their architects. The shady promenades on the broad quays afford charming walks on both banks of the Salzach, from the railway-viaduct to the Carolinen-Brücke. On the right bank a new and handsome quarter has sprung up since the demolition of the fortifications. The Stadt-Park and Curhaus (p. 100) here form a favourite resort.

The older part of the town is on the left bank of the Salzach, its central point being the *Residenz-Platz* (Pl. E, 4), in the middle of which is the handsome ***Hofbrunnen** (Pl. 3), 46 ft. in height, executed in 1664-80 by *Ant. Dario*. Each of the hippopotami and figures of Atlas is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts water out of a horn. On the W. side of the Platz rises the spacious **Residenz,** or Palace (Pl. D, E, 4), erected in 1592-1724, and now partly occupied by Grand-Duke Ferdinand IV. of Tuscany. Opposite to it is the **Neugebäude,** including the *Government Buildings*, *Law Courts* (Pl. 34), and *Post* and *Telegraph Offices* (Pl. 32), with a small tower containing a set of chimes, which play at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock (names of the tunes on a tablet on the Palace). On the S. side is the ***Cathedral,** erected in 1614-28 by *Santino Solari* in the late-Renaissance style, with florid stucco ornamentation. A chapel to the left of the entrance contains a Romanesque *Font in bronze, dating from 1321; while the chapels of the aisles have modern pictures representing the ascent to Calvary, and ceiling-paintings by Glötzle. The treasury of the cathedral is worth seeing (apply to the verger, in the transept to the right). — In the Dom-Platz, on the W. side of the cathedral, rises a *Column of the Virgin*, in lead, by Hagenauer (1771).

***Mozart's Statue** (Pl. 28), in bronze, by *Schwanthaler*, erected in 1842, adorns the Mozart-Platz (to the E.). The house in which the great composer (1756-1791) was born, No. 7 Getreidegasse (Pl. 27), contains the interesting *Mozart Museum* on the third floor (MSS., portraits, piano, etc.; open in summer daily 9-12 and 2-4. Sun. 10-12; in winter daily 3-5; adm. 50 kr.). — *Mozart's House* (Pl. 29; D, 3) is in the Makart-Platz (p. 100).

On the S. side of the cathedral is the *Kapitel-Platz*, with its handsome marble horse-trough (1732; Pl. 4). On the left side of this Platz is the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 1).

Nearly opposite, in the S.W. corner of the Platz, is the entrance to the ***Burial Ground of St. Peter** (Pl. 24), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and the chapels attached, dating from the period of the consecration by St. Rupert (d. 718), are interesting. The late-Gothic **Church of St. Margaret* (Pl. 16) in the burial-ground, erected in 1483, restored in 1864, contains tombstones of the 15th century. One of the modern monuments in the cemetery (that of the Polish countess *Lanckoronska*, d. 1839) is by Schwan-

thaler. The **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. 18), a Romanesque edifice of 1131, badly restored in 1754, contains a poor monument to the composer *Michael Haydn* (d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph Haydn (N. aisle, 5th chapel). In the right aisle is the tombstone of St. Rupert (p. 97). — The *Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter* (Pl. 6) contains a library of 40,000 vols., with a collection of incunabula and ancient MSS., a very interesting treasury, and extensive archives (visitors admitted, generally at 1 p.m., by permission obtained at the gate, to the left of the church-door). — At the N. entrance to the burial-ground is the *Stiftskeller* (p. 95; good wine).

In the vicinity is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. 9), of the 13th cent., with a fine Romanesque S. portal, and an elegant Gothic tower, restored in 1866. The interior is in the transition style, disfigured with later additions. The hexagonal choir borne by columns, with its net-work vaulting and its series of chapels, dates from the end of the 15th century. On the high-altar, a *Madonna, in wood, by M. Pacher (1480). In the *Franciscan Monastery* opposite a performance is given daily at 10.30 a.m. (ladies not admitted) on the 'Pansymphonicum', an instrument invented by Father Singer, one of the monks (d. 1882).

Adjoining are the stables of the former prince-bishops, now a cavalry-barrack (Pl. D, 4), and the **Summer Riding School** (Pl. 35; adm. 10 kr.), with three galleries hewn in the rock of the Mönchsberg in 1693. The *Winter Riding School* has a ceiling-painting of a tournament (1690).

On the N. side of the barracks, in the Universitäts-Platz, is a horse-trough (Pl. 31) with marble enclosure and a group of horse-tamers by *Mandl* (1670). Thence to the W. runs the ***Neuthor**, a tunnel 150 yds. long, hewn in 1765-67 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, leading out of the town. Beyond it rises a statue of St. Sigismund, by *Hagenauer*, in memory of Archb. Sigismund, the constructor of the tunnel, a medallion of whom has been placed at the end of the tunnel next the town. There is a small stalactite cavern about 200 yds. to the left of the exit. — In the Universitäts-Platz rises the **Collegiumkirche** (Pl. 22; D, 4), a handsome rococo edifice with a lofty dome, built in 1696-1707 from plans by *Fischer von Erlach*.

On the Franz-Joseph-Quai is the valuable ***Museum Carolino-Augusteum** (Pl. D, 3; adm. 50 kr., on Sun. 30 kr.; daily in summer, 8-1 and 2-6, Sun. and Thurs. in winter, 1-4; good light necessary).

Ground Floor. In the *Vestibule* are a handsome bronze fountain of the 17th cent. and the arms of several archbishops in stone. The *Lapidarium* contains Roman mosaic floors, milestones, monuments, etc. — First Floor. In the *Hall of Industry* are works of the art-handicrafts and a Guild Room, with master-works. *Music Room*, with a fine collection of musical instruments of the last three centuries. *Hall of Antiquities*, with prehistoric and Roman bronzes, etc. *Weapon Saloon*: weapons of the last three centuries. *Mediæval Kitchen; Study; State Room* of the time of the Thirty Years' War; *Hunting Room; Women's Apartment*, with bay-

windows and old paintings on glass; *Dining Room;* Romanesque *Chapel and Sacristy*, fitted up in the Gothic style; *Gothic Hall; Rococo Room; Renaissance Hall.* — SECOND FLOOR. *Library*, with more than 50,000 volumes. *Collection of Documents, Seals, and Coins. Costume Saloon. Picture Saloon*, with original panelling from the château of Goldegg (1606). Most of the collection of natural history has been removed to the château of Mirabell (p. 100).

The houses of the adjacent *Gstättengasse* (Pl. C, 3; electric lift to the Mönchsberg, see below) cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallows' nests, with rooms and cellars hewn in the conglomerate rock. The *Klausen-Thor* was formerly the termination of this part of the town, lying between the hill and the river. The latter is now bordered by the broad *Franz-Joseph-Quai*, planted with trees. Beyond the gate is the iron *Franz-Karl-Brücke* (foot-bridge; 1 kr.).

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of ***Hohen-Salzburg** (1780 ft.), now reached in 3 min. by a CABLE RAILWAY, starting in the Festungsgasse, close to St. Peter's Cemetery (Pl. E, 4; fare 30, up and down 40, including admission to the fortress and the view-tower 60 kr.). The railway is 200 yds. long and ascends at a gradient of 58 : 100. Halfway up is the station *Mönchsberg*, adjoining the restaurant *Zur Katz* (approach to the Mönchsberg, see p. 100). Farther on the train penetrates the wall of the fortress by a tunnel 25 yds. long and reaches the upper station in the *Hasengraben* (*Restaurant, with fine view). The *View Tower* (82 ft. high; platform 560 ft. above the town) commands a splendid *Panorama, including (from left to the right) the Gaisberg, Schwarzenberg, Tennen-Gebirge, Pass Lueg (above Schloss Hellbrunn), Hohe Göll, the Steinerne Meer (in the background), the sombre Untersberg (above Schloss Leopoldskron), the Latten-Gebirge, Müllnerhorn, Ristfeichthorn, Sonntagshorn, Hochstauffen, and the château of Klesheim (on the plain). In the W. foreground rises the Mönchsberg, beyond which is the wooded Reinberg (Ofenlochberg), with its breccia quarries. To the N.W. extends the plain of Bavaria. To the N. is Maria-Plain, with the village of Bergheim below, on the Salzach. On the N.E. the Gaisberg is adjoined by the Capuzinerberg, at the base of which, on the Salzach, lies the town. — The fortress, now used as barracks, was founded in the 11th cent. and extended at different periods; the greater part of the present imposing pile dates from 1496-1519. The *Church of St. George* in the castle-yard, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief, representing the founder, Archb. Leonhard (d. 1519). The *Fürstenzimmer*, restored in 1851, are worth inspection. The *Goldene Stube* contains a fine Gothic stove of 1501.

The ***Mönchsberg** (1645 ft.), a wooded hill about $1^1/_2$ M. in length, bounding the town on the W., affords charming walks with beautiful views. An *Electric Lift* (200 ft.; fare 20 kr., down 10 kr., up and down 25 kr.) ascends every 10 min. from Gstättengasse 13 (Pl. C, 3) to the top of the plateau (**Restaurant*, with frequent

concerts). The *Belvedere* (10 kr.), 360 ft. above the Salzach, commands a splendid panorama, more picturesque, though less extensive, than that from the fortress. The view of the town, overhung by the fortress, is especially attractive. — Forest-paths lead hence to the S. to the *Bürgerwehrsöller* (Restaurant), to the W. to the **Restaurant St. Hubertus*, below the *St. Johann-Schlösschen* (with view-terrace), and to other points.

The easiest approach to the Mönchsberg leads from the station *Mönchsberg*, on the cable-railway (p. 99), through an archway under the *Restaurant Katz* (fine view, see p. 99) and past the *Ludwigs-Fernsicht* and the *Villa Freyburg*. — The most direct footpath from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps near the Summer Riding School (p. 93); another leads from the suburb of *Mülln*, past the *Augustine Church* (Pl. 5; C, 2) and through the *Monica Gate;* a third from the suburb of *Nonnthal* (Zum Rothen Hahn) through the *Scharten-Thor* (Pl. D, 5).

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the **Nonnberg** (Pl. E, F, 4), so called from a Benedictine convent situated here. The Gothic *Convent Church* (founded 1009, restored in the 15th cent.), possesses a fine winged altar-piece, beautiful stained glass (15th cent.), a crypt with interesting columns, and in the tower ancient frescoes. The cloisters, dating from the end of the 11th cent., are the oldest now extant in Germany (no admission). Charming view from the parapet. — Outside the adjacent Kajetaner-Thor, on the bank of the Salzach, is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. F, 4), an institution for exhibitions of art (p. 96).

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by the iron *Stadt-Brücke*, 300 ft. long and 36 ft. broad. In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is the *House of Paracelsus* (Pl. 30), indicated by his effigy. The tomb of this celebrated physician and naturalist is in the *Cemetery of St. Sebastian* (Pl. 25), at the end of the Linzergasse. Farther on, in the Makart-Platz, is the new *Theatre* (Pl. 36; D, 3), a handsome rococo building by Fellner & Hellmer (1893). Adjacent are the *Salzburg Electric Works*, opposite which is *Mozart's House* (Pl. 29; p. 97). Farther on, in the Mirabell-Platz, stands the **Mirabell-Schloss** (Pl. D, 2), erected in 1606 by Archbishop Wolf Dietrich, rebuilt after a fire in 1818, and now the property of the town. The staircase is adorned with sculptures by Raph. Donner. The Mirabell-Schloss contains the natural history section of the Museum (p. 98), including a geological-mineralogical collection of 20,000 specimens, and also a permanent industrial exhibition (p. 96). Behind the château lies the *Mirabell Garden* (also entered from the Makart-Platz), laid out in the old French fashion, with fountains, marble statues, and an aviary. It is connected with the Cur-Garten by the handsome new *Mirabell Steps*.

Adjoining Schloss Mirabell on the N. is the well-kept **Stadt-Park**, containing a *Curhaus* and *Bath-House* (Restaurant; concerts, see p. 95). A building in the park contains *Sattler's Cosmorama* and *Panorama of Salzburg* (adm. 30 kr.). — To the W., on the Elisabeth-Quai, is the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 14), a Romanesque

edifice by *Götz* (1867). — The garden of the *Villa Schwarz*, near the railway-station, contains an excellent bronze statue of *Schiller*, by Meixner.

In the Linzergasse on the right bank, about 200 paces from the Stadt-Brücke, opposite the Gablerbräu Inn, and recognisable by its large stone portal (r.), is the entrance to the ***Capuzinerberg** (2130 ft.). The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 11) is reached in 8-10 min. by a 'Route de Calvaire', with 225 steps, or by the *Capuzinerstiege* (Steingasse 9; also with steps). At the top visitors ring at the gate (1 kr.) and enter the park. On the left, brought hither from Vienna, stands the '*Mozart-Häuschen*', in which Mozart completed the opera of 'Zauberflöte' in 1791 (adm. 10 kr.). In front of it is a bronze bust of Mozart by Hellmer. We ascend hence through the wood by about 500 steps more. After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the way to the '*Aussicht nach Bayern*', whence we survey the new town on the right bank and the railway-station in the foreground, to the right Maria-Plain, to the left Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther on another direction-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) '*Stadt-Aussicht*' (1985 ft.), the finest point on the Capuzinerberg (pavilion): admirable *View of the town and fortress, the Hochstauffen, Sonntagshorn, Latten-Gebirge, Untersberg, Schönfeldspitze, Hohe Göll, Pass Lueg, and Tennen-Gebirge. In 5 min. more we reach the *Francisci Schlössl*, or *Capuziner Schlössl* (Restaurant), 780 ft. above the Salzach, and commanding a very extensive prospect towards the E. and S. A shady path (pretty views) leads hence down the hill on the side farthest from the town, which we regain through the Linzergasse.

The ***Gaisberg** (4220 ft.) is the finest point of view near Salzburg. A ZAHNRADBAHN, or rack-and-pinion railway, opened in 1887, ascends to the summit from *Parsch* (1410 ft.), reached by the Gisela-Bahn (p. 119) in 6 min., or by the steam-tramway in 25 min. (p. 96; 13 trains daily, stopping at the Café Bazar, Aeussere Stein, and Aigener-Str.; from Aeussere Stein to Parsch, 7 min.), or by 20 min. walk from the *Carolinen-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4) viâ the Aigen and Gaisberg road (cabs, see p. 96). Opposite the station is the *Hôtel Gaisbergbahn;* to the left, higher up, Dr. Breyer's **Hydropathic Establishment* (*Wasserheil-Anstalt*, p. 96). The ascent by the railway, which is $2^3/_4$ M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 25:100, takes about $^3/_4$ hr. (fares, up 2 fl. 4 kr., return-ticket 3 fl. 6 kr., including bed and breakfast at the hotel 5 fl.). The line ascends on the S.W. side of the hill, passing the station of *Judenberg-Alp* (2405 ft.), to ($1^3/_4$ M.) the *Zistel-Alp* (3270 ft.; Restaurant), and then mounts in a wide curve towards the E., through cuttings in the rock, to the terminal station (4190 ft.). A few paces to the W. is the *Hôtel Gaisbergspitze* (R., L., & A. $1^1/_2$-2 fl.), on the N.W. brink of the plateau, commanding a charming view of Salzburg. The *View

from the summit (4220 ft.; 5 min.) embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, in which seven lakes may be descried.

Aigen, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 3½ M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, merits a visit (railway-station, see p. 119). Morning-light the best. At the entrance to the grounds (¾ M. from the station) is a **Hotel & Restaurant*, with a shady terrace. Those who are pressed for time may obtain a guide here (30 kr.). The *Kanzel* is the finest point.

About 1¼ hr. above Aigen is Count Platz's château of **St. Jakob am Thurn** (1700 ft.; Restaurant), an excellent point of view (½ hr. from stat. *Elsbethen*, p. 119). From the 'Aussicht', 5 min. from the château, we enjoy a view of the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped. In the background lies Salzburg.

The imperial château of **Hellbrunn,** 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg (steam-tramway, see p. 96), with garden and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., was built by Archbp. Marcus Sittich in 1613 and is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). The fountains play on Sundays gratis (fee on other days 50 kr., for a party 20 kr. each). There are also a Mechanical Theatre (fee) and a *Restaurant. From the garden an iron gate (fee for opening it) leads into the *Park*. Ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the *Monats-Schlösschen* (so called because built in a single month) and arrive at (10 min.) the *Stadt-Aussicht*, commanding a fine view of Salzburg. Thence through wood to (10 min.) the *Watzmann-Aussicht*, on the other side of the hill, from which the Watzmann is seen to great advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the '*Steinerne Theater*', hewn in the rock, where pastorals and operas used to be performed before the archbishops. We then return by the drive, skirting the hill to the left. — About 1½ M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of *Anif* (Count Arco-Steppberg), with a fine park (steam-tramway, see p. 96). — From Hellbrunn to *Aigen* (see above) is a walk of about ¾ hr.

To the S.W. of Salzburg (1½ M.) is the château of **Leopoldskron**, with a large pond and *Swimming-Bath* (p. 96; Restaurant; rowing and sailing boats). From this point the extensive *Leopoldskroner Moos* stretches southwards to the base of the Untersberg. On the 'Moos-Strasse', which traverses the moor to Glaneck, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the 'Moos-Bäder' or peat-baths (omnibus, see p. 96). The *Ludwigsbad* is ¾ M. from Leopoldskron, and the *Marienbad* 1¼ M.

From the (2½ M.) old castle of **Glaneck** (1460 ft.; Inn) a carriage road ascending by the falls of the *Glan* leads to (¾ M.) the **Fürstenbrunnen* (1950 ft.), the excellent water of which (42° Fahr.) is now conducted to Salzburg. In the vicinity are the (½ hr.) *Quarries* which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (Restaurant zur Schönen Aussicht).

To the N. (3½ M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Plain** (1720 ft.), erected in 1634. The *View from the parapet is the most extensive in the vicinity of Salzburg. Evening-light most advantageous.

The **Untersberg**, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in the *Geiereck* (5910 ft.), the *Salzburger Hochthron* (6070 ft.), and the *Berchtesgadener Hochthron* (6480 ft.). The mountain is

usually ascended from Glaneck (see p. 102; guide necessary). The path leads viâ the *Lower* and (3 hrs.) *Upper Rositten-Alp* to the (1½ hr.) *Untersberg-Haus* (5410 ft.; Inn in summer), whence the *Geiereck* may be ascended in 40 min.; thence to the *Salzburger Hochthron*, the finest point of view, in ½ hr. A visit to the *Kolowrats-Höhle*, a cavern containing fantastic ice-formations, now easily accessible, may be made in ½ hr. from the Upper Rositten-Alp.

6. From Salzburg to Ischl. Aber-See. Schafberg.

40 M. Salzkammergut-Lokalbahn (narrow-gauge railway) in 3¼ hrs. (first class 3 fl. 68, third class 1 fl. 84 kr.). This is an attractive excursion, with which the charming visit to *St. Wolfgang* and the **Schafberg* may be combined (4-5 hrs. more).

Salzburg, see p. 95. The station of the Salzkammergut line is opposite the State Railway Station (p. 95). For a time the line runs parallel to the Linz railway, with Maria-Plain to the left and the Untersberg, Hohe Göll, Gaisberg, and Nockstein to the right. We then pass under the Linz line and reach (1¼ M.) *Itzling* (Kapellenwirth). Farther on we ascend gradually amid wood-clad hills to (3 M.) *Söllheim* and (5½ M.) *Eugendorf-Kalham* (1830 ft.; to the left the large village of *Eugendorf*, p. 95). The train then crosses the upland plain, with its meadows and farms. 8 M. *Kraiwiesen*. At (11 M.) *Enzersberg* (2040 ft.) we reach the watershed and begin to descend in windings. Beyond (13¾ M.) *Irlach* we cross the *Fischbach*. — 14 M. **Thalgau** (1770 ft.; *Neuwirth*), a prettily situated little town on the *Fuschler Ach*. To the E. rise the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafberg, and Höllen-Gebirge. — The line follows the pleasant valley, passing *Vetterbach* and *Teufelmühle* (Restaurant, with river-baths). 17½ M. **St. Lorenz** (1600 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*) is the junction of the branch-line (2½ M., in 9 min.) to *Mondsee* (see p. 94).

Near (18½ M.) *Plomberg* (Hôt. Plomberg) the train reaches the lovely *Mondsee* (p. 94), into which the Schafberg descends abruptly on the right. We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hillside and then through wood, and turn to the right through a tunnel 105 yds. long. — 20 M. *Scharfling* (1770 ft.). The village (p. 94), with the small *Eglsee*, lies nearly ½ M. to the left, below the line. — Farther on the line is carried along the slopes by rock-cuttings and two tunnels, one of which, the *Eibenberg Tunnel* (1900 ft.), is ¼ M. long. Beyond the wood-girt *Grottensee* we reach (22 M.) *Hüttenstein* (Batzenhäusl), with a château to the left (ascent of the Schafberg, see p. 104). We descend at first through meadows and wood (to the left, above, the Schafberg Hotel) and then along the steep face of the hill (gradient 1:4), with a fine view of the Aber-See. 23 M. *Billroth*, with the villa of the late eminent surgeon of that name (d. 1894). The line then sweeps round and reaches —

23½ M. **St. Gilgen** *(Rail. Restaurant; Post*, with restaurant on the lake; *Kendler)*, an attractive village at the N.W. end of the Aber-See.

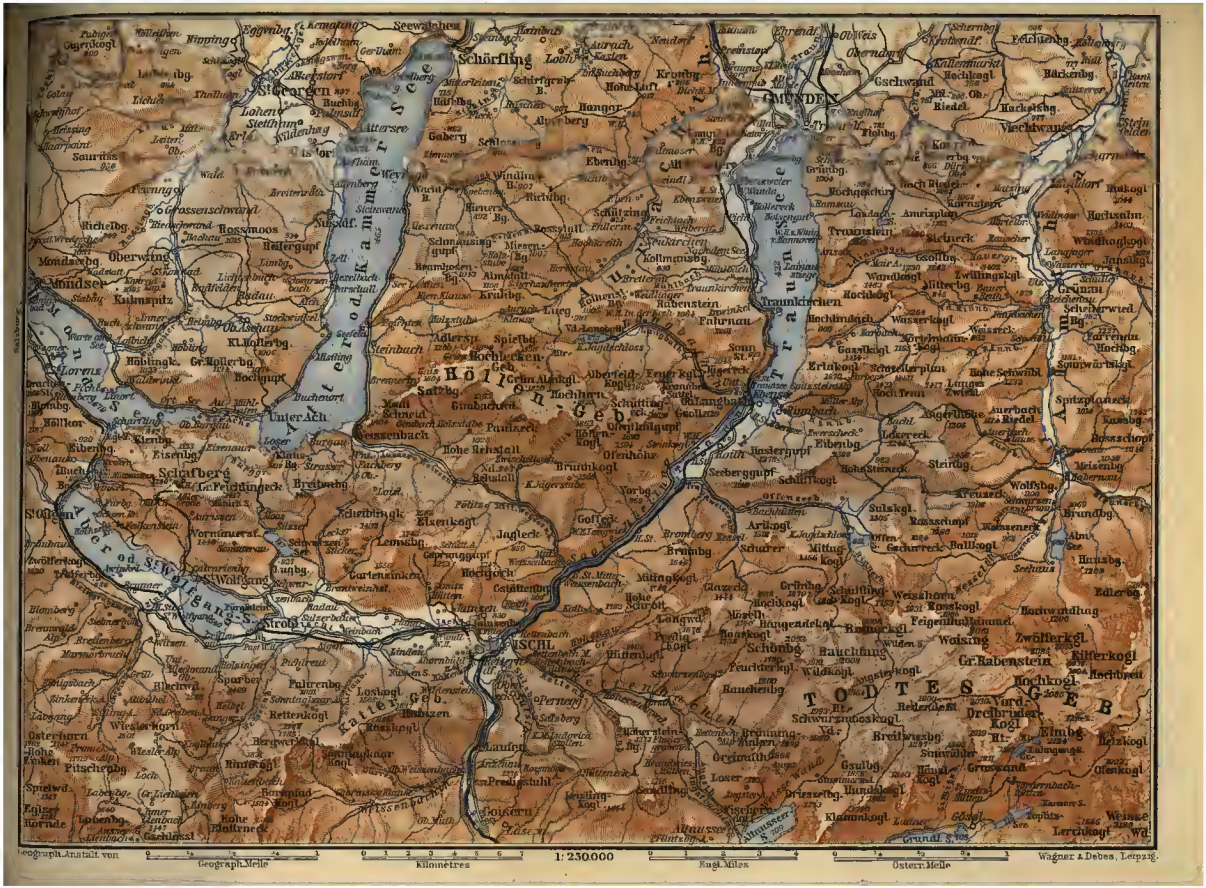
Excursions. **Falkensteinwand**, 1-1¼ hr. We proceed to *Fürberg* (Ebner), either by steamer (10 min.) or on foot round the N. end of the lake viâ *Brunnwinkel* (½ hr.). Thence, passing (10 min.) the *Scheffel Monument* (a pyramid, 13 ft. high), we ascend to the (½ hr.) pilgrimage-chapel and hermitage of St. Wolfgang. (The path leads on, passing the Villa Frauenstein, to St. Wolfgang; 1½ hr.) A marked path, starting at the precipice at the beginning of the ascent, leads to the right to (½ hr.) the *Aber-See Panorama* and (2 min.) the *Scheffel-Blick*, on the top of the Falkensteinwand.

Ascent of the Schafberg from St. Gilgen (see p. 105); bridle-path, 3½ hrs. The best plan is to take the train (10 min.) to *Hüttenstein* (see p. 103) and proceed to the E. from the Batzenhäusl, over meadows, to the (5 min.) *Reithberger Inn*. This point may also be reached on foot, from St. Gilgen viâ *Winkel* in 35, or from *Fürberg* (see above) in 20 minutes. A few paces farther on we ascend the steep path (with red marks) to the left. After ¼ hr. a glimpse of the Aber-See is obtained. Farther on the path ascends in windings through wood to the (½ hr.) *Untere Schafberg-Alp* (3180 ft.). We then ascend in a straight direction, and afterwards again in windings through wood to the (1 hr.) *Obere Schafberg-Alp* (p. 105).

From St. Gilgen to Salzburg, 18½ M. The road passes (4½ M.) **Fuschl** (2170 ft.; *Mohr; Brunnenwirth*), at the E. end of the small *Fuschlsee* (2½ M. long). [From Fuschl through the *Tiefbrunau* to the top of the **Faistenauer Schafberg** (5110 ft.), 4 hrs., interesting and not difficult. Descent to *Faistenau*, and thence viâ *Wiesthal* (*Almbachstrub*) to (7 hrs.) *Hallein*, see p. 119.] Beyond Fuschl the road ascends near the S. bank of the lake to (9½ M.) *Hof* (2420 ft.; Post) and then descends, passing the *Nockstein*, to *Guggenthal* (1995 ft.; Bräuhaus) and (18½ M.) *Salzburg* (p. 95).

The ***Aber-See** or **St. Wolfgang-See**, a greenish-blue lake (1800 ft.), 7½ M. long, 1¼ M. broad, and 370 ft. deep, is bounded on the N. by the Schafberg, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the Sparber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn, and other picturesquely shaped mountains. The banks approaching each other above St. Wolfgang divide the lake into an *Upper* and a *Lower Lake*. A Steamboat (preferable to the railway if time allows) plies in summer 8-9 times daily, in 1 hr., from St. Gilgen viâ St. Wolfgang to Strobl, and vice versâ. The boat touches first at *Fürberg* (see above), on the E. bank, and then steers round the projecting *Falkensteinwand* (see above). On the S. face of the Falkenstein, in red letters a yard high, is an inscription in honour of the poet Victor von Scheffel. The next steamboat-station is at the *Bräuhaus Lueg*, on the W. side of the lake (railway-station, see below). The boat then descends the lake, passing the *Villa Heiser*, on the *Frauenstein* (l.), threads the narrows of St. Wolfgang, and calls at the *Station of the Schafberg Railway* and at *St. Wolfgang* (p. 105). Thence our course lies across the *Untersee* (to the left the *Pürglstein*) to the terminus at *Strobl*, ½ M. to the W. of the railway-station (p. 105).

The Railway leads from St. Gilgen along the S.W. bank of the lake to the stations of (25 M.) *Lueg* (see above) and (26 M.) *Gschwandt* (Steinwirth) and then intersects the flat delta of the *Zinkenbach*. At (27½ M.) *Zinkenbach* we cross the stream. 28½ M. *St. Wolfgang* (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Erzherzog Franz Karl), the station for St. Wolfgang and the *Schafberg Railway* (steamer to the village in 5 min., to the mountain-railway in 10 min.).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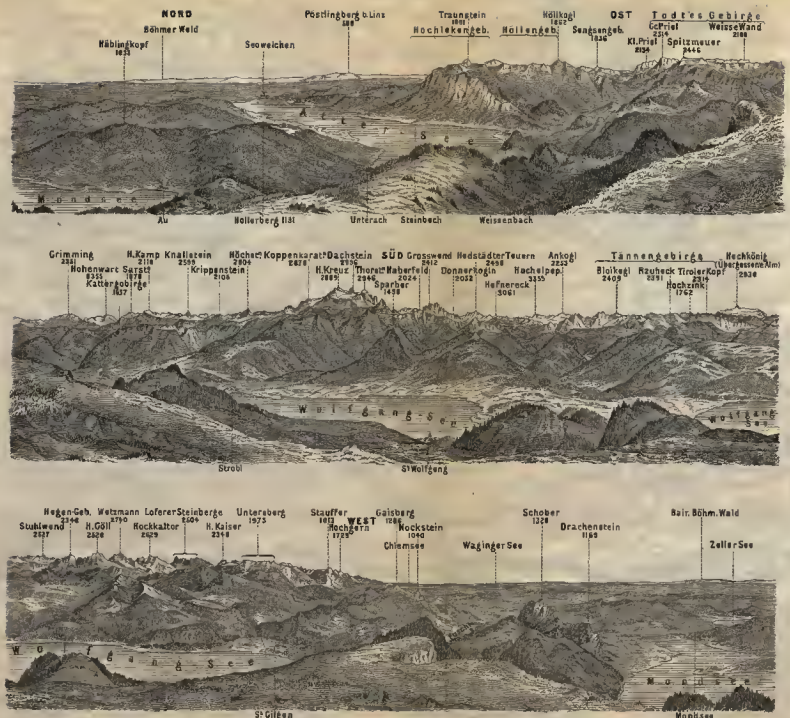

PANORAMA VOM SCHAFBERG.

St. Wolfgang (1820 ft.; **Hôtel-Pension Peter*, in an elevated situation, R., L., & A. from 1½ fl.; **Drassl zum Weissen Ross*, at the steamboat-quay, R. 1 fl., B. 45 kr.; *Zum Touristen*, well spoken of; *Alter Peterbräu*, with baths; *Kortisenbräu*, at the W. end of the village; *Hirsch*, well spoken of; *Bär*, plain) is a considerable village, prettily situated on the narrow strip of shore at the foot of the Schafberg. The Gothic church contains a winged *Altar-piece, carved in wood by *M. Pacher* in 1481. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs (1515).

The ***Schafberg** (5840 ft. above the sea-level, 65 ft. lower than the Rigikulm), an isolated mass of Alpine limestone, rising between the Aber-See, the Mondsee, and the Attersee, commands one of the finest and most picturesque views among the German Alps. A Rack-and-Pinion Railway ascends from St. Wolfgang to (4 M.) the top in about 1 hr. (fare 3, down 2, up and down 4½ fl.). — The railway-station (*Hôtel Peter zur Schafberg-Bahn) lies ½ M. to the W. of the village, near the lighthouse. Soon after starting the line crosses the *Dietlbach* by a viaduct 50 ft. high and then leads to the W. through wood, with an average gradient of 1:10. 1½ M. Station for water and passing. The lake sinks farther and farther beneath us. In the valley to the left lies the *Dorner Alp* (3130 ft.). Magnificent view to the S.W., embracing the Hochkönig, Hohe Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg. Near the (2½ M.) *Schafberg-Alp* (4465 ft.; Gasthof Oberalpe), which commands a splendid view, the train quits the wood and ascends over the bare upper slopes. Beyond a tunnel, 110 yds. long (windows should be closed) we reach the (4 M.) terminus *Schafbergspitze* (5665 ft.). An easy path leads hence to (6 min.) the summit (*Hotel*, R. 2 fl.; rooms should be ordered in advance by telephone from St. Wolfgang).

The *View from the summit of the Schafberg (comp. the annexed Panorama) embraces the mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the Alps of Styria and Salzburg, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger See. The most conspicuous group is that of the massive Dachstein to the S.; to the E. rise the Höllen-Gebirge and the Priel group; to the S.W. the Berchtesgaden mountains. — About 20 min. below the summit are the *Wetterloch-Höhlen*, a series of picturesque grottoes which have recently been made accessible and are lighted by electricity (adm. 50 kr.).

Paths also ascend the Schafberg from *St. Gilgen* or *Hüttenstein* (see p. 104), from *Scharfling* (see p. 94), and from *Unterach* (see p. 94).

The Railway to Ischl leads from the station of St. Wolfgang (see p. 104) along the *Untersee*. In front rise the Sparber and Rettenkogl, in the background the Todte Gebirge. — 31 M. **Strobl**; the village (**Hôtel am See*, with garden, R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Saarsteiner; Aigner*) and steamboat-station (p. 104; to St. Wolfgang ¼ hr.) lie ½ M. to the N., at the E. end of the lake. Farther on we cross the *Weissenbach* and pass (34 M.) *Aigen-Voglhub* (Restaurant zur Voglhub) and (left) *Weingarten*, with its paper-mill. 34½ M. *Wacht*

(Inn). We cross the *Ischl*, flowing from the Aber-See, to (35 M.) *Aschau* and recross it to (36¼ M.) *Pfandl* (Linde). The train now sweeps round to the S. and penetrates the Calvarienberg by a tunnel 770 yds. long. At (33¼ M.) *Kaltenbach*, at the S.W. end of Ischl, we pass over the *Kaltenbach Viaduct*, 130 yds. long, which is supported by iron piers, and immediately afterwards cross the *Traun* (bridge 75 yds. long) and reach the main station of (40 M.) *Ischl* (p. 108).

7. From Attnang to Ischl and Aussee. Salzkammergut.

48 M. Railway to (27½ M.) *Ischl* in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 99, 1 fl. 33, 67 kr.); to (48 M.) *Aussee* in 2½-3 hrs. (3 fl. 6, 2 fl. 4, 1 fl. 2 kr.). — View-carriages, see p. 118.

Attnang, see p. 93. The railway crosses the *Ager* (on the right *Schloss Puchheim*, p. 93) and the *Aurach* and then follows the *Aurach-Thal* viâ (3 M.) *Aurachkirchen* (1525 ft.) to (7½ M.) *Gmunden*. The station (1575 ft.; Buffet) lies above the town to the W., 1½ M. from the lake (electric tramway to the market-place, in 10 min., 20 kr.).

Gmunden. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Austria (Pl. a), *Bellevue (Pl. b), both first-class, on the lake; *Goldenes Schiff (Pl. c), R. 1½-2 fl., L. 20; *Hôtel Mucha (Pl. d), on the lake, with garden, R. 2-2½ fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; Krone (Pl. e), Franz-Josefs-Platz; *Post; Goldener Brunnen (Pl. f); Goldene Sonne (Pl. g); Hôtel am Kogl (Pl. h), ¼ M. from the lake, fine view; Goldener Hirsch (Pl. i), in *Traundorf*, plain. — **Cafés.** *Cur-Salon (Pl. 1), on the lake, with restaurant, large terrace, reading-room, etc.; *Nöstlinger*, *Pürstinger*, both in the Rathhaus-Platz; *Deininger (Goldnes Schiff)*; *Münchener Unionsbrauerei* (also rooms and board).

Baths of all kinds at the *Bellevue* and *Austria*; *Fischill's Baths*, at the bridge over the Traun; *Theresienbad*, Elisabeth-Str. 76; *Swimming Baths*, by the Esplanade, for ladies and gentlemen (bath with towel, etc., 35 kr.).

Theatre (Pl. 2) from June to September. — *Visitors' Tax.* Visitors staying longer than 4 days pay 30 kr. each; for a stay of 4 weeks or longer, the 'Curtaxe' is 8 fl.; additional members of the same family less in proportion. Music tax 2 fl.

Carriages. Drive within the town, one-horse carr. 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; to the State Station 1 or 1½ fl., at night 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.; to the Traun Fall (2½ hrs.) 3½ or 6 fl.; Kammer on the Attersee (4 hrs.) 6 or 10 fl.; no extra charge for returning, and a stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which 50 or 70 kr. per hour is charged for waiting; gratuity 1 fl. to 1 fl. 20 kr. per day.

Boats. To Ort or Weyer with one rower 30 kr., Grünbergergut 40 kr., Prillinger 60 kr., Altmünster 80, Kleine Ramsau or Ebenzweier 90 kr., Hois-engut 1 fl., Lainaustiege 1 fl. 30 kr. (return-fare included); with two rowers, one-half more; for waiting, 30 kr. per hour; boat per hr. with one rower 60, with two rowers 90 kr.

Gmunden (1395 ft.), the capital of the Salzkammergut, is a busy town (6500 inhab.) and favourite watering-place, charmingly situated at the efflux of the Traun from the Traunsee. The *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood by Schwanthaler, of 1656. Handsome modern *Protestant Church* in the English Gothic style. The shady *Esplanade* (band 11.30 to 12.30 and 6 to 8; Sundays

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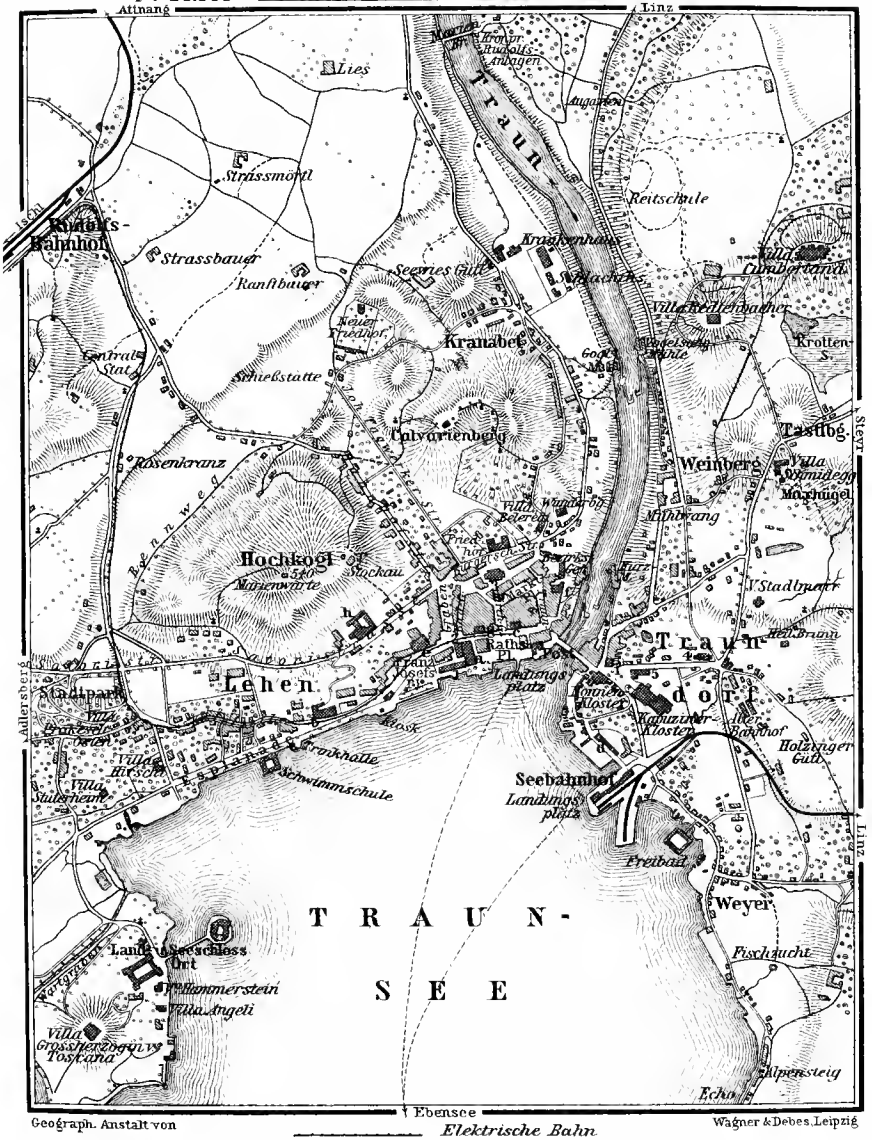

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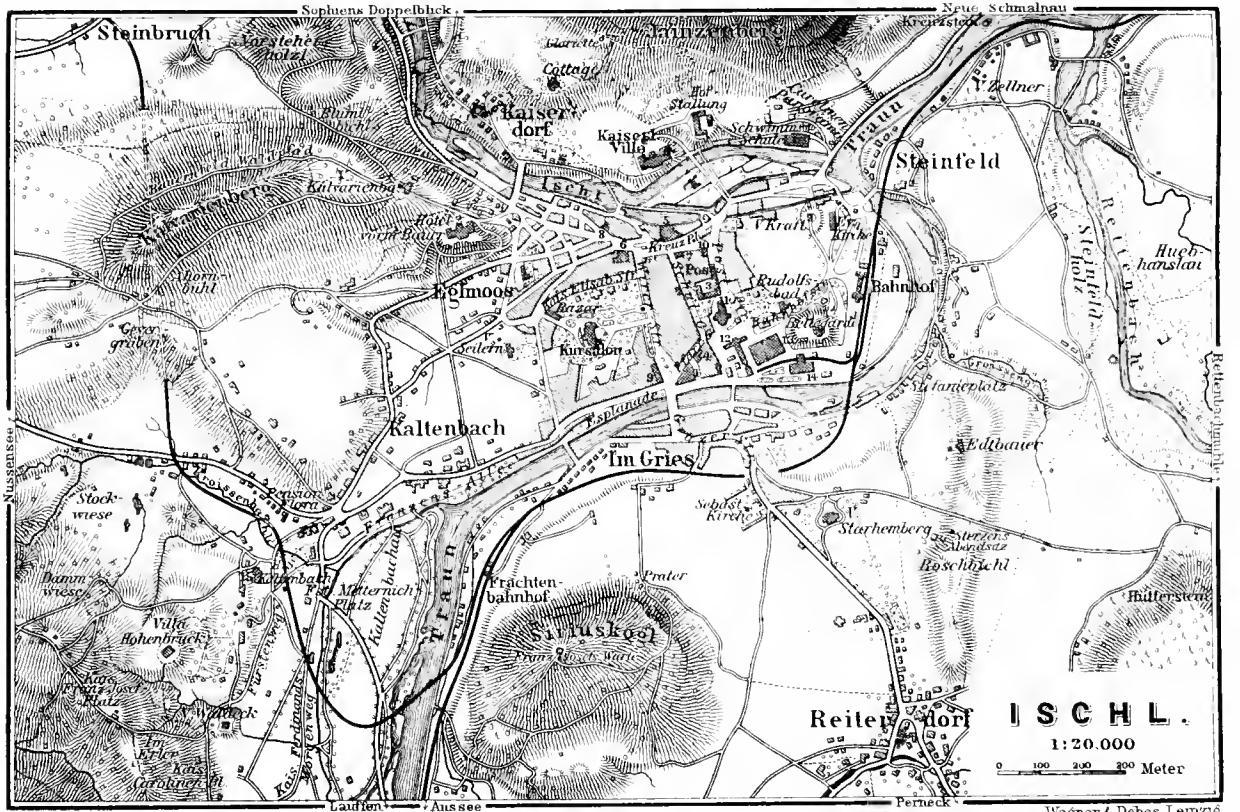

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11.30 to 1 and 5.30 to 7), on the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: to the left is the wooded *Grünberg* (3295 ft.), then the *Traunstein* (5550 ft.), rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the *Erlakogl* (5150 ft.); farther to the right, in the background, the *Wilde Kogl* (6865 ft.) and the *Kleine Sonnstein* (3030 ft.), apparently terminating the lake; then the *Sonnstein-Höhe* (3430 ft.), the broad *Fahrnau* (3940 ft.), the *Kranabet-Sattel*, and the *Höllen-Gebirge*. Pleasant gardens and villas in the environs.

Short Walks (routes all indicated by marks). To the N.W. the (10 min.) *Wunderburg* and (5 min. farther) the *Calvarienberg* (1575 ft.); to the N.W. the *Hochkogl* (1770 ft.), with the *Marienwarte* (1/4 hr.); at its S.W. base the new and extensive *Town Park* (fine views); to the W. the (25 min.) *Villa Satori*, with a charming park; to the S.W. *Ort* (1 1/2 M.), with two châteaux, one on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, 70 yds. long. To the N.W. *Rosenkranz* (25 min.), to the N.E. *Baumgarten* (3/4 hr.), and to the E. *Siberroith* (3/4 hr.), on the slope of the Grünberg, all with restaurants. On the right bank of the Traun (footpath over the Marien-Brücke) lie the shady *Kronprinz-Rudolf-Anlagen* (pleasure-grounds), with a café and a restaurant (1/2 hr.). On the height to the E. is the magnificent château of the Duke of Cumberland, with fine grounds (no admission). — On the E. bank lie the *Echo* (10 min.), *Prillinger* (1/2 hr.), *Kleine Ramsau* (50 min.), and the *Hoisengut* (1 1/4 hr.), all with restaurants; if the traveller prefer to go one way (or both) by water, a boat should be ordered at Gmunden (see p. 106). In the afternoon the steamer touches at the Ramsau and Hoisengut.

Longer Excursions. Past the Villa Satori (see above) to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Gmundner Berg** (2700 ft.; fine view; Inn at the top); descend to (1 hr.) the *Reindl-Mühle* (Inn) in the Aurach-Thal, and return by (1 hr.) *Ebenzweier* (4 1/2 hrs in all). — The ***Traun Fall** may be visited on foot (3 hrs.), or better by the Lambach railway (p. 93) or by one of the salt-barges that leave Gmunden twice weekly at 10 a.m., descend to the fall in 1 1/2 hr., pass it by means of the canal ('der Gute Fall'), and land passengers 1/4 hr. lower down (a novel and pleasant trip quite without danger; fare 1 1/2 fl.). The return is made by train. — Across the *Himmelreich-Wiese* (2590 ft.), and the *Hochgeschirr* (3140 ft.), with a view of the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the (3 hrs.) **Laudach-See** (2890 ft.); return either by *Franzl im Holz* (2 hrs.), or by (1 3/4 hr.) the *Kleine Ramsau* (see above), and take a small boat thence to (3/4 hr.) Gmunden. Finger-posts on this route, so that a guide may be dispensed with. — **Traunstein** (5550 ft.), ascended in 5 hrs. from Gmunden, interesting (guide, necessary, 4 fl.; A. Reitter of Gmunden). The *Alpenspitze* (the highest peak) commands a magnificent view, particularly of the Todte Gebirge and the Dachstein.

From Gmunden to Ischl (steamboat to Ebensee in 1 hr., fares 70 and 40 kr., preferable to the railway; tickets are issued available both for the steamboat and the train). The train (best views to the left) passes the back of the Duke of Wurtemberg's Villa, and at *Altmünster*, with the oldest church in the district, approaches the beautiful ***Traunsee** (1385 ft.; 7 1/2 M. long). — 10 1/2 M. (from Attnang) *Ebenzweier*, with a château (now a girls' school); pretty retrospect of Gmunden, with the Traunstein to the left. The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached. Behind the Traunstein are the *Hochkogl* (4865 ft.) and the fine cone of the *Erlakogl* (see above). — 13 M. *Traunkirchen*; about 1/4 M. from the station, on a beautiful bay, is the ***Stein Inn**, with a shady garden and terrace (R. from 80 kr.). The train next threads two

tunnels and reaches (14½ M.) *Traunkirchensee*, the station for the village of **Traunkirchen** (**Post; Burgstaller*, with a terrace overlooking the lake, unpretending; *Swimming Bath)*, charmingly situated on a peninsula. The church contains a quaintly carved wooden pulpit in the form of a ship, with nets and fish.

The train passes through a short tunnel, and then the *Sonnstein Tunnel*, 1570 yds. in length, and stops at (17 M.) *Ebensee-Landungsplatz* (Post, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Bäckerwirth), a steamboat-station. It then crosses the *Traun*, and reaches (17¾ M.) **Ebensee-Bahnhof** (1395 ft.; **Hôtel Lehr*, plain; *Rail. Restaurant*), a prettily situated place of some importance (5860 inhab., including Langbath), with salt-works, a watch-factory, and a large ammonia-factory. The brine evaporated at Ebensee is brought from Ischl and Hallstatt (p. 112) in wooden pipes.

Excursions. Pleasant walks on the left bank of the Traun, along the brine-conduit, to (¾ hr.) the *Steinkogl* (Inn), a fine point of view, opposite the station of that name (see below). — The **Langbath Lakes** (2½ hrs.) deserve a visit (omnibus from stat. Ebensee-Langbath to the Vordere See twice daily, returning from the Kreh, there and back 1½ fl.). The road ascends the *Langbath-Thal* to (4½ M.) the *Kreh* (2130 ft.; Inn) and (1 M.) the *Vordere Langbath-See* (2215 ft.), whence a footpath leads to the smaller but finer (¾ hr.) *Hintere See* (2385 ft.).

The line now follows the wide Traunthal. 19½ M. *Steinkogl* (*Marien-Gasthof, ½ M. from the station; *Steinkogl, on the left bank of the Traun), at the mouth of the *Traunweissenbach-Thal*, 6 M. up which lies the picturesque *Offensee*. — 22 M. *Langwies*. 24½ M. *Mitter-Weissenbach* (road to the Attersee, p. 94). Near Ischl the train crosses the Traun.

27½ M. **Ischl.** — **Hotels.** *Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. 1); *Hôtel vormals Bauer (Pl. 2), charmingly situated on a height above Ischl, expensive; *Post (Pl. 3), R., L., & A. 1-3 fl.; *Goldenes Kreuz (Pl. 5), R. 1½-2 fl.; *Höt.-Pension Rudolfshöhe, with café-restaurant, at the end of the Esplanade; Hôtel Austria, on the Esplanade; *Victoria (Pl. 4); Erzherzog Franz Carl (Pl. 6); the last four with garden-restaurants. — Second-class: *Stern (Pl. 7); *Krone (Pl. 8); Bayrischer Hof (Pl. 9); Zur Neuen Welt, etc. — *Pension Flora; Hôtels Garnis Ramsauer. Athen, Redlich. — **Dr. Hertzka's Hydropathic Establishment*, ½ M. from the end of the Esplanade, pension 25-32 fl. per week.

Cafés, etc. *Cur-Salon, with café, reading-room, etc. (see p. 109). — *Café Ramsauer*, opposite the Post Hotel; *Waller*, Esplanade; *Zauner*, Pfarrgasse, confectioner's; *Rudolfshöhe* (see above). — *Rail. Restaurant.* — *Theatre* (Pl. 16) during the season.

Visitors' Tax (*Curtaxe*). Between June 1st and Sept. 30th each visitor whose stay exceeds 3 days pays a weekly tax of 1 fl. For a stay of 22 days or more a 'Curtaxe' of 8 fl. (wife 3, children 1 fl.) and a Music-tax of 3 fl. (each addit. member of a family 1 fl.) are exacted. — The band plays in the Rudolfs-Garten (or, in bad weather, in the Triukhalle) from 7 to 8 a.m.; from 8 to 9 in the Curhaus-Park or Saal; from 12 to 1 p.m. on the Esplanade; and from 5 to 6.30 in the Curhaus-Park or Saal.

Carriages. From the station to the town, with one horse 60 kr., two horses 1 fl.; at night 80 kr. or 1 fl. 40 kr.; to the station 1 or 1½ fl.; at night 1 fl. 40 kr. or 2 fl. Drive within the town 40 or 80 kr.; at night 70 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr. — To *Hallstatt* (2½ hrs.), 6½ fl. or 10 fl. 10 kr.; *Gosau-Schmied* (4 hrs.), 8 fl. 15 or 14 fl. 30 kr.; *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* (2½ hrs.), 6½ or 11½ fl. These fares include the driver's fee.

English Church Service in the season at 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Ischl (1535 ft.), the central point of the Salzkammergut, beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the *Traun* and the *Ischl*, is now a highly fashionable resort. Pop. (incl. Gries) 8500. Besides the salt-baths (which contain 25 per cent of salt), there are mud, sulphur, pine-cone, vapour, and other baths, in addition to the whey-cure and the saline and sulphureous drinking-springs. Well-kept walks, with shady resting-places, intersect the beautiful valley in all directions.

The shady Bahnhof-Strasse leads from the station past the *Rudolfs-Garten* to the *Parish Church* (Pl. 11), built under Maria Theresa, restored in 1877-80, and adorned with altar-pieces by Kupelwieser. In the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz are the *Trinkhalle* (Pl. 12), with a covered promenade, and beyond it, to the right, the *Wirerbad* and the *Giselabad*. To the left are the extensive *Salt Works* (Pl. 13) and the *Salt-Water Vapour Bath* (Pl. 14).

From the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz the Pfarrgasse leads to the W. to the Franz-Carl-Platz, which contains a handsome bronze fountain in memory of the parents of the Emperor Franz Joseph, and to the Traun Bridge. On the left bank of the Traun at this point begins the *Sophien-Esplanade*, with its pleasant avenues, confectioner's, and café. — In the *Wirer-Park* is the *Cur-Salon*, with café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. To the E., in the Wirer-Strasse, is a colossal bust of *Dr. Wirer von Rettenbach* (d. 1844), who first brought Ischl into notice.

In the Schulgasse (No. 7) is a small *Museum* (adm. on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 9-12, 20 kr.), with natural history specimens and other objects from the Salzkammergut.

Walks. The **Imperial Villa*, with its beautiful garden and grounds (no admission during the residence of the family, usually from July to September). — The (¾ M.) *Karolinen-Panorama* and (2 M.) the *Neue Schmalnau*, two cafés to the left of the road to Ebensee, afford good views of Ischl. — The **Sophiens-Doppelblick* (café; view of Ischl, the Dachstein, and the St. Wolfgang-Thal) may be reached in ½ hr. This walk may be prolonged to the (¼ hr.) **Dachstein-Aussicht* and the *Hohenzollern Waterfall*; we return either to the right by *Trenkelbach* (¾ hr.), or to the left through the *Jainzen-Thal* and by the *Gstätten Inn* (1½ hr.). — To the W. by the (¼ hr.) *Calvarienberg* to the (½ hr.) *Ahornbühl* (café). — From the Esplanade through the *Franzens-Allee* to the (½ hr.) *Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Platz*; to the ruin of (1 hr.) *Wildenstein*, on the slope of the Kater-Gebirge. Through the valley of the Trann by the shady promenade following the salt-water conduit to (1 hr.) *Laufen* (see p. 110). — Right bank of the Traun: Ascent of the **Siriuskogl* or **Hundskogl** (1960 ft.; ½ hr.); finest view of Ischl and its environs from the *Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Warte* (small restaurant). — Across the *Steinfeld-Brücke* to the (½ hr.) *Rettenbach Mill* (café) and the (¼ hr.) *Rettenbach-Wildniss* (a pretty ravine); return by *Sterzen's Abendsitz* (fine view) to (¾ hr.) Ischl.

To the **Ischl Salt Mine** (*Ischler Salzberg*, 3170 ft.), 4 M. We follow the road viâ *Reiterndorf* (*Bachwirth) to (3 M.) *Pernegg*, where permission to visit the mine is procured at the mining-office. The mine, an inspection of which takes 1½ hr., consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. During the bath-season the mine is illuminated once weekly; the illumination at other times costs about 5 fl. The brine, which is conducted to Ischl and Ebensee and there evaporated, is obtained by

filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4-6 weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off.

FROM ISCHL TO ST. WOLFGANG AND THE *SCHAFBERG, a charming excursion for half-a-day, see p. 105 (return-ticket, 2nd class 6 fl. 66, 3rd class 5 fl. 63 kr.). — To *Aussee*, see below; to *Hallstatt* and *Gosau*, see R. 8. — To *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* (p. 94) omnibus daily in 2 hrs., viâ *Mitter-Weissenbach*.

FROM ISCHL TO AUSSEE. The train (views to the right) crosses to the right bank of the Traun (short tunnel), skirts the base of the *Siriuskogl* (p. 109), and recrosses the Traun. 30½ M. **Laufen.** The picturesque village (1570 ft.; **Rössl; Krone*) lies on the opposite bank, ¾ M. to the S. The rapids of the Traun here are called the 'Wilde Laufen'. — The train again crosses the Traun. 31½ M. *Anzenau*. On the opposite bank lies *Ober-Weissenbach*, with extensive stores of timber, at the mouth of the *Weissenbach-Thal*. About 6 M. up the valley is the *Chorinsky-Klause*, a huge dam with sluice-gates. — 33½ M. **Goisern** (1640 ft.; *Zur Wartburg; Peter; Bär; Hôtel Garni*, near the station; *Café Goiserer Mühle*), a considerable village (4150 inhab.), containing the largest Protestant community in the Salzkammergut, and frequented as a summer-resort. About ½ M. to the N. are the small sulphurous and iodine baths of *Goisern*, with the *Marie-Valerie-Quelle*. — 35½ M. *Steg* (Goldnes Schiff, R. from 60 kr.), at the N. end of the **Lake of Hallstatt** (p. 111). The train skirts the E. bank of the lake, the line, 50 ft. above the water, having been hewn at places in the precipitous rocks of the *Sarstein* (6470 ft.). 38 M. *Gosaumühl* (p. 112). 39½ M. *Hallstatt;* the station is opposite the town of that name (p. 112). We then pass to the rear of the small château of *Grub*, with its four towers. — 41 M. **Obertraun** (**Zum Sarstein*, at the station; *Höll, Hinterer*, on the lake), at the S.E. angle of the lake.

The line now runs, skirting the base of the Sarstein, through the wild and narrow *Koppen-Thal*. The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the foaming Traun three times. The gorge expands, and we soon reach (48 M.) the station of *Aussee* (2130 ft.; Railway Restaurant), at *Unter-Kainisch* (salt-works), about 1 M. to the S. of the town.

Aussee. — **Hotels.** *ERZHERZOG FRANZ CARL; *HACKINGER; *ERZHERZOG JOHANN; SONNE; WILDER MANN; SCHOBER, at the station, plain; *PENSION HÜRSCH. — CURHAUS, with restaurant, reading-room, etc., in the Mecséry Promenade.

Cab from the station to the town 1 fl., with two horses 1½ fl.; to the Grundl-See, or to Alt-Aussee, 1 fl. 80 kr. or 3 fl.; there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 4 or 6 fl.; to Gössl viâ Grundl-See and back ('tour of the three lakes'), with stay of 1 hr., 5 fl. 40 kr. or 8 fl.; each additional hour's stay 60 kr. or 1 fl. These fares include the driver's fee. — *Omnibus* from the station to the town 30 kr.; to Alt-Aussee and Grundl-See, see p. 111.

Aussee (2155 ft.), a Styrian market-town, charmingly situated on the *Traun*, is much visited as a watering-place (salt-baths, etc.) and summer-resort. The small *Spitalkirche* contains a good winged altar-piece of 1449. — A little to the N., on the road to Alt

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Graswand
Ofenkogl
Toplitz See
Lerchkogl
Weisse Wd.
Grundlsee 709
Gössl
Moserkogl
Tandlkgl.
Zwicker
Tressenstein
Beschenhorn
Grasbg.
Aussee
Gallhofkgl.
Hoher Zlaim-Kogl
Türkenkgl.
Schneidkgl.
Sarstein
Pfeiferin
Schnötneritz-Kogl
Rötheust.
Radling
Lawinenst.
Kriemandl
Zinkenkgl.
Hochplan
Kamp
Koppen
Mitt-Kogl
Ausser Kainisch
Pichl
Obersdorf
Raben-Kogl
Kohlstatt-Geb.
Krahstein
Tauplitz
Knoppen
Zauchen
Mitterndorf
Ödensee
Landfriedkgl.
Hageneck
Unterkogl
Kulmkogl
Hirschbg.
Wildkogl
Wandlkogl
Passeggerkogl
Hohe Schufwd.
Steinmandl
Lerchkogl
Speikbg.
Pfalzkogl
Zeller-Kgl.
Mühleck
Hohe Stierkar
Grimmerlritt
Napfenkgl.
Hirzbg.
Gschteiriedl
Hochkogl
Hocheck
Handelkgl
Gr. Hocheck
Kammer Geb.
Mooseck
St. Martin
Lerchriezen
Thörl
Kammspitz
Lackner Hocheck
Miesbg.
Kufstein
Stoder-Zinken
Hofmannig-Bg.
Mitterbg.
Feisterscharte
Sinabell
Sonnwend-Kogl
Gröbming
Freienstein
Aichbg.
Assach
Pruggern
Schupfenbg.
Resing-Bg.
Weissenbach
Birnbg.
Stadelofenkogl
Gr. Sölk
Ennsthal
Haus
Schladming
Fastenberg
Kochofen
Schwelling-Bg.
Hauser-Kaibling
Plessnitz-Zinken
Ochsenkogl
Schladminger Kaibling
Hoch Labeck
Gscheibleck
Schladminger Thörl
Engl. Miles
Österr. Meile
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Aussee, is **Dr. Schreiber's Cur-Anstalt Alpenheim* (hydropathic establishment), and about 1/2 M. farther on is the **Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth.*

EXCURSIONS. — *To ALT-AUSSEE (3 M.), a drive of 1/2 hr. (carriage, see p. 110); omnibus thrice daily from the railway-station, in 1 hr. (70 kr.). The road (the Elisabeth Promenade and Payer Promenade preferable for walking; 1 hr. 10 min.) follows the wooded valley of the *Alt-Ausseer Traun* to **Alt-Aussee** (**Seewirth*, prettily situated on the lake; *Kitzerwirth*), on the charming *Alt-Aussee Lake* (2320 ft.; 2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad), overshadowed by the precipitous Trisselwand on the E., the Tressenstein on the S., and the Loser and Sandling on the N. The lake is skirted all the way round by the Erzherzog Franz Carl Promenade, 4 1/2 M. long. The *Seewiese* (on foot 3/4 hr., by boat 1/2 hr.), at the N.E. end, commands a good view of the Dachstein. — FROM ALT-AUSSEE TO THE GRUNDL-SEE, direct, across the *Tressen-Sattel* (3140 ft.), 2 1/2 hrs.; beautiful views on the ascent and descent.

*To THE GRUNDL-SEE (4 M.), a beautiful drive of 3/4 hr. (as far as Schrammel's Inn; carriages, p. 110; omnibus from the Sonne four times daily, in 1 hr., fare 50 kr.). The road leads for the most part through wood, skirting the Grundlsee Traun, which it crosses at the (3 M.) *Seeklause*, and then along the lake to the (1 M.) *Schramml Inn* (generally crowded in summer), a charming point of view. The **Grundl-See** (2300 ft.), 3 3/4 M. long and 1/2 M. wide, is enclosed by wooded mountains and abounds in fish. The E. background is formed by the bare precipices of the *Todte Gebirge*. The road next leads past the (2 M.) *Inn zum Ladner* to (1 1/2 M.) *Gössl* (Veit), at the upper end of the lake. From the Seeklause a small screw-steamer plies five times daily in summer to the Schramml, Ladner, and Gössl. From Gössl a path leads to (1 M.) the beautiful **Toplitz-See* (2350 ft.), 1 1/4 M. long (boat across in 25 min., boatman to be brought from Gössl). About 1/4 M. farther on lies the sequestered *Kammer-See* (2360 ft.), in a grand situation at the base of the Todte Gebirge. This 'Drei-Seen-Tour', or tour of the three lakes, makes a very charming excursion (fare from Schramml's Inn to Gössl and back, including the ferry across the Toplitz-See, 1 fl., 2 pers. 1 1/2 fl.).

Railway from Aussee to *Steinach* and *Selzthal*, see p. 187.

8. From Ischl to Hallstatt, and to Abtenau and Golling viâ Gosau.

RAILWAY to (12 1/2 M.) *Hallstatt* station in 40-50 minutes. STEAMBOAT between the station and town of Hallstatt in 1/4 hr., in connection with each train (fare 25, return 40 kr.). Railway-tickets may be obtained including the ferry to the town of Hallstatt (railway and steamboat tickets are issued at the post-office in the Hôtel Seeauer). — OMNIBUS between Hallstatt (Seeauer) and Gosau-Schmied every morning in summer in 2 1/2 hrs., returning in the afternoon; fare 1 1/2 fl., there and back 2 fl. — CARRIAGE from Hallstatt to Gosau-Schmied and back, 8 fl., with two horses 12 fl., from Gosaumühl or Steg (Goldnes Schiff) 6, carr. and pair 10 fl. (fee included). — One-horse carr. from *Ischl* to *Hallstatt* in 2 1/2 hrs., 6 fl. 10 kr., two-horse carr. 10 1/2 fl.; to *Gosau* (Brandwirth) in 3 1/2 hrs., 7 fl. 15 or 12 fl. 30 kr.; to *Gosau-Schmied* in 4 hrs., 8 fl. 15 or 14 fl. 30 kr. (driver's fee included). — DILIGENCE from Gosau to *Abtenau* daily in 2 1/2 hrs. (1 fl. 70 kr.); from Abtenau to *Golling* daily in 2 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.); one-horse carr. from Abtenau to Golling 4 fl., two-horse 7-8 fl., and 1 fl. to the driver.

Railway from Ischl to (12 1/2 M.) *Hallstatt* station, see p. 110. The *Hallstätter See* or **Lake of Hallstatt* (1620 ft.), which is 5 M. long and 1/2-2 M. broad, is bounded on three sides by lofty

mountains (E. the Sarstein; S. the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogl, and Hirlatz; W. the Plassen, Gosauhals, and Ramsauer Gebirge).

Hallstatt (**Hôtel Seeauer*, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 70 kr., with garden on the lake and a dépendance named the *Post; *Grüner Baum; Zur Simonyhütte*, well spoken of; *Goldner Adler*), a long village (1400 inhab., 1/2 Prot.), lies within very narrow limits between the hillside and the lake. In the middle of the village the *Mühlbach* forms a waterfall. The old *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood of the 15th cent.; numerous skulls are preserved in the ossuary. The *Protestant Church* is modern. In the former 'Gefängnishaus', or prison, is a small *Museum* (open 10-12 and 2-5; adm. 10 kr.), with Celtic antiquities. A new road leads to the S. to (1/2 M.) the *Lahn*, a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Waldbach*, with the *Salt Works*.

Excursions. — The **Rudolfsthurm** (2800 ft.), occupied by the manager of the salt-mine, is reached by a good zigzag path in 1 hr. (horse 3 fl. 50, to the mine 4 fl. 70 kr.). The little garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made since 1846 have brought to light an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which about 2000 have been opened) are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. B.C. Numerous relics, especially bronze ornaments, have been discovered. The most important of these are now in the Nat. Hist. Museum at Vienna (p. 32) and in the Museum Francisco-Carolinum at Linz (p. 85); but there are also a few in the Hallstatt Museum (see above). — The mining-offices and the entrance to the *Hallstatt Salt Mine* (3675 ft.) are reached in 3/4 hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than to that of the Ischl mine (p. 109; tickets of adm. at the offices).

The *Waldbach-Strub (2060 ft.), in the well-wooded *Echern-Thal*, 1 hr. to the S.W. of Hallstatt, is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 330 ft. through a cleft in the rocks. The *Schleier Fall*, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. Both are insignificant in dry seasons. — A picturesque path ('Malersteig') leads along the Waldbach from *Croallo's Inn* (halfway through the Echern-Thal) to the Lahn and back to Hallstatt.

Mountain Ascents from Hallstatt (*Plassen*, *Sarstein*, *Dachstein*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The road from Hallstatt to Gosau skirts the lake to the (2 M.) *Gosau-Zwang* (see below), 1/2 M. to the W. of the *Gosaumühl* (*Inn; ferry to the station, see p. 110), at the mouth of the *Gosau-Bach*. [Pedestrians should take the more interesting *Soolenleitungs-Weg* (1/4 hr. longer), or path by the brine-conduit, which leads from the Rudolfsthurm along the mountain-slope, with a constantly varying view of the lake; at the Gosau-Zwang it joins the road.] The road now turns to the W., passes under the *Gosau-Zwang* (an aqueduct, 146 yds. long and 140 ft. high at its highest part, by which the salt-water conduit crosses the valley), and ascends the narrow wooded ravine of the *Gosau-Bach*. Near the long village of (6 M.) **Gosau** (2510 ft.; *Brandwirth; Kirchenwirth*) the valley expands. Towards the S. tower the barren pinnacles of the *Donnerkogeln* (6730 ft.). The carriage-road ends at (3 M.) *Gosau-Schmied* (2690 ft.; *Inn).

We may ascend on foot through the wood to the (3/4 hr.) beautiful green *Vordere Gosau-See (2980 ft.), 1 1/2 M. long, 1 1/2 M. broad, surrounded by woods. To the S.E., in the background, towers the lofty Dachstein

with the two Gosau Glaciers; to the right the Thorstein and Donnerkogeln. About 4½ M. farther up the valley is the light-green **Hintere Gosau-See* (3790 ft.), a lake about half the size of the Vordere See, grandly and wildly situated.

FROM GOSAU TO ABTENAU, 13 M. From Vorder-Gosau the road ascends for nearly 3 M. to the *Pass Gschütt* (3185 ft.; Inn), the boundary between Upper Austria and the province of Salzburg. View of the Tennen-Gebirge to the W., and of Gosau with the Donnerkogeln to the S.E. The road now descends viâ (2¼ M.) *Russbach-Say* (2660 ft.; two Inns) to the (5 M.) *Lammer-Brücke*, and re-ascends to (3 M.) **Abtenau** (2335 ft.; **Post*; **Rother Ochs*), a village of some size.

The route over the **Zwiesel-Alp** (5195 ft.) is, however, far preferable to the above mentioned road (from Gosau 3, to Abtenau 6 hrs.; guide to the Zwiesel-Alp 1 fl. 70 kr., to Abtenau 3 fl.). The bridle-path from Gosau, indicated by red marks, diverges to the right from the road near the church and ascends gradually, chiefly through wood. At the foot of the peak, beyond a fence, the path to the right leads to the (2¾ hrs.) *Edt Alp* (Inn), ¼ hr. below the summit. The magnificent view includes the Dachstein and Thorstein, with the Gosau-Thal and its lakes far below; to the S. the Tauern chain from the Hochalpenspitze to the Gross-Venediger; to the S.W. the Uebergossene Alp, the Tennen-Gebirge, the Hohe Göll, and finally the Untersberg. — The descent leads through wood and past several farms to the (1½ hr.) *Lammer-Brücke*. We may either cross the bridge and follow the road direct to (1½ M.) *Abtenau*; or, without crossing, follow the cart-track to the right to the (1½ M.) *Hôtel Zwieselbad-Handlhof*, with a mineral spring and baths, in a quiet and sheltered situation (closed in 1895). The road hence joins the Gosau road (see above), and in 3 M. more reaches *Abtenau*. (From Abtenau to the Zwiesel-Alp 4-4½ hrs.; guide, 2½ fl., advisable.)

FROM ABTENAU TO GOLLING (11 M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 111). The new road leads to the N.W. to *Döllerhof* and (1½ M.) *Mühlrain* and then descends into the deep and well wooded valley of the *Schwarzbach*, which it crosses near its junction with the *Lammer* (1½ M.). We then follow the left bank of the latter, passing (¼ M.) the Voglau Inn. 1 M. Finger-post indicating the way to the right across the Lammer (bridge destroyed in 1895) to the (5 min.) **Aubach Fall*, which descends over a rocky wall in three stages from a height of 230 ft. (20 kr.). About 1 M. farther on, to the right, below the road, is the *St. Veit's Bridge*, which affords a fine view of the wild **Lammeröfen*. (The path descending into the gorge is now impassable.) The road descends to (1 M.) the *Lammer-Brücke*, crosses it (Brückenwirth, on the right bank), and follows the right bank to (3 M.) *Scheffau* and (3 M.) *Golling* (p. 119).

9. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See.

From Berchtesgaden to Saalfelden.

15½ M. STEAM TRAMWAY to (8 M.) *St. Leonhard* in 53 min.; OMNIBUS thence to *Berchtesgaden* seven times daily in 1¼ hr., and to *Königs-See* four times daily in 2 hrs. Through-ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 2nd cl. 1 fl. 20 kr., 3rd cl. 1 fl.; to Königs-See 1 fl. 70, 1 fl. 50 kr., return-ticket 2 fl. 60, 2 fl. 10 kr. Circular ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden and back viâ Reichenhall, 2 fl. 90, 2 fl. 10 kr. For a day's excursion the best plan is to leave Salzburg at 9.8 a.m., arriving at Königs-See at 12.25 p.m.,

and row to the Obersee and back (3 hrs.); then from Königs-See at 3.40 p.m. to the Salt Mines (4.20 p.m.; stay of 1 hr.) and thence back to Salzburg, which will be reached about 8.15 p.m. — In summer (June-Oct.) an OMNIBUS plies direct from Salzburg (Café Tomaselli) to the *Königs-See*, starting at 6 a.m., reaching the Königs-See at 9.30 a.m., leaving for the return-journey at 3.30 p.m., passing the Salt Mines at 4.30 p.m. (halt of 1 hr.), and regaining Salzburg at 8.30 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 10 kr., there and back 2 fl.). — CARRIAGE from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 5 or 8 fl., there and back 6 or 10 fl.; to the Königs-See and back 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mines included in each case). The drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the salt-mines, occupies 8 hrs. A supply of small change in German money will be found useful.

The STEAM TRAMWAY ('Salzburger Localbahn'; p. 96) leads through the suburb of *Nonnthal* (p. 100), passes (3 M.) *Hellbrunn* (p. 102) and (5½ M.) *Anif* (p. 102), and near (6¾ M.) *Grödig* (*Bräuhaus; Löwe), at the foot of the *Untersberg* (p. 102), crosses the *Alm Canal*, conducted to Salzburg from the Ache, which drains the Königs-See. On the hill to the right is the old château of *Glaneck* (p. 102), behind which towers the pointed *Hochstaufen* (5815 ft.); on the left is the *Schmidtenstein* (5555 ft.), resembling a castle. About 1½ M. to the W. is the *Gosleier Fels* (1870 ft.), commanding a fine view of the valley. The line skirts the Alm Canal (cement-works) and reaches its terminus at the station of **St. Leonhard** (1585 ft.; *Restaurant*). On the hill to the left is *Schloss Gartenau*, above the prettily-situated village of *St. Leonhard*.

On the right, near the (5 min.) *Restaurant Drachenloch*, high up in the side of the Untersberg, is the curious opening called the *Drachenloch* ('dragon's hole'). A narrow defile, traversed by the Ache, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the *Hohe Göll*, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the *Hangende Stein* (1490 ft.), a cliff rising above the Ache. The Austrian custom-station is on this side of the cliff; the Bavarian station is 1 M. farther on, near an old tower. — 9½ M. **Schellenberg** (1560 ft.; **Forelle; Untersberg*), with a monument to the memory of natives who fell in 1870-71. — The road follows the right bank of the Ache, and reaches the (2½ M.) **Almbach-Klamm Hotel* (1660 ft.), where a bridge on the right leads to the *Almbach-Klamm*, a picturesque gorge recently made accessible as far as the (1 hr.) *Theresien-Klause*. About ½ M. beyond the hotel the road from Hallein viâ *Zill* (p. 119) joins our road on the left. The valley expands, and the *Grosse* and *Kleine Watzmann*, with the *Watzmann Glacier* between them, suddenly appear. Crossing the *Larosbach*, and then the Ache by the (½ M.) *Freimann-Brücke*, we soon obtain (½ M.) the first glimpse of Berchtesgaden, delightfully situated on the slope of the mountain, and surrounded by meadows and trees. About ½ M. farther on, at a finger-post indicating the way to the 'Salzberg und Königs-See', a road (the direct route to the Königs-See) leads across the *Goldenbach-Brücke* to (¼ M.) the **Salt Mine** (1742 ft.).

*VISIT TO THE SALT MINE (easier, more expeditious, and less expensive than a visit to the Dürrenberg mine at Hallein). Ticket for the regular trips at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., 1½ *M.* each; at other hours, from 6 a.m. to

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

1:250

Seekirchen
Henndorf
Waldprechting
Eugendorf
Hallwang
Eugenbach
Kalham
Zilling
Lengfelden
Plainfeld
Koppel
Gnigl
Heuberg
SALZBURG
Mondsee
Thalgau
Egg
Hof
Fuschl-See
Fuschl
Ebenau
Faistenau
Schafberg
Hintersee
Anif
Grödig
Puch
Adnet
Krispl
HALLEIN
Dürnberg
Vigaun
Kuchl
St. Kollomann
Golling
Hoher Göll
Schmidtenstein
Hohe Zinken
Hohe Fürst
Gruberhn.
Seewald-S.
1 Geograph. Meile
1 Österr. Meile

7 p.m., admission for one person 3½ *M*, for each additional person 1½ *M* (tickets at the mining-offices, opposite the entrance-shaft). Visitors of each sex are provided with appropriate miners' costumes and with lanterns. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended, and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. These present no difficulty. The 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat. The entire visit takes barely an hour.

The mine lies about ¾ M. from Berchtesgaden, to which the *Bergwerks-Allee* leads. — The road from Salzburg, leading straight on from the Goldenbach bridge (p. 114), crosses the *Gernbach* (on the left is the *Malerhügel*, a massive rock commanding a beautiful view), and ascends through the straggling suburb of *Nonnthal* to (1 M.) Berchtesgaden. Travellers bound for the Königs-See do not go through Berchtesgaden, but drive past the salt-works round the base of the hill.

15½ M. **Berchtesgaden.** — **Hotels.** *Bellevue, with baths, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pension 7-8 *M*; *Leuthaus or Post, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.; *Vier Jahreszeiten, at the upper end of the village, with garden and view; *Deutsches Haus; *Hôt.-Restaurant Bahnhof, Schwabenwirth, both near the station, pens. 5½ *M*; Watzmann, R. 2 *M*; Krone; Bayrischer Hof; Neuhaus; Nonnthaler Wirthshaus; Bär; Löwe; Triembacher. — **Pensions.** Geiger; Berghof; Villa Minerva; Villa Giselabad; Luitpold; Holzner; Göhlstein. — Pens. Gregory; Malterlehen, etc., in Schönau (see p. 117); Moritz, Steiner, and Regina, on the upper Salzberg (1¼-1½ hr.). — *Café Forstner*, near the Post. — Restaurant at the *Deutsches Haus*. — *Reading Room* at the Rathhaus.

Baths. Fresh and salt-water baths at the better hotels and pensions; *Huber*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Wilhelmsbad*, near the park. *River Baths* in the *Gernbach*, ¾ M. from the town, to the left of the Salzburg road, and at the *Aschauer Weiher*, 2 M. to the N.W. of the town.

Carved Wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety by *S.* and *P. Zechmeister*, *Kaserer*, *Walch*, *Wenig*, *Huber*, *Grassl*, and others.

Carriages. To the *Königs-See* and back, with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8 *M*, two-horse 11 *M* 70 pf. (for each additional hour 1 *M* more); to *Ramsau* 8 *M* 10 or 11 *M* 70, there and back (½ a day) 11 *M* 10 or 15 *M* 70 pf.; *Hintersee* 11 *M* 40 pf. or 17 *M*, there and back 13 *M* 40 or 20 *M* 40 pf.; to *Reichenhall* viâ Schwarzbachwacht, returning viâ Hallthurm, 17 *M* 50 or 26 *M* 50 pf. Fees included, but tolls extra. — **Omnibus** from the station to *Königs-See* in connection with the trains (1 *M*); to the *Wimbachklamm Hotel* (Ramsau), thrice daily in summer from the station (2½ *M*); to the *Hintersee* once daily in July and August (3½ *M*).

English Church Service in summer.

Berchtesgaden (1885 ft.), a small Bavarian town with 2300 inhab., was down to 1803 the seat of an independent provostry, or ecclesiastical principality (165 sq. M.). The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The *Abbey Church* possesses Romanesque cloisters of the 12th cent., carved stalls, etc. Pleasant public gardens. The *Luitpold Park*, in front of the royal villa to the S. of the town, was embellished in 1893 with a bronze **Statue of Prince Luitpold*, Regent of Bavaria. This point commands a fine view: to the left the Schwarzort, Hohe Göll, and Hochbrett, in the background the Stuhlgebirge and Schönfeldspitze, to the right the Kleine and Grosse Watzmann and the Hochkalter. In the valley, on the Ache, are

situated extensive *Salt Works* and the *Station of the Reichenhall Railway*. Berchtesgaden is a very favourite summer-resort, and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions (comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The ***Lockstein** (2235 ft.; 1/2 hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of Berchtesgaden, particularly by evening-light.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green ****Königs-See** (1975 ft.), or *Lake of St. Bartholomew*, 6 M. long and 1 1/4 M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500 ft. in height above the lake. The new road, opened in 1894, crosses the Ache near the station by an iron bridge, and gradually ascends along the hillside to (1 1/4 hr.) the lake.

At the *Wemholz*, 1 M. from the station by the new road, another route diverges to the right, leading past *Unterstein* (Inn), with a château and park of Count Arco-Zinneberg (not accessible). The roads unite again about 1/2 M. from the lake. — Pedestrians follow the pleasant and shady foot-path, which at the Hôtel Bahnhof crosses the Ramsauer Ache, and then ascends, at first on the left bank, afterwards on the right bank of the Königsseer Ache, to the (1-1 1/4 hr.) village of Königssee.

On the bank of the lake lies the village of *Königssee* (Zum Königs-see, Schiffmeister, both on the lake), with a small bath-house.

The 'Schiffmeister' presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there are four regular trips daily round the lake, starting at 8.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 2.30 p.m., and occupying about 4 3/4 hrs., including 3/4 hr. at the Sallet-Alp and 1 hr. at St. Bartholomä (fare for each pers. 1 1/2 *M*). Small boat (2 pers.), with one rower, to St. Bartholomä 3 *M*; with two rowers (1-4 pers.) to St. Bartholomä 4 1/2, to the Sallet-Alp 6 1/2 *M*; with three rowers (7 pers.) 7 1/2 and 11 *M*; for parties of 10 or upwards 1 *M* and 1 1/2 *M* each. The best plan is to row direct to the Sallet-Alp (1 1/2 hr.), and call at St. Bartholomä in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

Lake Voyage. To the left, on a promontory, is the *Villa Beust*; in the lake lies the islet of *Christlieger*, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. The boat passes the *Falkenstein*, a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims about 150 years ago. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grünsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern*, and adjoining them on the right the *Schönfeldspitze* (8700 ft.). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* falls over a red cliff (about 2525 ft.) into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (616 ft.), a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the W. cliffs *(Brentenwand)*. In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kessel Fall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the *Kuchler Loch*, from which a streamlet enters the lake. The boat touches at the **Kessel**, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path, leading through the Kesselgraben, ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the *Kesselbach* (bridle-path to the *Gotzen-Alp*, p. 117).

The boat now proceeds to the W. to **St. Bartholomä**, a green

promontory, with a chapel and a former royal hunting château. At the restaurant kept by the forester good salmon-trout *(Salmo salvelinus*, Ger. *Saibling)* may be obtained. In the cellar is a large tank for keeping the fish.

The **Eiskapelle**, a kind of glacier in a wild gnlly between the Hachelwand and the Watzmann, 2755 ft. only above the sea-level, hardly merits a visit (there and back 1½-2 hrs.; fatiguing path, dangerous in warm weather; guide desirable).

At the S.W. end of the lake the *Schrainbach* is precipitated into it from a rocky gorge. The *Sallet-Alp*, a poor pasture ½ M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, with a villa of the Duke of Meiningen, separates the Königs-See from the beautiful ***Obersee** (2000 ft.), a lake 1 M. long, enclosed on three sides by lofty precipices of limestone. To the left rises the sheer *Kaunerwand;* beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner* (7855 ft.), from which a brook descends over the *Röthswand* in several arms from a height of 1800 ft. On the E. bank is the *Fischunkel-Alp*, to which a narrow path (not recommended) leads on the S. bank in ½ hr. — A good survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.

From the Kessel (p. 116) a good path ascends in long windings to the (3½-4 hrs.) ***Gotzen-Alp** (5530 ft.), opposite St. Bartholomä. It passes the chalets of (1½ hr.) *Gotzenthal* and (1 hr.) *Seeau*, and then ascends in zigzags viâ the *Kreuzeck*, where we take the path to the right, to (1 hr.) the *Gotzen-Alp*, with three chalets (rustic quarters in the *Springel-Hütte*). Magnificent view of the Uebergossene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, Hohe Göll, Untersberg, etc. The view towards the N. is not perfect until we reach the (¼ hr.) *Feuerpalfen* (5640 ft.) on the N.W. margin of the Alp. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomä are visible 3300 ft. below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) Kessel, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting.

To THE RAMSAU a road (poor at places) leads direct from the Königs-See viâ *Schönau* (p. 115) to (4½ M.) *Ilsank* (see below).

The ***Ramsau** ranks next to the Königs-See among the attractions in the neighbourhood of Berchtesgaden. The road passes the Luitpold Park and after ½ M. (direction-post) descends to the left, crossing the (⅓ M.) *Gmund-Brücke* over the *Bischofswieser Ache*. At (2¼ M.) *Ilsank* (1910 ft.; Inn, pens. 4-5 *M*), a brook descending about 400 ft. works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced up to the *Söldenköpfl*, 1200 ft. higher, and to Reichenhall, a distance of 20 M. To the left a grand view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg. The Ramsau is remarkably picturesque owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and picturesquely-shaped grey mountains. — On the left (1½ M.) a finger-post indicates the path to the 'Jagdschloss Wimbach'.

A path crossing the bridge (2050 ft.; Restaurant) to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to the (20 min.) ***Wimbach-Klamm.** The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines about noon. The whole length of the ravine should be traversed. About 10 min. before its upper end, to the right, is a bench commanding a beautiful view of the romantic *Wimbach-Thal*, enclosed by the Watzmann, Hundstod, and other massive mountains.

The ascent of the **Watzmann** (*Vordere Gipfel* or *Hocheck*, 8700 ft.; 6-7 hrs.; guide 10 *M*) is fatiguing but interesting. The night is spent at the (4 hrs. from Ilsank) *Watzmann-Haus* on the *Falzköpfl* (6330 ft.; Inn in summer).

On the road, 1/2 M. above the finger-post (see p. 117), is the *Inn zur Wimbachklamm*, and a little beyond it the *Inn zum Hochkalter*. Then (3/4 M.) *Ramsau* (2190 ft.; Oberwirth). The road divides 3/4 M. farther on, the branch to the right leading to (4 hrs.) Reichenhall viâ the *Schwarzbachwacht* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The Saalfelden Road (to the left) crosses the Ache and again forks. The new road, which alone is now used by carriages, leads to the left, partly through wood, with fine views of the Reiter-Alpe, etc., and skirting the S.E. bank of the Hintersee, to the (1 hr.) Auzinger Inn (see below), where it rejoins the old road. The latter, to the right at the fork, recrosses the Ache, and ascends to the (1 1/2 M.) **Hintersee** (2580 ft.), the W. bank of which it follows past the hotels **Villa Gemsbock* and **Wartstein* (pens. 4-5 *M*), affording a picturesque view of the Hochkalter with the Blaueis, the Hohe Göll, etc. About 3/4 M. farther on, 1/4 M. from the upper end of the lake, are the forester's house of *Hintersee* (2605 ft.) and the Bavarian custom-house. Opposite is **Auzinger's Inn*. The beautiful wooded valley between the *Hochkalter* (left) and the *Mühlsturzhorn* (right) is now ascended to the (6 M.) **Hirschbühl** (3780 ft.; *Inn*), with the Austrian custom-house of *Mooswacht*.

The ***Kammerlinghorn** (8225 ft.), ascended from the Hirschbühl in 3 1/2-4 hrs. (somewhat fatiguing; guide, desirable, 5 *M*), commands a splendid view of the Steinerne Meer, the Tauern, etc.

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870 ft.), and then descends into the Saalach-Thal. Before us rise the imposing *Leoganger Steinberge*. About 2 1/4 M. from the Hirschbühl a finger-post on the right indicates the way to the ***Seisenberg-Klamm**, a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the *Weissbach*, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. At the (25 min.) *Binder-Mühle*, at the lower end of the ravine, we reach the *Saalach-Thal;* a road leads hence to (1/2 M.) **Ober-Weissbach** (2150 ft.; **Aucogl*, near the church), where we rejoin the road from the Hirschbühl (to the left). The **Inn zur Frohnwies* lies 1/2 M. to the S. Hence to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Saalfelden*, see p. 123.

From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall, 11 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr., viâ *Hallthurm*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

10. From Salzburg to Innsbruck viâ Zell am See.

156 M. Railway in 6 1/2-9 1/2 hrs. (fares 9 fl., 6 fl., 3 fl.; express 13 fl. 50, 9 fl., 4 fl. 50 kr.). — The *Salzburg-Tyrol Railway*, or *Gisela-Bahn*, an interesting line through a beautiful mountainous country, constructed in 1873-75, affords communication between Salzburg (and Vienna) and Innsbruck (but longer by 28 M. than the line viâ Rosenheim, see R. 14). — Good railway-restaurants at Bischofshofen and Saalfelden; dinner, at a charge of 1 fl., will be handed into the carriage at either of these places, if previously ordered through the guard. — The end-carriage in each train on the Austrian mountain-railways is generally an open first-class carriage,

with an unimpeded view on every side; second-class passengers may use this carriage between any two stations on taking a supplementary third-class ticket ('Ergänzungsbillet') for that distance. For circular tours, however, travellers are advised to take first-class tickets.

Salzburg, see p. 95. — The train describes a wide curve round the Capuzinerberg (p. 101). To the right is Hohen-Salzburg; to the left the château of *Neuhaus*. 2½ M. *Parsch* (Gaisberg Railway, see p. 101); 4 M. *Aigen* (p. 102). The Salzach is now approached, and the precipitous *Untersberg* (p. 102) becomes more prominent. Several old country-seats are passed. To the right, on the opposite bank of the river, is the château of *Anif* (p. 102). 6 M. *Etsbethen*, 1½ M. to the N. of which lies St. Jakob am Thurn (p. 102). Beyond (9½ M.) *Puch* the train passes the large brewery of *Kaltenhausen*, on the left bank of the Salzach, and crosses the *Alm*.

11 M. **Hallein** (1450 ft.; *Stern*, with salt-baths, near the station; *Post* or *Adler*; **Auböck*; *Ortner*, at the station, unpretending), an old town (3940 inhab.) on the left bank of the Salzach, noted for its salt-works, and also making tobacco and cement.

The **Dürrenberg**, whence the salt-water is obtained, rises above the town. The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at pp. 109, 110. About 350 miners are employed here. Permission to visit the salt-mine is obtained at the office of the salt-works at Hallein (one pers. 3 fl., a party 1½ fl. each; gratuity 20 kr.). The entrance (2360 ft.) is reached in ¾ hr.; the visit occupies 1-1½ hr.

To Berchtesgaden (7 M.). The road viâ *Zill* is recommended to walkers, but is not very suitable for driving.

15½ M. *Kucht* (1525 ft.; Neuwirth), an old village with a Gothic church. To the W. rises the *Hohe Göll* (8265 ft.); to the S. the *Tennen-Gebirge* (p. 120).

18 M. **Golling** (1530 ft.; **Hôtel-Pension Bahnhof*, in an open situation at the station; **Alte Post*, *Neue Post*, *Metzger Holzherr*, in the village) lies on a hill, ¼ M. from the station.

The route to the (2¼ M.) **Golling or Schwarzbach Fall** cannot be mistaken (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fl.). Starting from the station, we cross the railway to the right, and then the Salzach, and walk in the direction of the white church of (1½ M.) *St. Nicolaus*, on a hill (guide-post). In 5 min. more we reach **Maier's Inn*, and ¼ M. farther on is the inn **Zur Mühle*. On the wooded slope of the Hohe Göll the *Schwarzbach* is precipitated from a cavern (1900 ft. above the sea-level) and through an aperture in the rock, over a cliff 200 ft. high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss form a natural bridge.

The **Salzach-Oefen**, 2¼ M. to the S. of Golling, on the W. side of the highroad to Werfen (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fl.), are curious and picturesque ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage for upwards of a mile. These rocks, partly overgrown with wood, and undermined by the action of the water, are rendered accessible by paths and bridges in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are finger-posts indicating the approach, and not ¼ M. apart, though the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies ½ hr. A path leads along the left bank of the Salzach to a point of view ('der Oefen Ende') commanding the best survey of the Oefen as well as a glimpse of the Salzach-Thal, and to the (16 min.) *Croaten-Höhle*, a fortified cave on the slope of the Hagengebirge, at the entrance of the Pass Lueg. At the S. entrance to the Oefen is the *Maria Brunneck Chapel* (1700 ft.), whence the best view is obtained of the *Pass Lueg* (p. 120).

Route from Golling to *Abtenau (Lammeröfen; Aubach Fall)* and viâ the *Zwiesel-Alp* to *Gosau*, see p. 113.

Beyond Golling the railway traverses the broad valley towards the S., passing on the right the entrance to the *Blüntau-Thal* and on the left that of the *Lammer-Thal* (p. 113). It crosses the *Lammer* and *Salzach*, passes through a tunnel (1000 yds. long) piercing the *Ofenauer Berg*, and again crosses the Salzach by a slanting iron bridge of 105 yds. span. It then enters the **Pass Lueg**, a grand defile of the Salzach, 6 M. in length, between the *Tennen-Gebirge* on the E. and the *Hagen-Gebirge* on the W. 24½ M. *Sulzau* (1660 ft.); 27 M. *Concordia-Hütte* (1700 ft.; Inn), at the entrance to the *Blühnbach-Thal*. The line follows the right bank, and crosses several torrents. To the right, farther on, romantically perched on a rock 345 ft. above the Salzach, is the well-preserved *Schloss Hohenwerfen*, built in 1076, and restored in the 16th century.

28 M. **Werfen** (1700 ft.). The important-looking village (**Post; *Tirolerwirth*) lies on the opposite bank, overlooked by the jagged rocks of the *Uebergossene Alp* (see below). — 28½ M. *Pfarr-Werfen*. The valley expands. The train crosses the *Fritzbach* (p. 187), issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the Salzach.

33 M. **Bischofshofen** (1795 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant & Hotel*, R. & L. 1 fl.; **Post; *Böcklinger*), an old village with three churches, is the junction for the upper Ennsthal Railway (p. 188). The (¼ hr.) *Fall of the Geinfeldbach* is worth seeing. To the W. rises the *Ewige Schnee* ('perpetual snow') group of mountains or *Uebergossene Alp*, culminating in the *Hochkönig* (9640 ft.).

The line traverses the broad valley, on the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect of the bare and jagged peaks and precipices of the Tennen-Gebirge. — 38 M. **St. Johann im Pongau** (1845 ft.; **Pongauer Hof*, at the railway-station; **Post; *Franz Prem; *Zum Andrä'l; *Goldnes Kreuz; *Lackner; Schwaiger*, near the church), a large village (3000 inhab.), ¾ M. from the station, with a fine modern Gothic church, is a favourite summer-resort.

To the ***Liechtenstein-Klamm** (on foot there and back 3½-4 hrs.; one-horse carr. from the station in 1 hr., there and back, including a stay of 1½ hr., 2 fl. 20 kr.; two-horse carr. 3 fl. 60 kr.; also omnibus). We cross the Salzach and the *Wagreiner Bach* and follow the Grossarl road to the village of (2½ M.) *Plankenau* (*Winkler's Inn). The new road diverges here to the right and ascends to (½ hr.) the bridge over the *Grossarler Ache*, 5 min. from the entrance to the wild rocky gorge (adm. 30 kr.). The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades. The path, 970 yds. in length, is perfectly safe, being a yard wide and provided with a railing. At the end of the imposing *Second Gorge* (¼ hr.) is a *Waterfall, 175 ft. in height.

The ***Hoch-Gründeck** (5990 ft.) may easily be ascended in 3½ hrs. by a marked bridle-path from St Johann or Bischofshofen. Beautiful view. Summer Inn ¼ hr. below the top.

The valley of the Salzach now contracts and bends towards the W. — 42 M. *Schwarzach-St-Veit*. The train crosses the Salzach, which here dashes through a rocky ravine, passes through a tunnel, recrosses the Salzach, and reaches —

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Golling
Scheffau
Abtenau
Tennen-Geb
Hagen-Geb
Blühnbachth
Imlauer Geb
Übergossene Alp
Hochkönig
Werfen
Dorf-Werfen
Bischofshofen
Hüttau
Igelsbach
Hochgründeck
St. Johann
Wagrein
Mühlbach
Dorf-Dienten
Dientner Schneebg
St. Veit
Schwarzach
Goldegg
Lend
Embach
Klamm Pass
Tirolerk
Windisch K
Bleikogl
Fritzerkogl
Raucheck
Hochkopf
Sulzau
Kallersberg
Teufelshorn
Brandlhorn
Hochseiler
Wetterwand
Hochglocker
Hochegg
Heukareck
Höllwand
Arlberg
Sonntagkg.

1:250000

47 M. **Lend** (2070 ft.; *Turri's Inn*). The village (**Straubinger*; **Post*) lies on the opposite bank. — Road to *Gastein*, see p. 124. Below the village (1/2 M.) a fine *Waterfall is formed by the *Gasteiner Ache* just before it joins the Salzach.

Above Lend the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid the *Eschenauer Plaike* and the *Embacher Plaike* (slopes of loose stones), and then penetrates the *Unterstein*, a spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by a tunnel, 352 yds. long. We next skirt the Salzach and reach (51 1/2 M.) *Rauris-Kitzloch*, at the entrance of the *Rauris-Thal*, 1/2 M. to the E. of Taxenbach.

Kitzloch-Klamm. A visit to this picturesque ravine (1 1/2 hr. there and back) is strongly recommended. We cross the Salzach to the **Restaurant Embacher*, and then the *Rauriser Ache* (leaving the *Restaurant Taxwirth* to the left), and ascend the right bank of the latter to the (25 min.) *Kessel*, into which the *Ache* is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. (**Kitzloch Fall*). We cross the bridge and ascend in zigzags and by wooden steps, and at the top we turn to the right and pass through three tunnels, one of which is 58 yds. long. This point commands a striking view of the chasm. We may either turn here or follow the footpath farther to the (1 1/2 hr.) village of *Rauris*.

The shortest route to the **Rauris**, a valley once noted for its gold-mines, leads through the Kitzloch-Klamm, the new road being 1 1/2 M. longer. — 6 M. **Rauris** or *Gaisbach* (3110 ft.; **Bräu*; *Post*) is the chief place in the valley, which at *Wörth*, about 3 M. farther on, divides into the *Seitenwinkel-Thal* (right) and the *Hüttenwinkel-Thal* (left). About 3 hrs. up the former lies the *Tauernhaus* (4965 ft.; rustic Inn), whence we may proceed to (2 1/2 hrs.) the *Hochthor of the Heiligenblut-Rauriser Tauern* (8440 ft.) and (1 3/4 hr.) *Heiligenblut*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. — A bridle-path ascends the Hüttenwinkel-Thal viâ (1 hr.) *Bucheben* (Inn) to (3 hrs.) **Kolm-Saigurn** (5240 ft.; *Inn*), with gold-mines worked by a French company, in a grand situation, and to (2 1/2 hrs. farther) the *Knappenhaus am Hohen Goldberg* (7680 ft.), situated on the margin of the *Goldberg Glacier*, which has covered part of the old mines. The interesting ascent of the **Sonnblick* (10,180 ft.; splendid view) may be made from the Knappenhaus in 3-3 1/2 hrs., with guide. On the top is the *Zittelhaus*, an inn and meteorological station. Descent to *Heiligenblut*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. — From Kolm-Saigurn to the Gasteiner Nassfeld viâ the *Pochhard-Scharte*, see p. 127.

Immediately beyond Rauris-Kitzloch the train traverses a tunnel (297 yds.) under the *Taxenbach Schlossberg*. — 53 M. **Taxenbach** (2330 ft.; **Post*; **Taxwirth*; *Restaurant Kitzloch*, at the station). The village, on an eminence 3/4 M. to the E., has two castles, the newer of which, below the village, on a rock above the Salzach, is the seat of the district-court. — The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (56 M.) *Gries*, is the church of *St. Georgen* (2705 ft.), a fine point of view. On the left the ice-clad *Hohe Tenn* (11,080 ft.) rises from the *Fuscher-Thal*. The train crosses the Salzach and the *Fuscher Ache*.

59 M. **Bruck-Fusch** (2475 ft.; **Hôtel Kronprinz*, at the station; **Bräu*; **Lukashansl*) lies opposite the entrance to the *Fuscher-Thal*. To the N.W. (1/4 hr.) rises *Schloss Fischhorn* (11th cent.), the property of Prince Liechtenstein, tastefully restored.

The most attractive and the most frequented approach to Heiligenblut from the N. leads through the beautiful **Fuscher-Thal*. A road ascends from Bruck to the (1 1/2 hr.) village of *Fusch* (2645 ft.; *Zum Imbachhorn. Riedelsperger) and thence on the E. side of the valley to (1 1/2 hr.) *Fuscher-*

Bad or *St. Wolfgang's-Bad* (1040 ft.; *Weilguni; *Flatscher), a frequented summer-resort in the *Weichselbach-Thal*. Pleasant footpath hence to (1½ hr.) Ferleiten. — The valley-road goes on from Fusch to the (½ hr.) *Bär Inn* (2690 ft.), whence a rough cart-track (ride or walk) leads to (1¼ hr.) **Ferleiten** (3775 ft.; **Lukashanslwirth; Tauernhaus*, plain), the last village, commanding a fine view of the imposing head of the valley. The best points of view are the *Durcheck-Alpe* (5595 ft.; rfmts.), on the E. side of the valley, 2 hrs. above Ferleiten, and the *Trauner-Alpe* (5055 ft.; *Inn), on the way to the Pfandelscharte, 1½ hr. to the S. — To *Heiligenblut* viâ the *Fuscher Thörl* or the *Pfandelscharte*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train crosses the Salzach for the last time, traverses the *Zeller Moos*, and reaches the *Zeller See*.

62 M. **Zell am See** (2460 ft.; **Kaiserin Elisabeth*, on the lake, opposite the station; **Böhm's Hotel am See; *Krone*, on the lake; **Post; *Metzger Schwaiger; Bodingbaur; Lebzelter*, moderate), beautifully situated on a peninsula on the W. bank of the lake, is a favourite summer-resort.

The *Zeller See (2450 ft.) is 2½ M. long, 1 M. broad, and 240 ft. deep. The water is pleasant for bathing (bath-houses; temperature 68° Fahr.). A small steamer plies on the lake, making the round eight times a day in 1 hr. (60 kr.). Stations: *Thumersbach* (Austria, Bellevue, two restaurant-pensions, with views), with the *Villa Riemann*, on the E. bank, and *Seehäusl* (Restauraut), on the N.W. bank. The E. bank commands a beautiful view to the S. of the Tauern, Imbachhorn, Hochtenn, Kitzsteinhorn, etc. Evening-light most favourable.

The *Schmittenhöhe (6455 ft.) is one of the best and most accessible points of view in the Austrian Alps (3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl., unnecessary; horse 6, there and back, with a night spent on the top, 12 fl.; carr. for one pers. 6, there and back 9, incl. night on top 12 fl.). The route leads to the W. from Zell through the *Schmittener-Thal* to (¼ hr.) *Schmitten*. Here we turn to the left and follow an easy bridle-path, which ascends mostly through wood viâ the (1½ hr.) *Schweizerhütte Restaurant* and (1½ hr.) *Brunner's Inn* to the (1 hr.) summit (*Haschke's Hotel*, 90 beds). The superb panorama embraces to the S. the entire Tauern range from the Ankogl to the Gross-Venediger; to the N. the limestone Alps from the Kaiser-Gebirge to the Dachstein; immediately opposite us is the Kaprun Valley.

An attractive day's excursion may be made to the *Kaprun Valley (omnibus from Schwaiger's Inn to the Kesselfall Hotel in summer twice daily in 2¾ hrs., 1 fl. 60 kr.; carriage and pair for ½ day 10, whole day 15 fl.; carr. for one pers. from the Kesselfall to the Rainer-Hütte in 2 hrs., 6, there and back 8 fl.). A new road leads from Zell through the broad valley of the Pinzgau and across the Salzach to (1½ hr.) the village of *Kaprun* (2465 ft.; three rustic Inns), with a ruinous château, at the mouth of the valley. It then follows the right bank of the Kapruner Ache and winds up the *Birgkogl* (3155 ft.), which forms a barrier across the valley, through which the torrent has forced its passage by means of a highly picturesque gorge, the **Sigmund Thun-Klamm*. Passengers alight near the entrance of the gorge, walk through it (adm. 30 kr.) and rejoin the carriage at the top of the hill. The road then proceeds through the open valley to the (½ hr.) *Hinterwaldhof* in the *Wüstelau* (2865 ft.). At the (¼ hr.) *Inn zum Kapruner Thörl* we enter the fine *Ebenwald* and ascend to the (½ hr.) *Kesselfall-Alpenhaus (3355 ft.), a good first-class hotel, near the beautiful *Kesselfall* (electric light in the eveuing). The road, now steep and narrow, here crosses the Ache, mounts in windings to the (1½ hr.) *Limberg-Alpe* (5145 ft.), at the beginning of the *Wasserfallboden*, and then leads to the (25 min.) *Orgler-Hütte* (Inn) and the (6 min.) *Rainer-Hütte (5320 ft.; *Inn*). On the opposite bank is the *Wasserfall-Alpe*. The *Mooserboden (6465 ft.), the highest terrace of the valley, is reached in 1 hr. from the Rainer-Hütte (to the end of the *Karlinger Glacier* ½ hr. more). It is surrounded by a a majestic amphitheatre of glaciers and snow-clad mountains: *Wiesbach-*

horn (11,710 ft.), *Glockerin* (11,235 ft.), *Bärenkopf* (11,175 ft.), *Johannisberg* (11,375 ft.), *Kitzsteinhorn* (10,510 ft.), etc. — For mountain-ascents (*Kitzsteinhorn, Wiesbachhorn*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

From Zell am See to *Mittersill* and **Krimml (Upper Pinzgau)*, see p. 127.

The train quits the lake at *Schloss Prielau*, now occupied by peasants. 64½ M. *Maishofen* (2495 ft.; Post), on the flat watershed between the Salzach and the *Saalach;* to the left the château of *Saalhof*, at the mouth of the *Glemmthal*, from which the Saalach issues. The broad grassy valley of the *Mitter-Pinzgau*, with a fine view of the *Steinerne Meer* on the right, is next traversed. — 70 M. **Saalfelden** (2380 ft.; *Ringler's Hotel & Rail. Restaurant*). The village (**Neue Post; *Dick's Inn; *Alte Post*), with 2919 inhab., 1 M. to the E. of the station, is prettily situated on the *Urslauer Ache*, in the middle of the broad valley. About ¼ hr. to the S. of the village is **Thalmayr's Bath Establishment* (peat-water), with swimming-baths, restaurant, and rooms to let (pens. 2–2½ fl.).

From Saalfelden to Lofer, 15½ M., diligence daily in 3½ hrs.; carr. 6, with two horses 10 fl. The road runs on the right bank of the Saalach through the *Diesbacher Hohlwege*, a narrow gorge about 6 M. long, to (3½ hrs.) **Oberweissbach** (2150 ft.; **Frohnwies Inn; *Auvogl*, near the church), where the road from Berchtesgaden viâ the *Hirschbühl* descends on the right (p. 118; ½ hr. to the N. is the interesting **Seisenberg-Klamm*). Crossing the Saalach we next pass the *Lamprechts-Ofenloch* (left), a capacious cavern, and the (1 hr.) mouth of the *Schüttachgraben*, ½ hr. up which is the imposing **Vorderkaser-Klamm;* and beyond (1 hr.) *St. Martin* reach (½ hr.) **Lofer** (2095 ft.; **Post; *Bräu; *Schweizer*), a frequented summer-resort, amid beautiful surrouudings (to the W. the Loferer Steinberge, to the E. the Reitalp-Gebirge). Hence to *St. Johann* viâ *Waidring*, see below. A beautiful road (diligence twice daily in 4 hrs.) leads from Lofer to (17½ M.) *Reichenhall*, viâ *Unken* (1810 ft.; *Post; Lamm), a summer-resort near which lie the baths of *Oberrain*, and viâ *Melleck*, *Schnaitlreut*, and *Jettenberg*. A preferable route for pedestrians leads viâ the *Nesselgraben* and past the *Thum-See*. For details and for a description of *Reichenhall*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Southern Germany.*

The train now turns to the W., crosses the Saalach, enters the *Leogang-Thal*, and ascends rapidly at the base of the *Birnhorn* to (75 M.) **Leogang** (2750 ft.; Inn). About ¾ M. to the N. are the baths of the same name. The line next crosses the *Weissbach* and *Griessenbach*, and beyond *Pass Griessen* (2835 ft.), which was once fortified, crosses the Tyrolese frontier. Beyond (81 M.) **Hochfilzen** (3170 ft.), on the watershed between the Saalach and the Inn, the train descends a sharp gradient (1 : 44) on the right side of the *Pramau-Thal*, or *Pillersee-Achenthal*. — 87 M. **Fieberbrunn** (2560 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*), a picturesquely situated summer-resort (*Obermaier; *Hammerwirth; Post; Auwirth*). We next pass *Schloss Rosenberg* and the *Pillersee Iron Works* (with the Loferer Steinberge, on the right). The *Pillersee-Ache* is crossed.

92 M. **St. Johann in Tirol** (2130 ft.; **Post; *Bär; *Zum Hohen Kaiser*, at the station), in the broad *Leuken-Thal*, or valley of the *Grosse Ache*, is commanded by the *Kaiser-Gebirge* on the W.

A road leads to the N. from St. Johann through the Achenthal and viâ *Erpfendorf* to (3 hrs.) **Waidring** (2560 ft.; **Post*), a thriving village on the watershed between the Ache and the Saalach; and thence through the

wild *Pass Strub* to (2 hrs.) *Lofer* (p. 123). — A pleasant walk may be taken from Waidring through the *Oefen* or gorge of the *Strubache* to the (¾ hr.) little *Piller-See*.

97 M. **Kitzbühel** (2420 ft.; *Tiefenbrunner; *Hinterbräu; Stern; Rössl; Schwarzer Adler;* etc.; *Englische Pension Pfleghof; Haas*, at the station), a charmingly situated little town, much frequented in summer. About ¾ M. to the S. is the *Kitzbühler Bad*, with a chalybeate spring.

The ***Kitzbühler Horn** (6510 ft.; 3½ hrs.; guide 3½ fl., unnecessary; horse 4-5 fl.) is a highly attractive point. A good bridle-path ascends to the (2¾ hr.) **Inn* above the *Tratt-Alp*. The chapel on the summit is reached in ¾ hr. more. The view, particularly of the Tauern, surpasses that from the Hohe Salve.

A picturesque road leads to the S. from Kitzbühel viâ the *Pass Thurn* (4180 ft.) to (5½ hrs.) *Mittersill* (p. 127).

The railway curves round the town and gradually ascends viâ (101 M.) *Schwarzensee* to (103 M.) *Kirchberg* (2690 ft.; Bächlwirth; Kalswirth), prettily situated at the entrance to the *Sperten-Thal*. The line now descends at the S. base of the *Hohe Salve* to (107 M.) *Westendorf* (2490 ft.; Soitner's Restaurant), 1½ M. to the W. of the large village of *Brixen*, and beyond a tunnel enters the *Windau-Thal*, where it describes a wide curve before traversing a second tunnel (360 yds. long) back to the narrow Brixen-Thal. — 113½ M. **Hopfgarten** (2030 ft.; **Post; *Rose; Diewald; Restaurant* at the station, with rooms), a large village.

The ***Hohe Salve** (5985 ft.), the Rigi of the Lower Inuthal, is usually ascended from Hopfgarten (3 hrs.; guide, 1½ fl., unnecessary; horse 5, 'chaise-à-portenrs' 12 fl.). The route leads through the (¼ hr.) village and ascends to the left by the (5 min.) finger-post to the (1½ hr.) *Tenn Inn*. Thence it leads past the *Vorder-Hütten* to the (1½ hr.) summit, on which are a chapel and a clean *Inn* (40 beds at 80 kr.). Splendid *View, especially to the S. (Uebergossene Alm, Tauern, Oetzthal glaciers, etc.); to the N.E., the Kaiser-Gebirge.

The train traverses the *Brixenthaler Klause*, a wooded rocky gorge, above which, on a spur to the right, stands *Schloss Itter*.

118½ M. **Wörgl** and thence to (156 M.) *Innsbruck*, see p. 138.

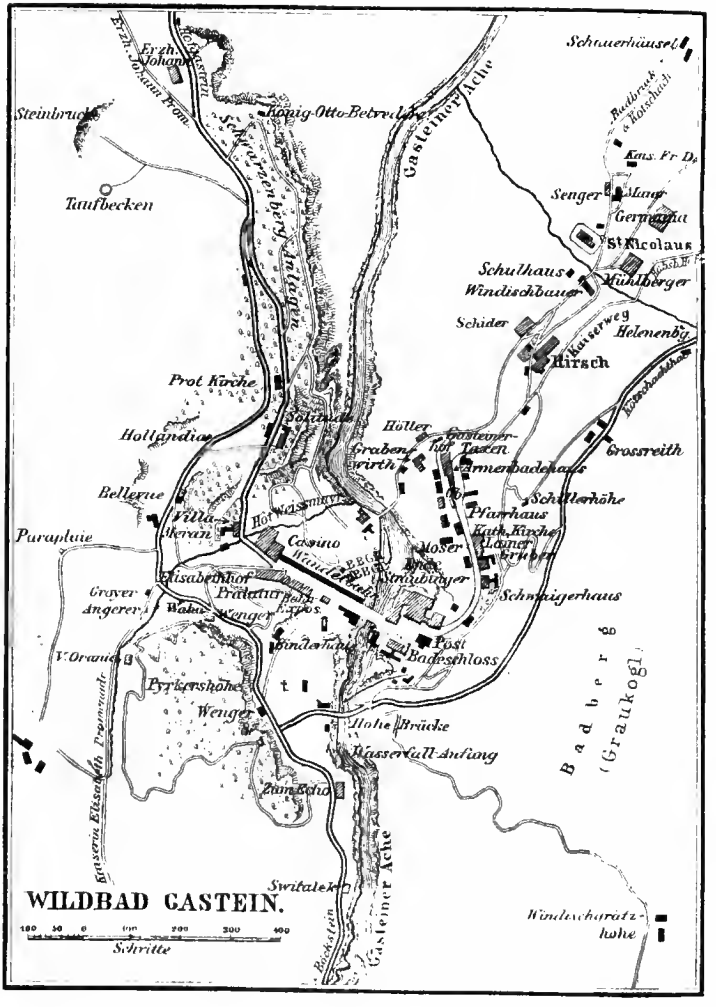
11. The Gastein Valley.

DILIGENCE from *Lend* (p. 121) to *Wildbad Gastein* (15½ M.) in summer thrice daily in 4 hrs. (3 fl. 40 kr.). Passengers with through-tickets to Bad Gastein or with circular-tour coupons (Zell-am-See-Gastein, Bischofshofen-Gastein) are conveyed by the railway company from Lend to Gastein in comfortable landaus ('Bahn-Expositur' at Gastein, adjoining the Wandelbahn). Two-horse carriage from Lend to Hof-Gastein 9 fl., to Wildbad Gastein 13 fl. (there and back 20 fl., if a night be spent 23 fl.). — The valley below Wildbad is scarcely picturesque enough to repay the pedestrian.

Lend (2070 ft.; **Straubinger; *Post*), see p. 121. The Gastein road ascends rapidly from the 'Post' past (10 min.) a restaurant. In the valley on the left are the waterfalls of the Ache. Near the (½ hr.) *Klammhöhe* (2700 ft.), at the beginning of the pass proper, stands a *Chapel*. The ***Klamm Pass** is a profound and sombre gorge in the limestone rock, through which the Ache has forced a passage. At the end of the pass the road crosses by the (20 min.) *Klammstein-*

Berchtesgaden
Kuchel
Golling
Lofer
Saalfelden
Zell
Zeller See
Bischofshofen
Werfen
St. Johann
Kitzbühel
Taxenbach
Rauris
Königs See
Watzmann
Tännen Geb.
Hagen Geb.
Übergossene Alm
Steinernes Meer
Hohlwege
Schwaben Wand
Schmittenhöhe
Leogang
Fieberbrunn
Hochfilzen
Waidring
Ober Pinzgau
Unter Pinzgau
Pongau
Mitter Pinzgau
Salzach
Hohe Göll
Schneibstein Sp.
Mühlbach
Hoch Glocker
Wagrain
Dorf Gastein
Gross Arl
Lend
Embach
Dienten
Maishofen
Wiesenschwang
Jochberg
Aurach
Mittersill
Kaprun
Brück
St. Georgen
Glockner

TAUERN
GR. VENEDIGER
GR. GLOCKNER
Deutsche geogr. Meilen (15 = 1°)
Kilometres
English Miles
Oesterreichische Postmeilen


Schauerhäusel
Steinbruch
Taufbecken
Königs Otto Betruhe
Gasteiner Ache
Senger
St. Nicolaus
Schulhaus
Windischbauer
Mühlberger
Schider
Hirsch
Prot. Kirche
Holländia
Bellevue
Villa Ikeran
Parapluie
Casino
Elisabethhof
Graben
Grosseith
Schillerhöhe
Pfarrhaus
Kath. Kirche
Moser
Schmaigerhaus
Post
Badeschloss
Pyrkershöhe
Wenger
Hohe Brücke
Wasserfall-Anfang
Badberg
(Graukogl)
Zum Schuh
Switalek
WILDBAD GASTEIN.
Schritte
Windischwarzkopf

Brücke (2550 ft.) to the right bank and ascends along the slope of a wooded hill, crowned with the scanty remains of the château of *Klammstein*, which once guarded the pass. At (1/4 hr.) *Brandstatt* (Inn) a view is disclosed of the green Gastein valley ('die Gastein'). To the right, in the chain which separates the Gastein from the Rauris, rises the double-peaked *Bernkogl* (7625 ft.). We now ascend gradually, passing *Mairhofen*, to (1 1/2 hr.) *Dorf Gastein* (2740 ft.; Edler), and beyond *Harrbach* and *Laderding* reach (2 hrs.) —

10 1/2 M. **Hof-Gastein** (2850 ft.; **Moser*, R. from 1 fl.; **Müller; **Post* or *Traube; Bieber zum Boten*), the capital of the valley (800 inhab.), which in the 16th cent., when its mines still produced considerable quantities of gold and silver, was the wealthiest place in this district next to Salzburg. Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still testify to the ancient prosperity of the place, especially that of *Moser*, with arcades on each floor. The Kaiser-Platz is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., commemorating the construction in 1828 of a conduit, upwards of 3 M. long, which brings the thermal water hither from the springs at Wildbad. The temperature of the water falls during its transit from 102° to 93° Fahr. Baths (60 kr.) at the 'Märktische Badeanstalt', the hotels, and many private houses.

The **Gamskarkogl** (8085 ft.; horse and attendant 10 fl.; guide, 4 fl.) is ascended from Hof-Gastein or the Wildbad in 4 1/2 hrs. On the summit is a refuge-hut. The snow-mountains of the Ankogl and the Tischlerkar Glacier are most conspicuous to the S.; to the W. the lofty double-peaked pyramid of the Gross-Glockner and the Wiesbachhorn; N. the Uebergossene Alm; N.E. the Dachstein and the Hochgolling.

The road to the Wildbad (5 M., by carriage in 1 hr.) traverses a marshy part of the valley and then ascends on its W. side. On the left we obtain a view of the *Kötschach-Thal*, commanded by the *Bocksteinkogl* and *Tischlerkar Glacier*.

15 1/2 M. **Wildbad Gastein** (3250-3430 ft.). — **Hotels.** *Straubinger, R. 1 1/2-6 fl., L. & A. 50 kr. (cheaper restaurant in the basement); *Weismayr; *Gasteiner Hof; *Badeschloss; *Schernthaner (Grabenwirth), opposite the lower fall of the Ache; *Hirsch (1/4 M. from Straubinger's), *Germania, both in open situations; all these with baths. — **Lodging Houses**, with baths: *Elisabethhof; *Gruber; *Moser; Oberkrämer; *Schwaigerhaus; *Dr. Schider; Mayer; *Höller; Irnberger; *Mühlberger; *Bellevue; Solitude; *Villa Hollandia; Lainer; the Curhäuser Nos. 1 & 2 below the Wandelbahn; Villa Groyer; Angerer; *Radlinger, with restaurant; Sabathil; *Erzherzog Johann, picturesquely situated at the beginning of the promenade of that name; Senger; Echo; Helenenburg; Schöpf; Wenger (the last three without baths). — *Post & Telegraph Office* in the Straubinger-Platz. — *Office (Expositur) of the State Railways*, adjoining the Wandelbahn. — *Visitor's Tax* during the season (May-Sept.), for a stay of five days or upwards, 4 1/2-15 fl. according to the class in which the visitor is ranked; additional members of a family and servants proportionally less; for the poor 1 fl.

Most of the older houses of the Wildbad, built of wood, lie on the E. slope of the valley, which is so steep that the door of one is frequently on a level with the chimneys of its neighbour. Of recent years, however, the Wildbad has become a fashionable and thriving

place, with numerous handsome houses and villas. The chief rallying-points of visitors are the small *Straubinger-Platz*, between the Straubinger and Badeschloss hotels, and the *Wandelbahn*, a long covered glass-gallery, used as a promenade in wet weather. At the W. end is the *Cur-Casino*, with reading-room, etc.

The *Ache*, which flows through the valley, is precipitated here through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent *WATERFALLS, the upper 207 ft., the lower 280 ft. high. The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge by Straubinger's, the lower from Moser's café-pavillon or from the bridge at the foot of the fall. In summer the falls are illuminated on Wed. and Sun. at 8.30 p.m.

The springs (77° to 120° Fahr.) rise on the slope of the *Badberg* and yield about 770,000 gallons of water daily. The water, which has neither taste nor smell, contains a very small proportion of mineral ingredients, but possesses invigorating properties, and is beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, etc.

*WALKS. The road to Hof-Gastein on the left (W.) side of the valley passes the *Villa Meran*. Higher up, on the left, are the *Bellevue* (café; fine view) and the *Villa Hollandia*. The road next reaches the *Solitude* (right) and the small *Protestant Church*. At this point, to the right, below the road, begin the *Schwarzenberg Promenades*, with various views of the waterfalls, while the *König-Otto Belvedere* here overlooks the Gastein valley. Farther on, by the *Erzherzog-Johann* (lodgings), to the left, the shady *Erzherzog-Johann Promenade* leads to (1 M.) **Stöckl's Restaurant* (view).

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the **Kaiserweg*, which follows the slope of the hill above the *Church of St. Nicholas*, and leads past the *Memorial to the Emperor William I.*, with a bronze bust by Kokolsky (1889), to (20 min.) the *Habsburger Hof Restaurant* (fine view) and to (25 min.) the *Café zum Grünen Baum* in the Kötschach-Thal (see below). — The *Schwarze Lisl*, a café with an admirable view, on the road to the Kötschach-Thal, is reached in 10 min. by a path diverging to the right near the Habsburger Hof. — Shady paths with steps ascend from the Badeschloss Hotel to the (5 min.) *Hohe Brücke*, with a view of the upper fall, and to the (¼ hr.) *Pyrkershöhe* (café). — The best ascent to the (5 min.) *Schiller-Höhe* is from Gruber's.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. The *Windischgrätz-Höhe* (¾ hr.), on the slope of the Badberg, affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Böcksteiu, the Schareck, etc. The path to it ascends from the Hohe Brücke (right bank), and an easier route leads from the Patscher. — The picturesque *Kötschach-Thal* is reached by the road leading to the (2 M.) *Café zum Grünen Baum* (see above), whence a bridle-path ascends past the (1¼ hr.) *Himmelwand* to (1½ hr.) *Prossau*, the last Alp (4220 ft.; refreshments).

BÖCKSTEIN and the NASSFELD are the two favourite points for excursions from the Wildbad. (The shady *Kaiserin Elisabeth Promenade*, which leads to the left from the Café Bellevue over the hill and then follows the left bank of the Ache, takes walkers 1¼ hr.). The road leads from the Hohe Brücke (see above), following first the left, then the right bank of the Ache, and passes the (1 M.) *Patschger* (Inn). ½ hr. **Böckstein** (3700 ft.; **Curhaus*, with garden; *Mühlberger*) is a straggling village, charmingly situated opposite the mouth of the *Anlauf-Thal*, which stretches to the S.E. towards the Ankogl. A good path diverging to the right near the (1 hr.) *Tauern Fall* leads via the **Hohe** or **Korn-Tauern** (8080 ft.) to (7 hrs.) the *Hannover-Hütte* (8830 ft.) or (8 hrs.) *Mallnitz* (p. 127; guide, 7 fl., unnecessary in fine weather). The *Ankogl* (10,705 ft.) is easily ascended from the Hannover-Hütte in 2½-3 hrs.

The route to the *Nassfeld* (from Böckstein 2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) is a carriage-road for 1½ M. We then ascend by a tolerable cart-road

through the *Asten*, a rocky gorge about 2 M. in length, in which the Ache forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the *Kessel Fall*, at the end the *Bären Fall*. Below the latter the stream which drains the *Pochhard-See* falls into the ravine over a precipice 260 ft. high, forming the graceful *Schleier Fall* ('veil-fall'). By the bridge, 5 min. farther on, the path enters the ***Nassfeld**, a sequestered green valley, 2½ M. in length and 1½ M. in breadth, surrounded by massive mountains, amongst which the *Schareck* is conspicuous. Near the last bridge (8 min.) stands the *Erzherzogin Marie Valerie Schutzhaus* of the German Alpine Club (5121 ft.; Inn in summer).

From Böckstein to Ober-Vellach over the Mallnitzer Tauern, 9 hrs. (guide unnecessary in fine weather). From the Nassfeld-Haus to the *Reck-Hütte* at the S.E. end of the Nassfeld, ¾ hr. The bridle-path, indicated by stakes, winds up a steep slope to the (2½ hrs.) **Mallnitzer**, or **Niedere Tauern** (7920 ft.). A few hundred paces below the saddle stands the *Mallnitzer Tauernhaus* (7455 ft.; Inn, bed 1 fl.). The path descends viâ the *Mannhart-Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Mallnitz* (3890 ft.; *Drei Gemsen), whence a carriage-road runs to (2 hrs.) *Ober-Vellach* (*Post), in the pleasant *Möllthal*, 4½ hrs. from the station of *Sachsenburg* (p. 173; carr. 3½ fl.).

From the Nassfeld to Kolm-Saigurn over the Pochhard-Scharte (7490 ft.), an attractive route of 4½-5 hrs. (guide from Gastein 5½ fl.), see p. 121.

12. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau.

Comp. Map, p. 124.

37½ M. Diligence from Zell am See to *Mittersill* twice daily in summer in 3¾ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr.); from Mittersill to *Neukirchen* twice daily in 1¼ hr. (1 fl.); from Neukirchen to *Krimml* once daily in 1½ hr. (60 kr.). — Carriage from Zell to Mittersill with one horse 10, with two horses 14 fl.; from Mittersill to Krimml 6-7 or 12 fl.; carr. and pair from Zell to Krimml and back 32 fl. — The scenery of the Upper Pinzgau is somewhat monotonous, but the Krimml waterfalls are well worth seeing.

Zell am See, see p. 122. The road skirts the lake and then turns to the right. It is soon joined on the left by the Bruck and Zell road, and farther on, at the (2 M.) so-called *Wegscheide*, by the Bruck and Mittersill road and the new road to Kaprun (p. 122). 3¾ M. *Fürth*. To the left, at the entrance to the valley of Kaprun, are the village and castle of that name, commanded by the *Kitzsteinhorn* (10,510 ft.). Farther on, at (1 M.) *Piesendorf*, the Hohe Tenn and Wiesbachhorn come into view on the S.E. Passing *Walchen*, we reach (5¼ M.) *Niedernsill* (Tiefenbacher's Inn 'Zum Hackl'). Near (3 M.) *Uttendorf* (2535 ft.; *Bichlwirth, ¾ M. from the village) opens the *Stubach-Thal*, with the *Schneewinkelkopf* (11,190 ft.). Above Uttendorf the whole valley was formerly occupied by the river and its numerous stony islands, but much of this area has lately been reclaimed. The road leads to (4½ M.) —

19½ M. **Mittersill** (2560 ft.; **Post*, on the left bank; **Schwaiger*, *Gruntner*, *Rothbacher*, all three on the right bank), the principal village in the valley (600 inhab.). The well-preserved old *Château*, on a height on the left bank, 500 ft. above the river, is fitted up in the old-German style and commands a view to the S. extending through the *Velber-Thal*. — Over the *Pass Thurn* to *Kitzbühel*, see p. 124.

The road crosses the Salzach and next reaches (2¾ M.) *Hollersbach*, at the mouth of the valley of that name. In the distance rises

the snow-clad *Kratzenberg* (9925 ft.). Returning to the left bank of the Salzach we proceed viâ (2¼ M.) *Mühlbach*, (¼ M.) *Picheln*, (1½ M.) *Bramberg*, and (1½ M.) *Weierhof*, with a ruined castle (Inn, good wine). Opposite is the mouth of the *Habach-Thal*, with the *Hohe Fürlegg* (10,750 ft.) and the *Habachkopf* (9945 ft.) in the background. On the left, beyond (2¾ M.) **Neukirchen** (2800 ft.; **Schett; Kammerlander*), is the *Sulzau*, at the junction of the *Unter-* and *Ober-Sulzbach-Thal*, which are separated by the *Mitterkopf*. The **Unter-Sulzbach Fall* (¾ hr.) deserves a visit.

The road crosses a mound of debris at the mouth of the *Dürnbachgraben* (view of the Venediger from the chapel to the left), passes the ruin of the *Hieburg* (right), and reaches (2¾ M.) *Wald* (2900 ft.; Strasser's Inn), where the route to (13 M.) *Gerlos*, viâ *Ronach*, diverges to the right (p. 137). Our road crosses the (1½ M.) *Salza*, which here unites with the *Krimmler Ache* to form the *Salzach*. It then leads round a projecting rock called the *Falkenstein*, and ascends to (2¾ M.) —

37½ M. **Krimml** (3500 ft.; **Waltl; Zum Wasserfall*, near the falls), a pleasant village, chiefly visited on account of its magnificent **Waterfalls*, the finest among the German Alps.

The *Krimmler Ache*, the discharge of the great Krimml Glacier, is precipitated in three falls into the valley below, a depth of about 1400 ft. The finest points of view have been rendered easily accessible by new paths on the left bank (there and back 3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary). A road leads from the inn in the direction of the falls as far as a (¼ hr.) finger-post, where we go straight on (while the old Tauern path crosses the bridge to the left, see below). Passing various points ("Riemann's-Kanzel) commanding views of the *Lowest* and *Middle Falls*, we ascend over the *Schönangerl* to the (¼ hr.) '*Jung-Kanzel*', the first point of view for the "*Highest Fall*, which descends in two leaps from a height of about 460 ft. (Those who do not care to mount to the top of this fall should at least ascend for a few hundred paces more in order to obtain a complete view of it.) Crossing the Ache above the highest fall, we may return by the well-made Tauern path on the right bank.

To Gerlos over the Platte, 4 hrs., bridle-path, guide unnecessary (horse to Gerlos 7, to Zell 13 fl.); see p. 137.

Over the Krimmler Tauern to Kasern, 9 hrs., laborious (guide advisable). In the Krimmler Achenthal, 3½ hrs. from Krimml, is the *Tauernhaus* (5350 ft.; Inn, plain). Thence to the *Innerkees Alp*, 1½ hr. We then ascend the *Windach-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) pass of the **Krimmler Tauern** (8640 ft.), where a splendid "View is obtained, to the S., of the Dreiherrnspitze, the Röthspitze, etc. Rapid descent thence to (2 hrs.) *Kasern* (5135 ft.; Steger, plain), the highest village in the upper *Ahrnthal* (see p. 171), whence a road leads in 8-9 hrs. to Bruneck.

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† For a detailed description of Tyrol, with mountain-ascents, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*, 8th Ed., 1895.

13. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels. TIROLER HOF (Pl. a; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 2 fl., B. 70 kr., D. 2½ fl.; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 1½ fl., B. 60 kr., D. 2 fl.; *GOLDNE SONNE (Pl. c; D, 4), R. 1½-2 fl.; VICTORIA (Pl. m; D, 4), with garden; these four at the station. — Second-class: *HÔTEL KREID (Pl. m; D, 4), Margarethen-Platz, near the station; HABSBURGER HOF ('Reform Hotel', no fees; Pl. k, D, 3), Museum-Str.; STADT MÜNCHEN (Pl. e; C, 4), these two with garden-restaurants; GOLDNER ADLER (Pl. d; B, C, 3), near the Inn bridge, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.; POST, Maria-Theresien-Str.; HÔTEL CENTRAL, Erler-Str.; HÔTEL VELDIDENA (Pl. l; B, 6), in an open situation, near the railway-station of Wilten; HIRSCH (Pl. f; B, C, 3); KRONE, by the triumphal arch, well spoken of; GOLDNER LÖWE; ROTHER ADLER (Pl. g; B, 3); GRAUER BÄR, Universitäts-Str., good wine. — On the left bank of the Inn: *HÔTEL-PENSION KAYSER (p. 136), charmingly situated ½ M. from the bridge, pens. from 3 fl.; PENS. SCHLOSS WEIHERBURG (p. 136). — Second-class: GOLDNER STERN (Pl. h; B, 2); MONDSCHEIN (Pl. i; B, 3), by the bridge.

Cafés and Restaurants. **Rail. Restaurant;* **Stadtsäle* (Pl. 19; C, 3) *Kraft* (band daily), *Hierhammer*, both in the Museums-Strasse; *Café Central*, Erler-Str. — **Beer.** *Breinössl*, Maria-Theresien-Str. 12; *Summerer*, Viaduktgasse, etc. — **Confectioners.** *Jenny*, Maria-Theresien-Str. 33; *Wiedersberg*, Margarethen-Platz.

Carriages (driver included). To or from the station, with bag, one-horse 1 fl., two-horse 1 fl. 30 kr. To the Berg Isel and back, one-horse 1 fl. 80, two-horse 2 fl. 50 kr.; Mühlau 1 fl. 60, 2 fl. 50 kr.; Weiherburg and Mühlau 3 fl., 4 fl. 80 kr.; Amras and back 2 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr.; Stefans-Brucke 3 fl., 4 fl. 80 kr.; Lans 4½, 8 fl.; Lans and Igls 5 fl. 80 kr., 9 fl.; Schönberg 5 fl. 60 kr., 10 fl. (in all cases with stay of 1 hr.).

Steam Tramway from Berg Isel through the town to Mühlau and Hall every hour; every ½ hr. in the afternoon from Berg Isel to Mühlau. The stations are *Berg-Isel*, *Wilten*, *Triumphal Gate*, *Landhaus*, *Theresien-Strasse*, *Inn Bridge*, *Inn Foot-Bridge*, *Saggen*, *Dollinger* (Stern, at Muhlau), *Mühlau*, *Arzl*, *Rum*, *Thaur*, and *Hall* (comp. the Plan). The trip from Berg Isel to Theresieu-Str. takes 12 min.; thence to Dollinger ¼ hr., to Hall ¾ hr. The fares, reckoned in seven zones, vary from 5 to 18 kr. (*e.g.*, from Theresien-Str. to Berg Isel or Mühlau 8 kr.). This line greatly facilitates a visit to Berg Isel, the Lanser Köpfe, Schloss Amras, Mühlau, Hall, etc.

Baths. **Swimming and other Baths* in the Adamgasse, adjoining the Margarethen-Platz; *Kaiserkrone*, Herzog-Otto-Str. (restaurant); **Swimming Baths* at the *Giessen*, on the left bank of the Inn; *Erzherzog-Maximilians-Bad*, at St. Nikolaus; at *Büchsenhausen* (p. 136).

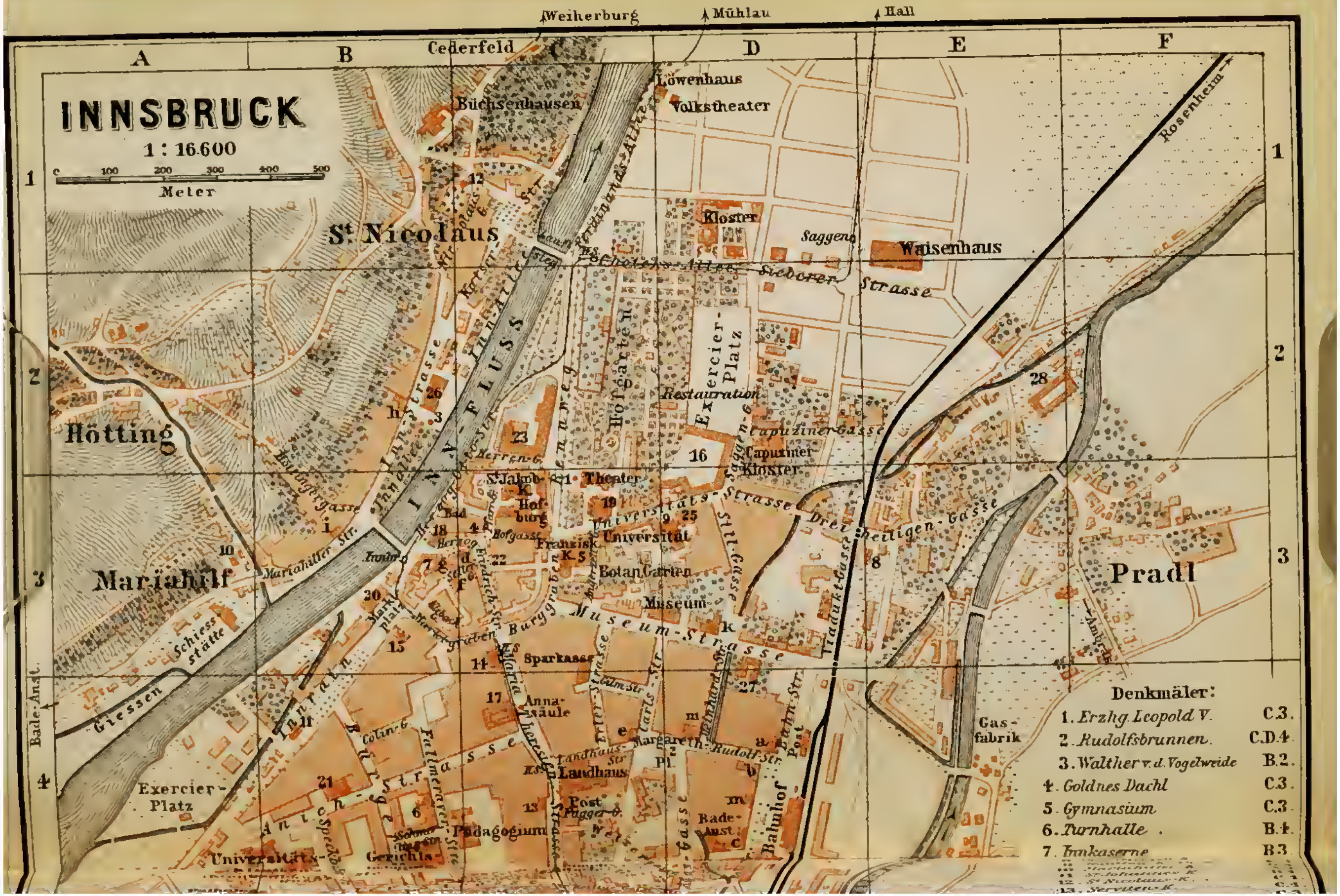
Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Maria-Theresien-Str.; branch-office at the station. — Carved wood, photographs, etc., at *F. Unterberger's*, Museums-Str., and *Czichna's*, Herzog-Friedrich-Str.

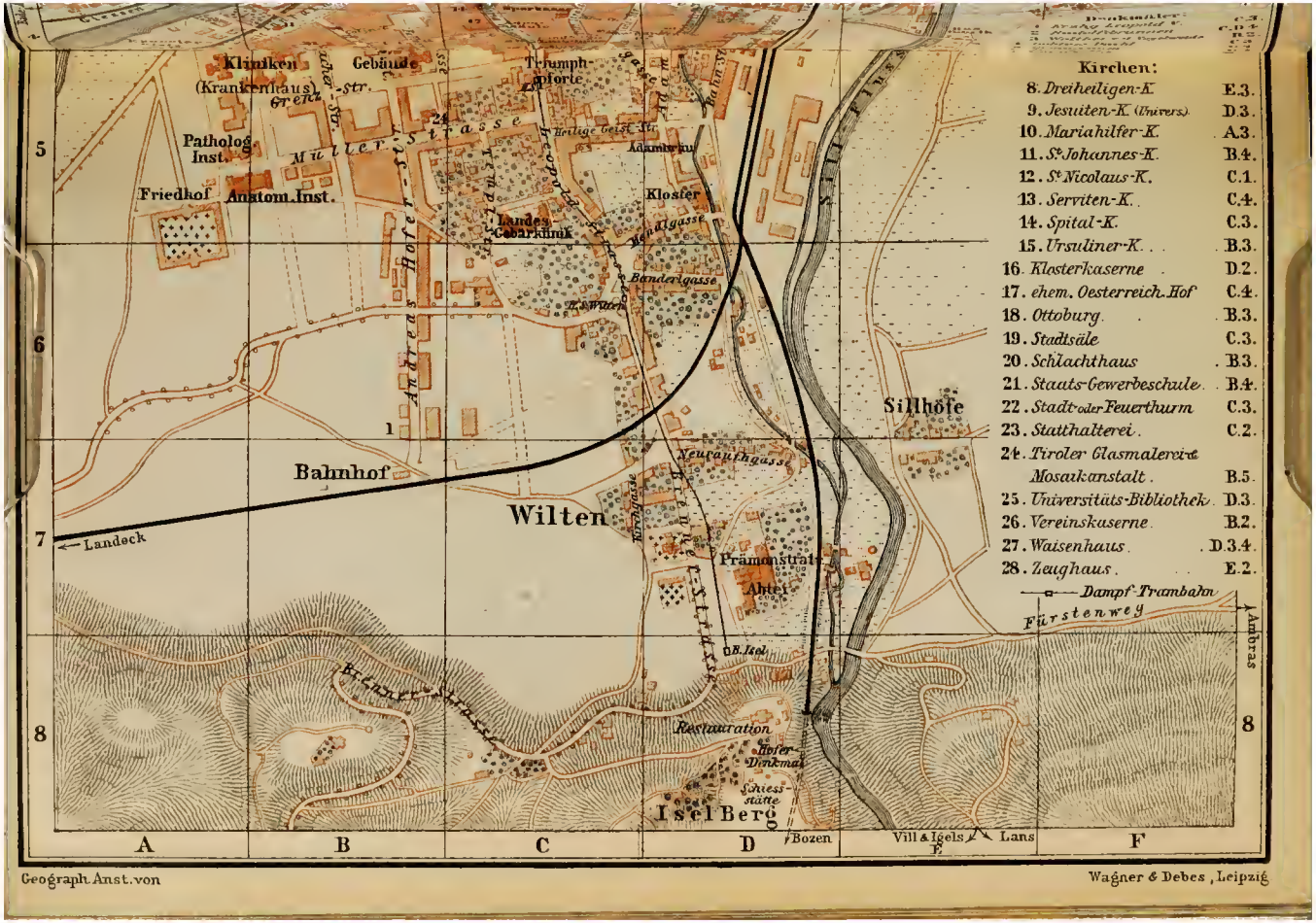
U.S. Consular Agent, *Mr. August Bargher.*

English Church Service in the Redoute building at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Innsbruck (1880 ft.), the capital of Tyrol, with 23,325 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Inn*, not far from the influx of the *Sill*, and next to Salzburg is the most picturesque town among the German Alps. In every direction, particularly towards the N., the eye is met by striking groups of bold and fissured limestone mountains *(Brandjoch*, *Frauhitt*, *Seegrubenspitzen*, *Hafelekar*, *Rumerjoch)*, towering above the cultivated slopes of the valley; while towards the S., above the wooded *Berg Isel*, rise the noble outlines of the *Saile-Spitze* and *Waldraster-Spitze*. To the S.E., nearer the foreground, above the *Lanser Köpfe*, peeps the rounded summit of the *Patscher Kofel*.

Leaving the station (Pl. D, 4), we proceed to the right along the


INNSBRUCK
1 : 16600
Meter
Weiherburg
Mühlau
Hall
Cederfeld
Büchsenhausen
Löwenhaus
Volkstheater
St Nicolaus
Kloster
Saggen
Waisenhaus
Rosenheim
Strasse
Exercier-Platz
Restauration
Hofgarten
Capuziner Gasse
Capuziner Kloster
Theater
Universität
Botan.Garten
Museum
Museum-Strasse
Dreiheiligen-Gasse
Viadukt-Gasse
Pradl
Hötting
Mariahilf
Mariahilfer Str.
Schiess stätte
Giessen
Bade-Anst.
Inn-Fluss
Innstrasse
Sparkasse
Anna-säule
Landhaus
Post
Pädagogium
Gerichte
Universitäts-
Exercier-Platz
Bahnhof
Bade-Anst.
Gas-fabrik
Denkmäler:
1. Erzhg. Leopold V. C.3.
2. Rudolfsbrunnen. C.D.4.
3. Walther v. d. Vogelweide B.2.
4. Goldnes Dachl C.3.
5. Gymnasium C.3.
6. Turnhalle B.4.
7. Innkaserne B.3.


Kirchen:
8. Dreiheiligen-K. E.3.
9. Jesuiten-K. (Univers.) D.3.
10. Mariahilfer-K. A.3.
11. St. Johannes-K. B.4.
12. St. Nicolaus-K. C.1.
13. Serviten-K. C.4.
14. Spital-K. C.3.
15. Ursuliner-K. B.3.
16. Klosterkaserne D.2.
17. ehem. Oesterreich. Hof C.4.
18. Ottoburg B.3.
19. Stadtsäle C.3.
20. Schlachthaus B.3.
21. Staats-Gewerbeschule B.4.
22. Stadt- oder Feuerthurm C.3.
23. Statthalterei C.2.
24. Tiroler Glasmalerei & Mosaikanstalt B.5.
25. Universitäts-Bibliothek D.3.
26. Vereinskaserne B.2.
27. Waisenhaus D.3.4.
28. Zeughaus E.2.
Dampf-Trambahn
Klinikon (Krankenhaus)
Gebäude
Triumphpforte
Patholog. Inst.
Friedhof
Anatom. Inst.
Müller-Strasse
Andreas Hofer-Str.
Landes-Gebärklinik
Kloster
Bahnhof
Wilten
Landeck
Sillhöfe
Prämonstrat. Abtei
Restauration
Hofer-Denkmal
Schiessstätte
Isel Berg
Bozen
Vill & Igels
Lans
Fürstenweg
Ambras
Geograph. Anst. von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Rudolf-Strasse to the MARGARETHEN-PLATZ (Pl. C, D, 4), where the *Rudolfsbrunnen* (Pl. 2), in red Tyrolese marble, erected in 1863-77, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1363). At the top is a bronze statue of Duke Rudolph IV., 10 ft. in height, by Grissemann, and around the basin below are four water-spouting dragons and four griffins as shield-bearers.

We next reach the MARIA-THERESIEN-STRASSE (Pl. C, 3, 4), the busiest street in the town, which contains the *Landhaus*, the *Post Office* (formerly the palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis; Pl. C, 4), and other handsome buildings of the 17-18th centuries. The *Anna-Säule* (Pl. C, 4), a column erected in 1706, commemorates the evacuation of Tyrol by the Bavarians and French in 1703. — The Maria-Theresien-Str. is continued towards the N. by the Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse, a street flanked with arcades ('Lauben'), which leads direct to the Goldne Dachl.

The '**Goldne Dachl**' (Pl. C, 3), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony constructed in 1425, belongs to a palace which Count Frederick of Tyrol 'with the empty pockets' is said to have built at a cost of 30,000 ducats (about 14,000*l.*) in order to refute the imputation of his nickname. The paintings on the outer wall, representing the Emp. Maximilian and his two wives, and the well-executed armorial bearings in marble commemorate the restoration of the balcony by that emperor in 1504. — The handsome old *Stadtthurm* or *Feuerlhurm*, 230 ft. high, commands a fine view.

Thence the Hofgasse leads to the right to the ***Franciscan Church**, or **Hofkirche** (Pl. C, 3), in the Renaissance style, erected in 1553-63, in compliance with the will of Emp. Maximilian I. (d. 1519; interred at Wiener-Neustadt, p. 178), whose sumptuous **Monument* occupies the centre of the nave. Maximilian is represented in a kneeling posture, in bronze, on a massive marble sarcophagus, surrounded by 28 bronze statues of his contemporaries and ancestors, in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. The completion of this imposing work occupied several generations; begun as early as 1509, it was not finished till 1593 under Archduke Ferdinand. The general design is due to *Gilg Sesselschreiber* of Augsburg, the court-painter. The figures were cast by *Stephan Godl*, *Bernhard Godl*, *Gregor Löffler*, *Hans Lendenstreich*, and others; and the famous *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg, to whom the figures of King Arthur (the finest of the series) and Theodoric (8th and 5th on the right) are attributed, also took part in the work. The figure of Maximilian himself is by *L. del Duca*. On the sides of the sarcophagus are 24 *Reliefs in marble, representing the principal events in the emperor's life. The first four are by *Bernhard* and *Albert Abel* of Cologne; the other twenty, by *Alex. Colins* of Malines (d. 1612), have been pronounced by Thorwaldsen the most perfect works of their kind. Many of the heads are portraits; the features of Maximilian at different periods of his life are unmistakable; and the characteristics of the different

nationalities are faithfully rendered. The reliefs are covered with glass and enclosed by a railing; those who wish a closer inspection must pay 50 kr. for admission within the latter.

The steps to the right, at the beginning of the right aisle, lead to the *Silberne Kapelle*, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, cast at Innsbruck, and probably once destined for the monument of Maximilian. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595), executed by Colins during the duke's lifetime, is adorned with four scenes in relief from the life of the deceased. The tomb of Philippina Welser of Augsburg (d. 1580), first wife of the archduke (see p. 134), is embellished with two reliefs by Colins. The old organ is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius II.

At the entrance to the left aisle is the **Monument of Andreas Hofer*, in Tyrolese marble, executed by *Schaller*, with a relief by *Klieber*. Hofer was shot in 1810 at Mantua, and in 1823 his remains were brought to Innsbruck and solmuly interred here. At the sides are the tombs of *Speckbacher* (d. 1820) and *Haspinger* (d. 1858). Opposite these is a monument to all the Tyrolese who have fallen in the defence of their country since 1795, with the inscription: 'Absorpta est mors in victoria'.

To the left, on leaving the Franciscan Church, is the imperial palace, or **Hofburg** (Pl. C, 3), erected in the rococo style in 1766-70. Visitors are admitted 10-12 and 2-4; the *Riesensaal* (with portraits) and the *Chapel* are worth seeing.

Opposite the Burg are the *Stadtsäle* (Pl. 19; Restaurant, see p. 130; picture-exhibition, on the first floor) and the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3). In the Rennweg, in front of the Stadtsäle, rises the **Leopoldsbrunnen,** erected by the town of Innsbruck in 1893, with a small equestrian statue of Archduke Leopold V. and other bronze figures by C. Gras (1626). — To the N. is the well-kept **Hofgarten** (Restaurant). Farther to the N.E., in the quarter between the railway and the Inn, is the large new **Orphanage** (Pl. E, 1, 2), founded by J. von Sieberer, with a fine chapel. The sculptures on the façade are by Baumgartner.

Next the Hofkirche, in the Universitäts-Strasse, is the **University** (Pl. C, D, 3), founded by Emp. Leopold in 1672 and restored in 1826. A medical faculty was added in 1869. It is attended by about 1000 students and possesses the usual collections. The *Jesuitenkirche* or *University Church* (Pl. 9), erected in 1627-40 in the baroque style, is crowned with a dome 200 ft. high. Adjoining is the *University Library* (Pl. 25), a collection of 140,000 vols. (open 8-1 and 3-5). — The adjacent **Botanic Garden** (Pl. C, D, 3) contains upwards of 600 species of Alpine plants with the different kinds of rock on which they grow, arranged orographically.

Near this point, in the Museums-Str., rises the handsome Renaissance building of the ***Ferdinandeum** or *Tyrolese National Museum* (Pl. C, D, 3). Begun in 1842, it received its upper story in 1884-86 (open daily, except Sun. afternoon, in summer 9-5, in winter 10-3; admission 50, short guide 10, catalogue of pictures 15 kr.). The façade is adorned with busts of twenty-two eminent natives of Tyrol.

GROUND FLOOR. In the Corridor are Roman, mediæval, and modern monuments in stone and bronze. — The central *Hall*, containing portraits of the founders and benefactors of the museum, is intended for temporary exhibitions. To the left and right are the *Zoological Collection* and the *Geological Collection*. — FIRST FLOOR. Room I: *Collection of Arms*. — R. II: Rhætian, Roman, and Teutonic antiquities. — R. III: *Ethnographical Collection*. — R. IV: *Geographical Collection;* globes by Anich; ancient measuring-instruments. — R. V: Collections illustrating the history of civilization. — R. VI, a circular apartment containing patriotic and historical relics and curiosities: statue of Hofer; his tombstone from Mantua; his sabre, amulet, coins struck during his brief rule, his rifle, etc.; Speckbacher's chain, sabre, and belt; Haspinger's hat and breviary; a Neapolitan six-pounder; the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students in 1848; a mountain-gun of the same period. The *Radetzky Album*, a memorial of the marshal of that name, contains over 1000 autographs; the most interesting leaves are exhibited in frames on the wall. — R. VII: Sculptures and plaster-casts of works by Tyrolese artists. — R. VIII: Small objects of art. — RR. IX, X: Objects of art in metal. — R. XI: Coins. — SECOND FLOOR. The *Picture Gallery* here occupies seventeen rooms and cabinets. To the right of the staircase, Cab. I-V: Tyrolese, German, and Dutch artists of the 14-16th centuries. — RR. I-III: Works by Tyrolese masters of the 17th, 18th, and first part of the 19th centuries. — R. IV ('Defregger Room'): *422. *Defregger*, Speckbacher and his son Anderl; six copies of Defregger's chief pictures, touched up by himself. — R. V: Modern Tyrolese and German masters. — R. VI: Italian, French, and Spanish masters of the 17-18th centuries. — R. VII: Netherlands masters: *Van der Helst*, *Rembrandt*, *Frans Hals*, *Terburg*, *G. Dou*, etc. — Cabinets VI-X: Engravings, water-colours, and drawings.

The **Church of St. James** (*St. Jakob;* Pl. C, 3), erected in 1717, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high-altar by *L. Cranach* (well known from numerous copies), surrounded with a painting by *Schöpff*, and the tomb of Archduke Maximilian (d. 1618), Master of the Teutonic Order, designed by C. Gras and cast by H. Reinhart.

The handsome **Bridge** (Pl. B, 3), which leads to the suburbs of *St. Nikolaus* and *Mariahilf* on the left bank of the Inn, affords the best survey of the environs. In the *Inn Alley* on the left bank are a pillar with a barometer, and a zinc *Statue of Walther von der Vogelweide* (p. 150). To the *Weiherburg* and *Mühlau*, see p. 136.

At the S. end of the Maria-Theresien-Strasse is a **Triumphal Gate** (Pl. C, 5), erected by the citizens in 1765, on the occasion of the entry of Emp. Francis I. and the Empress Maria Theresa, to commemorate the marriage of Prince Leopold (afterwards Emp. Leopold II.) with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. The emperor died before the conclusion of the festivities.

Beyond this gate, to the right, are the *Tyrolese Glass-Painting and Mosaic Establishment* (Pl. 24, B, 5; open on week-days 11-12 and 5-6) and the *Lying-in Hospital* (Pl. C, 5). In the adjacent Fallmerayer-Str. stand the *Imperial Law Courts* (Pl. B, 4, 5), the *Turnhalle* (Pl. 6), and the *Pädagogium* (teachers' seminary; Pl. B, C, 4). The garden of the last (open 4.30-7.30 from May 1st to July 15th, 11-3 from July 15th to Sept. 15th, and at other times 11-2; adm. 30 kr.) contains a department for Alpine plants, and a large and interesting *Relief Model of Tyrol* (scale 1 : 7500; vertical scale 1 : 2500), by *Prof. Schuler*, covering an area of about 100 sq. yds.

and reproducing accurately the geological peculiarities of the different districts (fee to school-attendant who explains it). In the Anich-Str. rises the *Imperial Technical School* (Pl. 21); more to the S.W. is the large *Municipal Hospital* (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), with the University clinical institutions. Towards the S.W., in the direction of the Inn, are the *Pathological* and the *Anatomical Institute* (Pl. A, 5).

In the same quarter lies the well-kept **Cemetery**, containing handsome modern monuments by Natter, Gasser, Grissemann, and other Tyrolese sculptors, and that of A. Colins, the sculptor (p. 131), in the Renaissance style. In the vestibule of the chapel are frescoes by Franz Plattner, a pupil of Cornelius (1863-1873), and sculptures by M. Stolz.

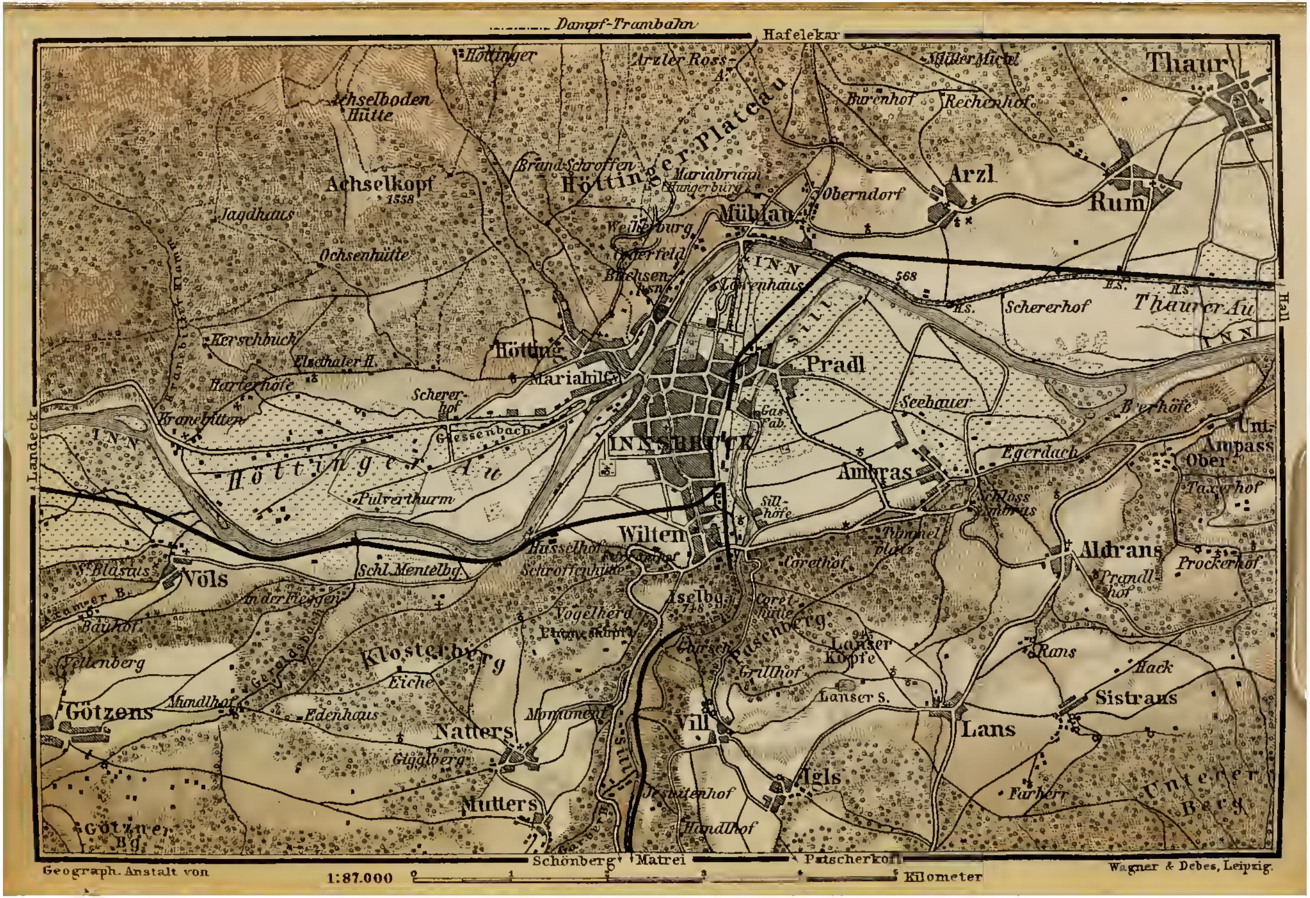
About $^3/_4$ M. from the gate, on the Brenner road (p. 146), is the Premonstratensian abbey of **Wilten**, the Roman *Veldidena*. By the portal of the church to the E. are statues of the giants *Haimon* and *Thyrsus*, the traditional founders of the abbey. The church is sumptuously decorated with stucco, frescoes, and gilding.

In 3 min. more the road brings us to the ***Berg Isel** (2065 ft.), at the foot of which is the station of the steam-tramway (p. 130). A little farther up are the Bierstindl Restaurant and a notice indicating the way to the shooting-range of the Tyrolese Riflemen ('Kaiser-Jäger'). The road sweeps to the right and ascends in 10 min. to the park-like plateau (restaurant), in the middle of which rises a ***Bronze Statue of Andreas Hofer***, by Natter, erected in 1893. Beyond is the rifle-range, on the side next the Sillthal. The *Pavilion* at the N.E. angle affords a charming survey of the Innthal and the town.

Among the other monuments on the plateau is an obelisk bearing the inscription: '*Donec erunt montes et saxa et pectora nostra Austriacae domui moenia semper erunt.*' The dates 13th April, 29th May, and 13th August, 1809, refer to the repeated capture of the town from the Bavarians by the brave Tyrolese peasants under *Andreas Hofer*, whose attacks were chiefly directed against it from the Berg Isel and the hills adjoining it on the E. as far as Schloss Amras. — The central block is arranged as a museum, and contains portraits of Hofer, Speckbacher, and Haspinger, trophies, uniforms, etc. (adm. 9-1; 20 kr.).

On a spur of the Mittelgebirge, or lower hills, 3 M. to the S.E. of Innsbruck, stands Schloss Amras, the direct road to which leads by *Pradl*. (A shorter footpath leads to the right below the railway-station and crosses the Sill to the gas-works; here we go towards the right for a few hundred paces, and then follow a field-track to the left, which leads to the road in 10 min.) The other road, *via Wilten*, is longer but pleasanter (steam-tramway, see p. 130). It passes to the left from the tramway terminus, crosses the *Sill*, and then leads straight to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) château along the base of the hills (*Schlosskeller Restaurant*, to the right, near the entrance).

***Schloss Amras** or *Ambras* (2070 ft.), originally erected in the 13th cent., owes its fame chiefly to Archduke Ferdinand, son of Emp. Ferdinand I., and husband of Philippina Welser, daughter of a wealthy patrician of Augsburg, whom he had met at the diet of Augsburg in 1547 and secretly married in 1557. The archduke, an enthusiastic lover of art, who became governor of Tyrol in 1563,



Dampf-Trambahn
Hafelekar
Landeck
Hall
Schönberg
Matrei
Patscherkofl
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
1:87.000
Kilometer
Thaur
Arzl
Rum
Höttinger Plateau
Achselkopf
1558
Achselboden Hütte
Jagdhaus
Ochsenhütte
Mühlau
Oberndorf
Rechenhof
Weiherburg
Hötting
Mariahilf
Innsbruck
Pradl
Amras
Wilten
Höttinger Au
Pulverthurm
Kranebitten
Gessenbach
Kerschbuch
Sill
Inn
568
Schererhof
Thaurer Au
Seebauer
Egerdach
Ampass
Taxerhof
Aldrans
Prockerhof
Rans
Hack
Sistrans
Lans
Igls
Vill
Iselbg
748
Paschberg
Lanser Köpfe
Lanser S.
Grillhof
Jesuitenhof
Natters
Mutters
Götzens
Götzner Bg
Klosterberg
Nöls
S. Blasius
Schl. Mentelbg
Vogelherd
Edenhaus
Eiche
Giggiberg
Mandlhof
Farbeer
Unterer Berg

extended the château considerably and filled it with treasures of art. His historical collection of arms and armour established here, but transferred to Vienna in 1806, is to this day one of the finest in existence, and forms the most valuable part of the Imperial Museum of Weapons (p. 41). The Schloss gradually fell into decay, but when Archduke Karl Ludwig (governor of Tyrol in 1856-58) selected it as his residence, it underwent a thorough restoration. The objects of art were considerably increased by contributions from the imperial collections in Vienna, and in 1882 the château was opened as a museum (open from June to Oct. daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5, in winter 10-12 and 1-3; tickets of admission gratis at the Hofburg in Innsbruck, daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5).

The outer court contains 8 Roman milestones, from the time of Septimius Severus (193-211 A.D.), found on the road from Wilten to Schönberg. The visitor is first shewn the 'Unterschloss', and then the 'Hochschloss' with the 'Spanish Saloon' (fee for each). In the **Unterschloss** ('lower castle'), two large halls to the right contain the valuable *Collection of Weapons*, from the 15th cent. to the present time, arranged in chronological order. At the entrance to the Hochschloss is the large *Spanish Saloon*, 140 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, and 18 ft. high, built in 1570-71, and restored in 1856-77. — The *Ground Floor* of the **Hochschloss** ('upper castle') contains a restored Gothic chapel of the 15th cent., with frescoes by Wörndle; and a bath-chamber said to have been used by Philippina Welser. The *First* and *Second Floors* contain miscellaneous collections: furniture, models of buildings, objects in metal, sculptures in marble, wood, ivory, etc., glass and pottery, and a large collection of portraits, including those of Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1595), at various ages, Philippina Welser (d. 1580), etc.

The pretty *Park*, with its miniature waterfalls, is also accessible (entrance near the Spanish Saloon).

The finest of the shorter excursions from Innsbruck is the ascent of the ***Lanser Köpfe** (3050 ft.), accomplished from the terminus of the steam-tramway (p. 130) in 1 hr. Beyond the bridge over the Sill, by a finger-post to the right, we ascend the *Paschberg* by a marked path passing the Bretterkeller, soon obtaining a fine view of the Inn valley; by the (12 min.) red cross, where the carriage-road viâ *Igls* diverges to the right (see below), our path ascends to the left round the Lanser Köpfe to the point where carriages stop. Hence we ascend from the S. side to the N.E. summit (330 ft. above the plateau) which commands a charming *View of the valley of the Inn from the Martinswand to the Kellerjoch and Kaiser-Gebirge, and of the Stubai glaciers, Habicht, Waldraster-Spitze, Saile, etc., towards the S. (see the mountain-indicator). We may also drive from Innsbruck to the foot of the Lanser Köpfe and back in 4 hrs. (carr. and pair, incl. stay of 1 hr., 6 fl.). — We may return past the small and boggy *Lanser See* (2760 ft.; lake-baths, 20 kr.) to (20 min.) **Igls** (2900 ft.; **Iglerhof*, first-class, with baths, pens. 4-6 fl.; **Altwirth; Stern*, unpretending), a finely situated summer-resort, and thence follow the road viâ (¾ M.) *Vill* (2660 ft.; Inn) to (3 M.) Innsbruck (omnibus twice daily in ¾ hr.); or we may proceed to the left from the S. base of the Lanser Köpfe to (1 M.) *Lans* (2835 ft.; Traube:

Wilder Mann), and follow the road (carriages, see p. 130) viâ *Aldrans* to (2 M.) *Amras* (p. 134).

A pleasant walk may be taken on the left bank of the Inn, by *St. Nikolaus* (p. 133), the château of *Büchsenhausen* (with a brewery and bathing-establishment), and the *Pension Kayser* (p. 130), to (½ hr.) **Schloss Weiherburg** (2210 ft.; Pens. and Restaurant), with a terrace commanding a charming *View of the valley of the Inn, the Glungetzer, Patscher Kofel, etc. About 800 ft. above the Weiherburg (steep ascent of ½ hr.) is the cottage of *Maria-Brunn* (the '*Hungerburg*'; Restaurant), which commands a *View extending to the Stubai glaciers; carriage-road back to Innsbruck viâ *Hötting*, 2 M. — We may return from the Weiherburg by (20 min.) **Mühlau** (2025 ft.; **Stern; Pension Edelweiss*), a charmingly situated village, at the mouth of the wild *Mühlauer Klamm* (Innsbruck Electric Works, interesting), and thence to (1½ M.) Innsbruck, either by the steam tramway in 17 min. (station Dollinger, near the Stern Inn) or on foot by the handsome suspension-bridge.

A pleasant expedition may be made to (2 hrs.) *Schönberg* at the mouth of the Stubai-Thal (p. 146; carr., see p. 130); best views in the morning.

14. From Innsbruck to Salzburg viâ Kufstein and Rosenheim.

123 M. Railway in 1½-3 hrs. to *Kufstein*, and 3½-6 hrs. thence to *Salzburg*. Luggage is examined at Kufstein (in both directions).

Innsbruck, see p. 130. The railway traverses the valley on a long viaduct, and at *Mühlau* (see above) crosses the *Inn*, above the influx of the *Sill*. To the right is the château of *Amras* (p. 134).

5½ M. **Hall** (1835 ft.; **Bär; *Stern*, with garden; *Post*; *Neuwirth*; *Hôt.-Pens. Vorderwalderhof*, finely situated ½ M. to the E., on the right bank of the Inn), a quaint old town of 5760 inhab., with salt-works, to which the brine is conveyed from a distance of 6 M. The evaporating houses near the station contain a cabinet of models. Steam-tramway to Innsbruck, see p. 130.

9½ M. *Fritzens*; 12½ M. *Terfens*. — 18½ M. **Schwaz** (1765 ft.; **Thurm; Stern*), a town with 5888 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Inn, commanded by the château of *Freundsberg*. On a hill to the right is the Benedictine abbey of *Fiecht*, restored after a fire in 1868.

The ascent of the *Kellerjoch (7690 ft.; 5-5½ hrs.; guide not necessary for adepts) is easy and attractive. The route (marked path) leads viâ *Zintberg* and the *Praxen-Alp* to the (3½ hrs.) *Kellerjoch-Hütte* (6055 ft.), and thence to the (1½ hr.) summit (fine view). Descent to *Fügen* (p. 137), 3½ hrs.

23½ M. **Jenbach** (1735 ft.; **Toleranz*, at the station; **Post*; **Bräuhaus*, above the village, with view-terrace; *Prantl's Restaurant*, at the station, with rooms), at the entrance to the Achenthal, is the station for the Zillerthal (p. 137). On the mountain-slope, 2¼ M. to the W., is Count Enzenberg's handsome château of *Tratzberg*.

*To the Achensee, 4¼ M., narrow-gauge railway (partly on the rack-and-pinion system), six times daily in 36 min.; a highly attractive excursion (fare 1 fl. 36, down 1 fl. 2 kr.; return-ticket available for 10 days

Wagner & Debes Leipzig

DUXER GEBIRGE
ZILLERTHALER ALPEN
GROSSVENEDIGER GRUPPE
RIESER FERNER
Hochfeiler
Gr. Venediger
Hochgall
Hollenz Kopf
Schwarzenstein
Möseler Sp.
Thurner Kamp
Löffel Sp.
Morchner Sp.
Gr. Ingent Sp.
Olperer
Fusstein
Hohe Wandsp.
Pfitscher Joch
Wilde Gerlos Sp.
Reichen Sp.
Ahorn Sp.
Rosswand Sp.
Dreieck Sp.
Gr. Moseock
Grauenock
Wildekreuz Spitze
Schwarzenstein
Lappach
Weissenbach
Luttach
St. Johann
St. Martin
St. Jacob
St. Peter
St. Valentin
Steinhaus
Sand
Taufers
Mühlen
Gais
Uttenheim
Bruneck
St. Lorenzen
Kronplatz
Olang
Welsberg
Niederdorf
Toblach
Innichen
Sterzing
Brenner Pass
Gries
Gossensass
Ried
Trens
Mauls
Franzens Veste
Mühlbach
Unter Vintl
Obervintl
Brixen
Pfunders
Rasen
Antholz
Lüsen
Kilometer
1 : 520.000
English Miles
0
5
10
15
0
2
4
6
8
10

2 fl. 4, including a round of the lake 3 fl. 34 kr.; reduced prices for members of Alpine Clubs). The railway ascends (16:100), with a pretty view on both sides of the Inn valley, viâ the station of *Burgeck*. The highest point of the line (3180 ft.), where the toothed rail ends, is reached at (2 M.) **Eben** (*Kirchenwirth*), a frequented pilgrim-resort, with the tomb of St. Nothburga (d. 1313). The line now descends slightly to *Maurach* and reaches the (4¼ M.) terminus beside the *Seespitz Hotel*, 3 min. from the steamboat-pier. The dark-blue *Achensee (5½ M. long, ½ M. broad) is the finest lake in N. Tyrol. A steamboat belonging to the abbey of Fiecht makes the circuit of the lake six times daily in 1½ hr. On the S.W. bank is the *Pertisau*, a green pasture enclosed by precipitous mountains and frequented as a summer-resort (*Fürstenhaus, on the lake; Hôt. Stefanie; Pfandler; Karl, in the village). — On the E. bank, towards the N. end, is the *Hôtel Seehof*, 1 M. farther on is the *Hôtel Scholastika*, and at the end is *Maier's Inn*. The *Unnütz* (6815 ft.; easy and interesting) may be ascended from the Scholastika in 3 hrs. — The scattered houses of the village of *Achenkirch* (*Post, 3 M. from the lake; *Kern; *Adler) extend almost to the N. end of the lake. About 6 M. farther on, beyond the village of *Achenwald* (Traube), the Tyrolese frontier is reached in the once strongly fortified defile of *Achen*. For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The **Zillerthal.** An Omnibus plies twice daily in summer from Jenbach to (21 M.) *Mairhofen* in 5½-6 hrs. (1 fl. 60, coupé 1 fl. 90 kr.); carr. 9, with two horses, 14 fl. and fee of 1 fl. — Quitting Jenbach the road crosses the Inn and enters the Zillerthal at (3 M.) *Strass*. 7 M. *Fügen* (1785 ft.; *Post; Stern; Zum Aigner; *Sonne) is the capital of the lower Zillerthal. The road crosses the *Finsingbach* and at (12 M.) *Kaltenbach* (Post) approaches the *Ziller*. — 16½ M. **Zell** (1885 ft.; **Post*, *Daviter*, on the left bank; **Bräu*, **Welschwirth*, **Greiderer*, on the right bank), the chief place (1200 inhab.) of the valley, which is here broad and fertile, lies at the confluence of the *Gerlosbach* with the *Ziller*. To the E. rise the *Hainzenberg* and the *Gerloswand* (7105 ft.); to the S. the *Tristner* (9065 ft.) and the *Ingent* (9570 ft.). [To the E. of Zell opens the **Gerlos**, through which a bridle-track leads to the Pinzgau (to Krimml 8-9 hrs.; horse 9 fl., guide, 4 fl. 20 kr., unnecessary), viâ (2½ hrs.) *Gerlos* (*Alpenrose; *Stöckl; *Kammerlander) and thence either by the *Gerlos Pass* (4875 ft.) or the *Pinzgauer Platte* (5560 ft.).] See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The road from Zell to Mairhofen follows the right bank of the Ziller. — 21 M. **Mairhofen** (2065 ft.; **Neuhaus; Stern; Alte Post; Krammer*), the highest village in the lower Zillerthal, is beautifully situated on a green plateau amidst lofty mountains. The valley divides here into four branches: E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillup, S.W. the Zemmthal, W. the Tuxer-Thal. Through the **Tuxer-Thal** an easy and interesting bridle- path leads viâ (5½ hrs.) *Hinter-Tux* (4900 ft.; Inn) and over the (2½ hrs.) *Tuxer* or *Schmirner Joch* (7675 ft.) to the *Schmirner-Thal* and (4¼ hrs.) *St. Jodok* on the Breuner railway (p. 147).

From Mairhofen to Sterzing over the Pfitscher Joch (16 hrs.; two days), interesting. The *Zemmthal* is worthy of a visit (to Ginzling 3 hrs., to the Berliner Hütte 8-9 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Beyond Mairhofen we cross the (10 min.) *Zillerbach* and (¼ hr. more) the *Stillup-Bach* (fine waterfall), and turning to the left reach the (¼ hr.) *Hochsteg* (2165 ft.), a covered bridge over the *Zemmbach*. The bridle-path then ascends gradually through the **Dornauberg-Klamm*, a picturesque valley enclosed by lofty pine-clad hills, skirting the left bank of the Zemmbach, which is precipitated in numerous cascades through a rocky ravine. The *Karlsteg*, 1¾ hr. from Mairhofen, crosses the torrent, which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. 1¼ hr. *Ginzling* (3286 ft.; Kröll) is prettily situated on the right bank of the Zemmbach. The path crosses again to the left bank and ascends viâ the *Rosshag-Alp* (3595 ft.; *Inn) to (2 hrs.) *Neu-Breitlahner* (4070 ft.; Eder's Inn), opposite the mouth of the *Zemm-Grund* or *Schwarzenstein-Grund*, a picturesque valley, in which a highly interesting excursion may be made to the **Berliner Hütte* of the German Alpine Club, grandly situated on the *Schwarzenstein-Alp* (6725 ft.; 3½ hrs. from Breitlahner).

Farther on the path ascends the *Zamser-Thal*, at first rapidly, to the (2¼ hrs.) *Dominicus-Hütte* (5525 ft.; Inn), beautifully situated opposite the entrance of the superb *Schlegeisen-Thal*, and to the (2½ hrs.) **Pfitscher Joch** (7375 ft.; *Inn*). We then descend to (2½ hrs.) *St. Jacob* in the *Pfitscher-Thal* (4760 ft.; Rainer's Inn) and thence viâ *Wieden* and *Afers* to (4 hrs.) *Sterzing* (p. 148).

28 M. **Brixlegg** (1720 ft.; *Vogl; Judenwirth; *Wolf*, at the station), a pleasantly situated summer-resort. — 29½ M. *Rattenberg* (Stern; Ledererbräu), an old town with a picturesque ruined château. Short tunnel. — 33 M. *Kundl*.

37½ M. **Wörgl** (1665 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms; *Moser*), the junction of the Tyrol and Salzburg line (R. 10). The round summit of the *Hohe Salve* (p. 124) rises from the Brixen-Thal to the S.

The railway now crosses the *Brixenthaler Ache* and at *Kirchbichl* passes to the right bank of the Inn. To the right rises the imposing *Kaiser-Gebirge*.

47 M. **Kufstein** (1600 ft.; **Auracher Bräu; Post; *Eggerbräu; Drei Könige; Hôtel Gisela*, near the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town of 3767 inhab., frequented as a summer-resort. An interesting visit may be paid to the old fortress of *Geroldseck*. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*, beyond the cemetery, ½ M. from the Inn. About ¼ M. farther are the baths of *Kienbergklamm*, well fitted up.

Walks: on the left bank of the Inn to the (40 min.) *Klause* (*Inn, with fine view) and the *König Otto Kapelle* (see below); to the top of the (1 hr.) *Thierberg* (fine view from the tower); to the *Kaiser-Thal*, etc.; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The frontier of Tyrol is now passed in the *Klause*, a narrow defile. To the left, the pretty *König Otto Kapelle*. — 49½ M. *Kiefersfelden*; 52½ M. *Oberaudorf*; 57 M. *Fischbach*. — 60 M. **Brannenburg** (1550 ft.; **Inn* at the station; **Schlosswirth*, in the village), beautifully situated at the base of the hills. — 64½ M. *Raubling*.

68 M. **Rosenheim** (1470 ft.; **Bayrischer Hof; *König Otto; Alte Post; *Deutsches Haus; Zum Wendelstein, Thaller*, both moderate; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the line to Munich (in 1¼-2 hrs.), is a town of 10,000 inhab., with salt-works and saline-baths (brine conducted hither from Reichenhall, over 50 M. distant). — About ¾ M. from the station are the *Kaiserbad*, with a large park, the *Marienbad*, and the *Dianabad*, all three with hotel-pensions and salt and other baths. Pretty view from the (½ hr.) *Schlossberg* (Restaurant).

The train crosses the *Inn*, passes (72 M.) *Stephanskirchen*, the *Simmsee* (3¾ M. long), and (74 M.) *Endorf*, and then runs through a hilly district to (84 M.) **Prien** (*Hôt. Chiemsee*, at the station; **Zur Kampenwand; Kronprinz; Bayrischer Hof*), a favourite summer-resort in the smiling *Prienthal*.

From Prien a Steam Tramway runs in 8 min. to (1 M.) *Stock*, the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiemsee, which plies nine times daily in ¼ hr. to the Herreninsel and six times in ½ hr. to the Fraueninsel (return-ticket to the Herreninsel, 2nd cl. in the steam-tramway, 1st cl. on the steamer, 1 *M* 80 pf.). — The **Chiemsee** (1700 ft.), 8½ M. long and 6½ M. broad, contains three islands: the large *Herrenwörth*, with a Benedictine monastery (now an inn and brewery), the *Frauenwörth*, with a nunnery, and the *Krautinsel* ('vegetable-island'), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks

and nuns. There are also a fishing-village and an inn on the Frauenwörth. On the much larger Herrenwörth (9 M. in circumference) rises the large *Schloss Herrenchiemsee, begun in the style of Louis XIV. by King Lewis II. after the model of Versailles, but not completed (adm. daily 9-5, fee 3 *M*, Sun. & holidays 1½ *M*; closed on 13th June). The interior is fitted up with lavish splendour. The lake is celebrated for its fish. The banks are low, and in the distance to the S. extends the long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolese mountains.

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee and passes the stations of *Bernau*, *Uebersee*, and *Bergen*. About 3 M. to the W. of Bergen are the well-equipped baths of *Adelholzen*.

101 M. **Traunstein** (1935 ft.; **Traunsteiner Hof*; **Krone*, at the station; **Hirsch*; **Post*; *Weisses Bräuhaus*), a thriving place with 5400 inhab., on a slope above the *Traun*, is much frequented as a summer-resort. The Friedens-Denkmal, the Monument of King Max II., the Luitpold Fountain (1794), and the handsome marble Liendl Fountain (1526) in the upper Platz, may be inspected. *Mineral and Saline Baths*, with large garden (pens. 3½-7 *M*). The extensive salt-works are situated on the Traun; the brine is conducted here from Reichenhall, a distance of 22½ M.

105 M. *Lauter*; 111 M. *Teisendorf*, with the ruin of *Raschenberg*. 119 M. *Freilassing* (*Föckerer; *Maffei) is the last Bavarian station and the junction for Reichenhall. As we approach Salzburg the white walls of *Maria-Plain* (p. 102) appear among the woods to the left. The Salzach is crossed.

123 M. **Salzburg**, see p. 95.

15. From Bregenz to Innsbruck. The Arlberg Railway.

Comp. Maps, pp. 140, 144.

121 M. Railway in 5¼-9½ hrs. (fares 6 fl. 12, 4 fl. 8, 2 fl. 4 kr.; express 9 fl. 18, 6 fl. 12, 3 fl. 6 kr.). — The **Arlberg Railway** *(Arlbergbahn)*, built in 1880-84 at an expense of 42 million florins (3,350,000 *l.*), is one of the most interesting examples of mountain-railway engineering, while at the same time it commands a series of magnificent views (from Bludenz to Langen the best views are to the right, from St. Anton to Landeck to the left). The steepest gradient on the W. side (from Bludenz to Langen) is 31 : 100, and on the E. side (from Landeck to St. Anton), 26 : 100. — View-carriages, see p. 118; holders of second-class tickets from Bregenz to Landeck pay 1 fl. 62 kr. extra.

Bregenz. — **Hotels.** Oesterreichischer Hof, on the lake, R., L., & A. 1½-2 fl., B. 50 kr.; *Hôtel Europa, Hôtel Montfort, Habsburger Hof, all near the station; *Weisses Kreuz, *Schweizerhof, both in the Römer-Str.; Krone; Post; Löwe, etc. — **Restaurants and Cafés.** **Railway Restaurant*, with view of the lake from the terrace; *Café-Restaurant Drechsel*; *Rose*, with garden and view. Wine at *F. Kinz's*, Kirchgasse; '*Old German*' *Wine-Room*, opposite the station. Beer at the *Hirsch*, *Forsterbräu*, etc.

Bregenz (1260 ft.), the capital of the *Vorarlberg* (district 'before the Arlberg'), with 6739 inhab., lies at the base of the *Pfänder*, at the E. end of the *Lake of Constance* (Ger. *Bodensee*). The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the *Roman Castrum*, and formerly had two gates,

of which that to the S. has been removed. The handsome *Church*, with an ancient tower, is situated on another hill to the S. The *Harbour Promenade* affords a good survey of the town and lake. The *Vorarlberg Museum* (adm. 25 kr.) contains natural history specimens, coins, and Roman antiquities. Pleasant walk along the Lindau road, to the (1 M.) *Klause*, which commands a charming view.

The ***Gebhardsberg** (1965 ft.; ascent ¾ hr.), on the summit of which are the scanty ruins of the castle of *Hohen-Bregenz*, a small church, and a restaurant, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the Lake of Constance, the valleys of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and Glarus.

The ***Pfänder** (3465 ft.), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a still more extensive view. The best path (1½-2 hrs.) leads viâ the *Berg Isel* (shooting-range) to *Weissenreute*, and then ascends to the right through wood viâ *Hintermoos* to the **Hôtel-Pension Pfänder*, 5 min. below the summit.

FROM BREGENZ TO THE SCHRÖCKEN, 12-13 hrs., a very pleasant expedition through the **Bregenzer Wald.** Railway to *Schwarzach* in ¼ hr. or to *Dornbirn* (see below) in 25 min., from both of which roads lead to the E. into the mountains viâ (1½ hr.) *Alberschwende* (*Taube) to (2½ hrs.) *Schwarzenberg* (2275 ft.; *Hirsch; Lamm), a summer-resort, charmingly situated at the foot of the *Hochälple* (4810 ft.). Thence the road leads viâ (2¼ hrs.) *Mellau* (*Bär), with chalybeate springs, (1¼ hr.) *Schnepfau*, and (1 hr.) *Au* (Krone; Rössle), to (1 hr.) *Schopernau* (2730 ft.; *Krone; Adler), where it ends. A good bridle-path ascends hence, past the small sulphur-baths of *Hopfreben*, to (2½ hrs.) the *Schröcken* (4135 ft.; Inn), a little village in a green basin, surrounded by mountains rising to a height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases and snow on their summits.

Mountain-paths lead in various directions from the Schröcken:

To STUBEN on the Arlberg, 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary), a good bridle-path viâ the *Auenfeld-Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Lech* (4745 ft.; Krone), prettily situated in the upper *Lechthal*, and thence viâ *Zürs* and the *Flexen-Sattel* (5775 ft.) to (2½ hrs.) *Stuben* (p. 142).

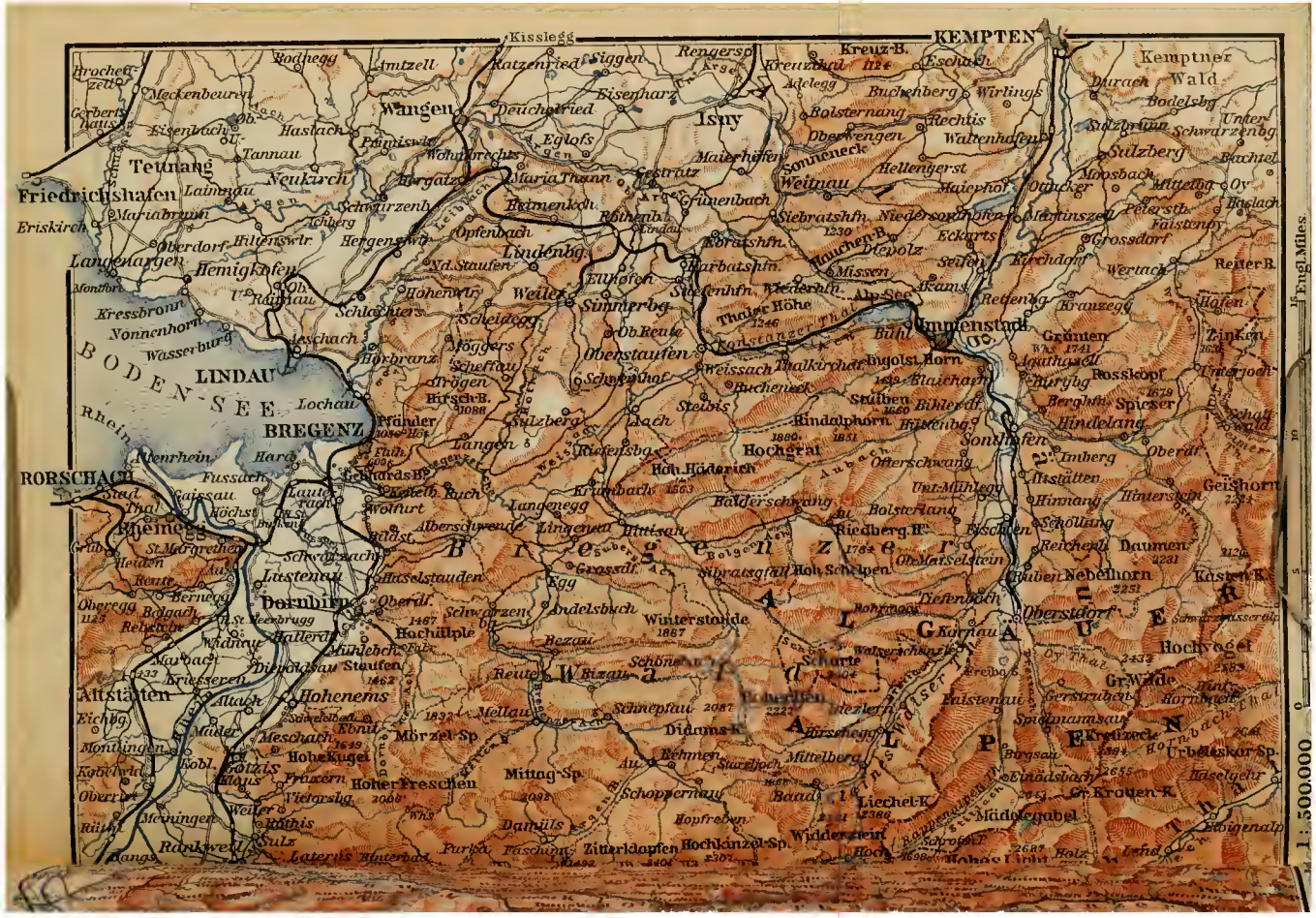
To OBERSTDORF, 8½ hrs. The path ascends to the N. viâ (1½ hr.) *Krumbach ob Holz* (5620 ft.; Inn) to the (1 hr.) *Gentschel-Joch* (6480 ft.) at the foot of the *Widderstein* (8320 ft.; ascended in 1½ hr. from the pass; attractive), and then descends through the *Gentschel-Thal* to (2 hrs.) *Mittelberg* (3980 ft.; Hôt. Widderstein), the principal place in the *Kleine Walser-Thal*, and viâ *Hirschegg* and *Riezlern* (Inn) to the *Walser Schänzle* and (4 hrs.) *Oberstdorf*. See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The VORARLBERG RAILWAY skirts the *Gebhardsberg* (see above), crosses the *Bregenzer Ach*, and at (2½ M.) *Lautrach* enters the broad valley of the Rhine. — 5½ M. *Schwarzach* (1420 ft.; Hotel Bregenzerwald, Post) is a station for the Bregenzer Wald (see above).

7½ M. **Dornbirn** (1435 ft.; **Hôt. Weiss*, at the station; **Dornbirner Hof; Mohren; Hirsch*), the largest market-town in the Vorarlberg, with 10,700 inhab., is a busy place upwards of 2 M. long, on the *Dornbirner Ach*. It consists of the four quarters of *Markt*, *Oberdorf* (E.), *Haselstauden* (N.), and *Hatlerdorf* (S.; the last two are railway-stations). The S.W. horizon is bounded by the mountains of Appenzell, the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the indented Curfirsten.

About 3 M. to the S.E. lies the *Gütle*, with a cotton-mill, a restaurant, and a fountain which plays to a height of 180 ft. About ½ M. farther up is the picturesque **Rappenloch Gorge*, through which dashes the foaming Ach. The return may be made viâ the *Zanzenberg* (fine views; 1½ hr. to Dornbirn).

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig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BREGENZ
RORSCHACH
Rheineck
Dornbirn
Hochhilple
Altstätten
Hohenems
Lustenau
Immenstadt
Oberstdorf
Hochvogel
Grosse Widde
Nebelhorn
Mädelegabel
Liechel-K.
Hochlänzel-Sp.
Widderstein
Hohes Licht
Urbeleskor Sp.
Kreuzeck
Grosse Krottenk.
Hindelang
Oberstaufen
Lindenberg
Weiler
Sommerberg
Scheidegg
Hochgerat
Hohe Häderich
Bolgenach
Bregenzer Ach
Rhein
Kempter Wald
Grünten
Rossköpfe
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12½ M. **Hohenems** (1420 ft.; **Post*), a well-to-do village (4970 inhab.), lies at the foot of precipitous rocks, commanded by the ruins of *Alt-* and *Neu-Hohenems.*

The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is relieved at places by rocky and wooded knolls, the chief of which is the *Kummenberg* (2190 ft.), on the right. — Near (15½ M.) **Götzis** (1400 ft.; *Goldner Adler; Zum Bahnhof*), with a modern Romanesque church, are two ruined castles of the former Counts of Montfort. The train crosses the *Fruttbach* to (20½ M.) *Rankweil* (*Hecht; Zum Schützen), at the entrance to the *Laternser-Thal.*

The ascent of the **Hohe Freschen** (6580 ft.; 5-6 hrs.; guide, not indispensable for experts, 4½ fl.) is a fine but somewhat toilsome excursion. About ½ hr. from the top is the *Freschenhaus* (Inn in summer). Magnificent panorama from the summit, embracing the Vorarlberg, Glarus, and Appenzell Alps, the Lake of Constance, etc.

22½ M. **Feldkirch** (1510 ft.; **Vorarlberger Hof*, at the station; **Englischer Hof; *Bär*, with beer-garden; **Löwe; Schäfle*, well spoken of; **Railway Restaurant*), a thriving town (3800 inhab.), ½ M. from the station, is commanded by the ancient castle of *Schattenburg.* The Gothic *Church*, erected in 1487, possesses a *Descent from the Cross attributed to Holbein and a fine pulpit. Pleasure-grounds have been laid out at the upper end of the town, near the Ill-Klamm; and adjacent are well-equipped public baths.

A fine view of the valley of the Rhine, from the Falknis to the Lake of Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the **Margarethenkapf* (1830 ft.), a hill ½ hr. to the W. of Feldkirch, on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and grounds of the Tschavoll family. (Ascent to the right beyond the lower bridge over the Ill; admission by cards obtained at the hotels.) — Similar views from the *Veitskapf* on the Ardetzenberg, on the opposite (N.) side of the gorge of the Ill (road ascending to the right on this side of the bridge).

From Feldkirch to Buchs, 11 M., railway in ¾ hr. The line passes the stations of *Nendeln* and *Schaan* (Linde), and near *Buchs* crosses the Rhine (comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*). — About 2 M. to the S. of Schaan is *Vaduz*, the capital of the small principality of Liechtenstein.

Above and below Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the *Upper* and *Lower Ill-Klamm.* The train passes through a tunnel, enters the Upper Klamm, and crosses the Ill. Before (25½ M.) *Frastanz* the valley, now called the *Walgau*, expands. To the right is the *Samina-Thal*, and farther on, at (30 M.) *Nenzing*, the *Gamperton-Thal* opens on the right, and the *Grosse Walser-Thal* on the left. The train crosses the *Mänkbach* and the Ill, and reaches (32 M.) *Strassenhaus.*

36 M. **Bludenz** (1905 ft.; **Bludenzer Hof*, *Scesaplana*, *Hôtel Arlberg*, all three near the station; **Eisernes Kreuz*, **Post*, *Krone*, in the town), a prettily situated little town of 4500 inhab., dominated by the château of *Gayenhofen* (now government offices). To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandner-Thal*, with the *Scesaplana* and the broad snowy saddle of the *Brandner Glacier* in the background.

The **Hohe Frassen* (6480 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 4 fl.) affords an admirable view of the Vorarlberg and Rhætian Alps. About ¾ hr. below the summit is a refuge-hut with refreshments.

To the Lünee See and the Scesaplana, a very interesting excursion (6-6½ hrs. to the lake; guide unnecessary). A narrow carriage-road crosses the Ill to *Bürs* and ascends the charming *Brandner-Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Brand* (3360 ft.; *Beck; *Kegele), prettily situated at the base of the *Mottenkopf*. Hence a footpath leads viâ the *Schattenlagant-Alp* to the (3-3½ hrs.) picturesque dark-green ***Lüner See** (6475 ft.). On the W. side is the *Douglas-Hütte* (Inn in summer). — The ascent of the ***Scesaplana** (9735 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide necessary), the highest peak of the Rhætikon chain, is rather fatiguing, but not difficult for moderately experienced walkers. Splendid *View.

Above Bludenz the beautiful **Montafon Valley**, watered by the Ill, opens to the S.E. The chief place in the valley is (9 M.) **Schruns** (2260 ft.; **Löwe; *Taube; *Stern; *Pens. Gauenstein*), a picturesquely situated village, frequented as a summer-resort, reached from Bludenz by diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. (80 kr.). Various excursions may be made hence: past the monastery of *Gauenstein* to the (1¼ hr.) top of the *Bartholomäberg* (fine view); through the *Gauer-Thal* to the (6 hrs.) *Lüner See* (see above); to the top of the *Sulzfluh* (9200 ft.; 7 hrs.; with guide) viâ the *Tilisuna-Hütte* (Inn), etc. The Rhætikon chain, dividing the Montafon from the Prätigau in the Grisons, is traversed by several passes, all rarely used (*Schlapina-Joch*, *St. Antönien-Joch*, *Drusen-Thor*, *Schweizer-Thor*, etc.). — The road (rough at places) goes on above Schruns viâ (2 hrs.) *St. Gallenkirch* (*Adler; *Rössl; Kreuz) and (1¼ hr.) *Gaschurn* (*Rössl; *Krone) to (¾ hr.) *Patenen* (3435 ft.; Essigwirth), the highest village. Attractive and not difficult passes lead hence over the *Zeinisjoch* (6075 ft.) in 4 hrs., and over the *Bielerhöhe* (6710 ft.) in 6½-7 hrs., to *Galtür* (5040 ft.; *Rössl), the highest village in the *Patznaun-Thal*, whence a carriage-road descends viâ (2½ hrs.) *Ischgl* (*Wälschwirth) and (2 hrs.) *Kappl* (*Löwe) to (3½ hrs.) *Pians* (p. 143).

The *Arlberg Railway quits the Ill at the nunnery of *St. Peter*, enters the *Kloster-Thal*, watered by the *Alfenz*, and ascends along its N. side. A beautiful view up the valley is soon disclosed; on the left rises the *Rogelskopf* (7460 ft.). 40½ M. *Bratz*. Viaducts, cuttings, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. 43½ M. *Hintergasse;* 46 M. **Dalaas** (3055 ft.), 300 ft. above the village *(Post)*. The line now skirts the hillside at a considerable elevation, and crosses the picturesque *Radona Gorge* and two smaller torrents (in the valley to the right is *Wald*) to (49½ M.) *Danöfen*. We cross the *Spreubach*, traverse two snow-sheds, and cross the *Wäldlitobel* by a single-arched bridge (206 ft. high, 140 ft. wide) to (51 M.) *Klösterle* (3470 ft.; *Löwe), at the mouth of the narrow *Nenzigast-Thal*. The train now threads a tunnel, 550 yds. long, passing under the great landslip of 1892. — 52½ M. **Langen** (3990 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Post*).

From Langen to St. Anton by the Arlberg (11½ M.), an interesting route for pedestrians. The Arlberg road leads viâ (2 M.) *Stuben* (4600 ft.; Sonne or Post) and ascends in windings to the (5 M.) **Arlberg Pass** (5910 ft.). Beyond the pass (¼ M.) is the old hospice of *St. Christoph*. The road descends, with fine views of the Fervall-Thal and the Stanzer-Thal, to (4½ M.) *St. Anton* (see p. 143).

The train now crosses the Alfenzbach and plunges into the great ***Arlberg Tunnel**. This tunnel, 6⅜ M. (or 10¼ kilomètres) long, 26 ft. wide, and 23 ft. high (3 M. shorter than the St. Gotthard Tunnel), cost 16 million florins (about 1,300,000*l.*). It ascends at a gradient of 15:100 to its highest point (4300 ft.; 1595 ft. below the Arlberg Pass), and descends thence at a gradient of 1:50 to St. Anton. The transit

(very smoky) lasts 16-17 min., and the temperature is 59-64° Fahr. An obelisk, to the left of the E. end of the tunnel, bears a portrait in relief of *Jul. Lott* (d. 1883), the first chief engineer of the line.

59 M. **St. Anton** (4270 ft.; **Post; Adler*, unpretending), the highest village in the *Rosanna-Thal*, which above St. Anton is called the *Fervall-Thal*, and below it the *Stanzer-That*. — The railway next crosses the Rosanna twice. Above, to the left, is the hamlet of *St. Jacob*. To the right is the *Riffler* (10,365 ft.), with its precipitous glacier. 62½ M. *Pettneu*. The railway now crosses to the right bank of the Rosanna. To the left is *Schnan*, at the mouth of the *Schnaner Klamm*, a gully of the Schnanerbach. We cross the Rosanna twice more. — 67 M. **Flirsch** (3795 ft.; *Post*) is pleasantly situated at the base of the *Eisenspitze* (9400 ft.). The valley contracts; the rapid and brawling Rosanna forms several waterfalls. 69½ M. *Strengen* (3355 ft.), 125 ft. above the village *(Post; Traube)*, which lies to the left. Numerous tunnels and viaducts follow. Straight on opens a magnificent view down the valley as far as the Innthal; in the distance rises the pyramidal Tschirgant. An imposing **Bridge*, 280 yds. long and 180 ft. high, crosses the *Trisanna*, which issues from the *Patznaun-That* and unites with the Rosanna to form the *Sanna*. 71½ M. *Wiesberg*, with the picturesque castle of the same name, commanding a fine view. The line is now conducted along the *Maienwand*, high above the Sanna, by a series of viaducts and cuttings.

72½ M. **Pians-Patznaunthal** (2990 ft.). Below, to the left, lies the picturesque village of *Pians* (2795 ft.; *Alte Post; *Neue Post); above it, on the verdant Mittelgebirge, is *Grins* (3230 ft.), and farther off, *Stanz*, at the base of the huge *Parseierspitze* (9965 ft.). — The line now descends the right bank of the Sanna at a steep gradient to (74½ M.) *Landeck-Perfuchs*, 1 M. to the N.W. of Landeck (below, to the left, is *Bruggen*), and then crosses the rapid *Inn* by a bridge with nine arches (170 yds. long and 60 ft. high).

76½ M. **Landeck** (2670 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.). The little town *(*Post; Goldner Adler)*, 1 M. to the W., lies on both banks of the Inn, commanded by the ancient *Schloss Landeck*. Road to *Finstermünz*, see R. 18. Picturesque walk (2 hrs. there and back) viâ *Perjen* to the *Lötzer Klamm*, a ravine with a fine waterfall.

The railway from Landeck to Innsbruck remains on the right bank of the Inn. 78 M. *Zams*, with a large nunnery of Sisters of Charity. Passing the foot of the lofty rock crowned by the ruins of *Kronbury* and traversing a defile by means of rock-cuttings, the train reaches (82½ M.) *Schönwies* and (87 M.) **Imst** (2310 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), on ground reclaimed from the Inn. The village (2715 ft.; **Post; Lamm; Sonne*), 2 M. to the N., is pleasantly situated at the entrance to the *Gurgler-That*. To the E. rises the *Tschirgant* (7770 ft.).

A carriage-road (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr.) traverses the shadeless *Gurgler-That* viâ *Tarrenz* to (9½ M.) **Nassereit** (2765 ft.; **Post*), where the road from *Telfs* (16 M.; see p. 145) viâ *Obsteig* debouches on the right. — FROM NASSEREIT TO REUTTE viâ the *Fern Pass*, 25 M., one of the finest

passes between Tyrol and Bavaria (diligence twice daily in 5½ hrs.). Passing the château of *Fernstein* and the picturesque *Fernstein Lake*, with the ruins of *Sigmundsburg*, we ascend to the (1¾ hr.) **Fern Pass** (3970 ft.; rustic Inn), and thence descend past the *Blind-See* and *Weiss-See* (fine views of the Wetterstein range) to (6 M.) **Lermoos** (3245 ft.; **Post*; **Drei Mohren*), prettily situated in a green basin, whence a road leads to *Partenkirchen* viâ *Griesen* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). Our road leads viâ *Heiterwang* to (25 M.) **Reutte** (2795 ft.; *Post; Hirsch; Adler*), a considerable village on the Lech. About ¾ hr. to the E. are the picturesque **Stuiben Falls*, to the left of the road from Reutte to the (1½ hr.) *Plansee* and (6 hrs.) *Partenkirchen*. — To the *Upper Lechthal*, *Hohenschwangau*, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

A visit to the **Pitzthal**, a valley opening to the S. of Imst, is recommended, especially to less ambitious travellers who desire to obtain a glimpse at the Oetzthal glacier-region. A cart-track, beginning at the station, ascends to (½ hr.) *Arzl*, finely situated at the foot of the *Burgstall* (3440 ft.), and thence viâ (1¾ hr.) *Wenns* (3195 ft.; Post; Joel; Kuprian) and (4½ hrs.) *St. Leonhard* (4580 ft.; Sonne; Post) to (2½ hrs.) *Planggeros* (5300 ft.; Inn) and (1¼ hr.) **Mittelberg** (5690 ft.; *Kirschner's Inn*), the last hamlet, beautifully situated in view of the huge **Mittelberg Glacier*, the grand ice-fall of which extends 3 M. farther to the bottom of the valley. In the Taschach-Thal, 6 M. to the S.W., is the imposing *Taschach Glacier*. — Various passes lead from Mittelberg (guides: J. J. Ennemoser, Al., Franz, and Jos. Dobler, etc.). To *Sölden* viâ the *Pitzthaler* or *Söldener Jöchl* (9830 ft.), 7 hrs.; laborious. The route to *Vent* viâ the **Taufkar-Joch* (10,530 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) is preferable; on the *Karlesköpfe*, 3 hrs. from Mittelberg, is the finely-situated *Braunschweiger Hütte* (9050 ft.; Inn in summer). — Viâ the *Oelgruben-Joch* (9885 ft.) to *Gepatsch* (7½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.), attractive and not difficult: viâ the beautiful *Taschach Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Taschach-Hütte* (7980 ft.), in a magnificent situation, and thence across the *Sechsegerten Ferner* to the top of the pass (view limited), whence we descend over debris and grassy slopes to the *Gepatsch-Haus* (p. 157). For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond Imst the train crosses the *Pitzthaler Ache* by a bridge, 130 ft. in height (to the left, the village of *Karres*, with its slender Gothic church-tower). The line is here carried along the sheer precipices on the right bank of the Inn. From (90 M.) *Roppen* (Klocker) a road runs over the hill to (1¾ hr.) *Oetz* (see below). A bridge, 130 yds. long and 65 ft. high, carries the line across the *Oetzthaler Ache*, affording a fine view of the Oetzthal with the *Acherkogl*, to the right, and of the Tschirgant and Weisse Wand, to the left.

92½ M. **Oetzthal** (2290 ft.; *Sterzinger Hof*, with carriages for hire) is the station for the *Oetzthal*. A diligence plies twice daily to Oetz (1¼ hr.; 40 kr.), to Umhausen (3¼ hrs.; 90 kr.), to (15 M.) Längenfeld (5½ hrs.; 1 fl. 40 kr.), and to (24½ M.) Sölden (9 hrs.), see below.

The ***Oetzthal**, the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile in the lower part, contracts higher up to a succession of wild ravines, and in its highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. The valley is much exposed to the ravages of mud-torrents and avalanches. The roads have lately been much improved, but even in summer they are liable to be damaged, so that enquiries should be made beforehand as to their condition. Where there are no inns, accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés. — From Oetzthal station the road leads along the right bank of the *Oetzthaler Ache* to (3½ M.) *Oetz* (2690 ft.; *Kasslwirth; Stern), a thriving village and summer-resort. At *Habichen* we cross the Ache, and ascend viâ 2¼ M.) *Tumpen* (*Acherkogl Inn) and (6 M.) *Umhausen* (3400 ft.; *Krone).

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Brennerbahn
ALPEN
ORTLER
ALPEN
Vintschgau
Weiss Kugel
Similaun
Hoher Wilde
Schnalser Thal
Passeier Thal
GLURNS
Mals
MERAN
BOZEN
Val di Non
BORMIO
Ortler
Königsspitze
Mte Cevedale
Vertainspitze
Reschen
Schlanders
Naturns
Kaltern
Kilometer 1:520.000 English Miles

About 3/4 M. to the S.E. is the beautiful **Stuiben Fall.* — We now enter the wild defile of *Maurach*, and beyond a short ascent reach a broad green plateau in which lie the hamlets of *Au* and *Dorf*, and farther on (6 1/2 M.) **Längenfeld** (3860 ft.; *Unterwirth Gstrein; Oberwirth*), at the mouth of the *Sulzthal*, from which the rapid *Fischbach* issues. Above (2 M.) *Huben*, the valley contracts. Crossing the Ache beyond the (3 1/2 M.) *Aschbach Inn*, we reach (3 1/2 M.) **Sölden** (4515 ft.; **Grüner zum Alpenverein; Unterwirth Gstrein; Oberwirth Rimmi*), charmingly situated. To *Mittelberg* viâ the *Pitzthaler-Jöchl*, see p. 144. — From Sölden we proceed by a rough cart-track through a grand rocky ravine of the Ache called the *Kühtreien*. At the (1 hr.) hamlet of *Zwieselstein* (4830 ft.; Unterwirth Prantl; Traube), at the foot of the *Nöderkogl* (10,385 ft.), the valley divides into the *Gurgler-Thal*, to the left, and the *Venter-Thal*, to the right.

The path into the VENTER-THAL crosses the Ache, and follows a stony slope on the left hank of the *Venter Ache* to (2 hrs.) *Heilig-Kreuz* (5375 ft.) and to (2 hrs. more) **Vent** (6250 ft.; *Tappeiner; Inn* at the Curé's), an Alpine hamlet at the foot of the *Thalleitspitze* (11,175 ft.), which divides the valley into two branches. The route viâ the *Hochjoch* (9465 ft.) to (8 hrs.) *Unser Frau* leads through the *Rofen-Thal* or W. arm; that viâ the *Niederjoch* (9990 ft.) to (7 hrs.) Unser Frau, through the *Nieder-Thal* or E. arm. From *Unser Frau* (4910 ft.; *Adler) a bridle-path descends the pretty *Schnalser-Thal* to (1 1/4 hr.) *Karthaus* and (1 hr.) *Neu-Rateis* (3085 ft.; Inn), whence a new road leads through a picturesque rocky gorge to (6 M.) *Naturns*, on the Vintschgau post-road (p. 159; diligences several times daily in 1 1/2 hr. to *Meran*).

From Vent to *Mittelberg* viâ the *Taufkar-Joch*, see p. 144. — The route into the GURGLER-THAL, crossing the Gurgler Ache at Zwieselstein, ascends abruptly on the left hank, but (1 hr.) above the mouth of the *Timmlbach* (p. 156) returns to the right bank. We again cross the stream twice, pass the chalets of *Pillberg* and *Königsrain*, and reach (2 hrs.) **Ober-Gurgl** (6265 ft.; **Scheiber's Inn*), the loftiest village in Tyrol, situated in the midst of imposing scenery. For excursions and ascents, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond Oetzthal Station the valley of the Inn expands. To the right, beyond (94 M.) *Haiming*, appears the imperial château of *Petersberg*. — 97 1/2 M. *Silz* (2130 ft.; Railway Inn; Post, Löwe, in the village), with a handsome modern church; 98 1/2 M. *Mötz*; 100 M. *Stams*. In the village, 1 M. to the S., is an extensive Cistercian convent, founded in 1271 by Elizabeth, mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen. To the N. are the massive limestone crags of the *Mieminger Chain* and the *Hohe Munde* (8730 ft.).

102 M. *Rietz*. — 105 M. **Telfs** (2045 ft.; *Seiser*, at the station; **Post; Traube; Schöpfer's Inn*), a village 3/4 M. to the N. of the station, contains a large cotton-factory. From Telfs a picturesque road leads viâ *Ober-Mieming* (Post) and *Obsteig* to *Nassereit* (p. 143).

107 1/2 M. *Flaurling*; 108 1/2 M. *Hatting*; 110 1/2 M. *Inzing*.

112 M. **Zirl** (*Zur Martinswand*, at the station). The village (2035 ft.; **Löwe; Post*) is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Inn, 1 M. to the N., overlooked by the ruined castle of *Fragenstein*. The *Calvarienberg* commands a beautiful view; to the S. rise the jagged peaks of the *Selrain*, to the E. the *Solstein* (8330 ft.).

Below Zirl the **Martinswand** (3650 ft.), the scene of a perilous adventure of Emp. Maximilian I. while hunting, in 1493, rises perpendicularly from the valley. The spot where the emperor was in danger is marked by a cross in a small cavern, now accessible to steady walkers by a safe and easy path (1 1/4 hr. from the station).

FROM ZIRL TO MITTENWALD, 17 1/2 M., diligence daily in 4 1/2 hrs., viâ *Seefeld* (3850 ft.; Post) and *Scharnitz*. See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line now skirts the crumbling cliffs of the *Reissende Ranggen* on an embankment in the Inn, and crosses the *Melach* to (114 M.) *Kematen*, at the entrance to the *Selrain-Thal*. In a picturesque gorge, 1½ M. to the S.E., are the *Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls*. 116½ M. *Völs*, situated among orchards; 119½ M. *Wilten* (p. 134).

121 M. *Innsbruck*, see p. 130.

16. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner.

Comp. Maps, pp. 136, 144, 148.

83 M. Railway in 4¼-6½ hrs. (fares 6 fl. 25, 4 fl. 65, 3 fl. 10 kr.; express 7 fl. 55, 5 fl. 55, 3 fl. 75 kr.). Best views to the right as far as the Eisak bridge below Sterzing; beyond it, generally to the left. View-carriages, see p. 118.

The **Brenner** (4490 ft.), the lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, once used by the Romans, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened in 1867, one of the grandest works of the kind (22 tunnels; 60 large, and many smaller bridges), is the shortest route between Central Germany and Italy. The steepest gradient, 1:40, occurs between Innsbruck and the summit; and thence to Sterzing the gradient is 1:44. The most interesting parts of the line are between Innsbruck and *Gossensass*, whence *Hochwieden* should be visited (p. 148).

Innsbruck (1880 ft.), see p. 130. The train passes the abbey of *Wilten* (right), traverses a tunnel 750 yds. long under *Berg Isel*, and then the *Sonnenburg Tunnel* (270 yds.), and crosses the *Sill* by a stone bridge, 78 ft. in height. Further on it runs through the narrow *Wippthal*, high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the Brenner road, which a little farther on crosses the bold *Stefans-Brücke*, spanning the *Rutzbach*, issuing from the Stubai-Thal; to the S. rises the beautifully-formed *Waldraster-Spitze* (8920 ft.). Two more tunnels follow before (4½ M.) *Unterberg;* and beyond three others we reach (6 M.) **Patsch** (2570 ft.), the station for the Stubai-Thal.

The **Stubai-Thal** stretches for about 20 M. to the S.W., in the direction of the central Oetzthal mountains. Diligence from Innsbruck via Schönberg to Fulpmes daily in 4¼ hrs. (1 fl. 20 kr.). — *Ober-Schönberg* (3325 ft.; Domanig's Inn; Jägerhof Restaurant) may be reached in ¾ hr. from the stations of Patsch or Unterherg, or (better) in 2½ hrs. from Innsbruck by the Brenner road. The *Wilting-Warte* at this village commands a beautiful survey of the valley, with the glaciers in the background. A road leads hence viâ (¾ hr.) *Mieders* (Hôt.-Pens. Lerchenhof; Post) and (1 hr.) *Fulpmes* (Pfurtscheller; Lutz) to (1½ hr.) *Neustift* (3255 ft.; Salzhurger; Hofer), where the valley forks into the *Oberberg*, on the right, and the *Unterberg*, on the left. A pleasant excursion may be made up the Oberberg to the (4 hrs.) *Franz-Senn-Hütte* of the German Alpine Club (7120 ft.), finely situated near the foot of the great *Alpeiner Glacier*. — About 3 hrs. above Neustift, in the Unterberg or main valley, lies the hamlet of *Ranalt* (4130 ft.; Inn), 3 hrs. from which, in the *Langenthal*, is the *Nürnberger Hütte* of the German Alpine Club (7535 ft.; Inn in summer; ascents and passes thence, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). An attractive expedition from Ranalt leads viâ the *Mutterberger Alp* to the (3½ hrs.) *Dresdner Hütte* in the *Obere Fernau* (7570 ft.; Inn in summer), and over the *Bildstöckl-Joch* (10,290 ft.) to (7 hrs.) *Sölden* (p. 145; guide from Neustift, 9 fl.). The top of the pass commands a fine view of the Stubai and Oetzthal Alps.

Three more tunnels, including the *Mühlbach Tunnel* (960 yds.), the longest on the line. Near Matrei the line penetrates the Matreier

Schlossberg. On the right, close to the railway, flows the Sill in its artificial rocky channel. The train crosses the Sill to (12½ M.) **Matrei** (3240 ft.; **Stern; *Krone*), a beautifully situated village, with the château of *Trautson*, the property of Prince Auersperg. On the small *Tebener See*, 1 M. to the N.E., is the **Pension Kraft.* — The railway and the road follow the valley of the Sill, which is again crossed. — 15½ M. **Steinach** (3445 ft.). The village (**Steinacherhof; **Post; **Steinbock*, moderate; *Wilder Mann*) lies on the left bank of the Sill, at the mouth of the *Gschnitzthal*.

The line now begins to ascend rapidly on the E. side of the valley and then, near the village of *Stafflach* (3610 ft.), it enters the *Schmirner-Thal*. (Above us, on the other side of the valley, is seen the mouth of a tunnel through which we afterwards pass.) To the right opens the *Valser-Thal*, with the village and station of *St. Jodok* (*Post), charmingly situated at its entrance (over the *Tuxer-Joch* to the *Zillerthal*, see p. 137). The line crosses the *Schmirner Bach*, penetrates the hill between Schmirn and Vals by means of a curved tunnel, and crosses the *Valser Bach* (view of the Tux glaciers to the left). The train next ascends the S. slope of the valley (to the right, 225 ft. below, lies the route already traversed), regains the Sillthal through another curved tunnel, and runs towards the S., high on the slope of the *Padauner-Kogl*. — 22 M. **Gries** (4115 ft.). The village (3810 ft.; **Aigner*, **Rose*), a summer-resort, lies below on the road, at the mouth of the pretty *Obernberg-Thal*.

The line describes a long curve, high above the Sillthal, passing the small green *Brenner-See* (4300 ft.) and crossing the *Vennabach*. The Sill is now crossed for the last time, and we reach the station of (25 M.) **Brenner** (4490 ft.; *Buffet*), in a valley devoid of view, forming the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. At the railway-station is a memorial to *K. von Etzel* (d. 1867), builder of the Brenner Railway. On the road opposite is the **Brenner Post Hotel*, frequented in summer.

The *Eisak* descends in several falls to the right of the station. — 27½ M. **Brennerbad** (4390 ft.; **Sterzinger Hof*), with indifferent thermal springs (68° Fahr.). The line then descends rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (30½ M.) *Schelleberg* (4070 ft.). One of the most curious parts of the line is between this point and Gossensass, which lies 580 ft. below Schelleberg. The line turns suddenly to the right into the *Pflerschthal*, which opens here, gradually descends on its N. slope, enters the hillside by the curved *Aster Tunnel*, 840 yds. long, and emerges lower down, but in an opposite direction. A fine view of the Pflerschthal glaciers, with the Feuerstein, Schneespitze, etc., is obtained to the right on emerging from the tunnel. — 36 M. **Gossensass** (3440 ft.; **Gröbner; Aukenthaler*), a favourite summer-resort, lies at the foot of the *Hühnerspiel* (9025 ft.), which is frequently ascended for the sake of the view (4½ hrs.; good path marked with blue; no guide required).

An exquisite view of the Pflerschthal is obtained from (1/2 hr.) **Hochwieden* (Restaurant). Swimming-bath near the station.

The railway crosses the Eisak at the influx of the *Pflerschbach*, follows the old bed of the river for some distance, and then leads high up on the left side of the narrow wooded valley. We now enter the broad basin of —

40 M. **Sterzing** (3110 ft.; **Stoetter's Hotel*, at the station; ***Rose; Alte Post; Schwarzer Adler; *Krone; Neue Post*). The clean little town (1400 inhab.), with its picturesque old buildings, arcades, balconies, and turrets, lies 1/2 M. from the station, on the right bank of the Eisak, which is confined between strong embankments. The town owes its prosperous appearance to the mines formerly worked here.

Over the *Penser Joch* to Botzen, see p. 151; over the *Pfitscher Joch* to the Zillerthal, see p. 138; over the *Jaufen* to Meran, see p. 156.

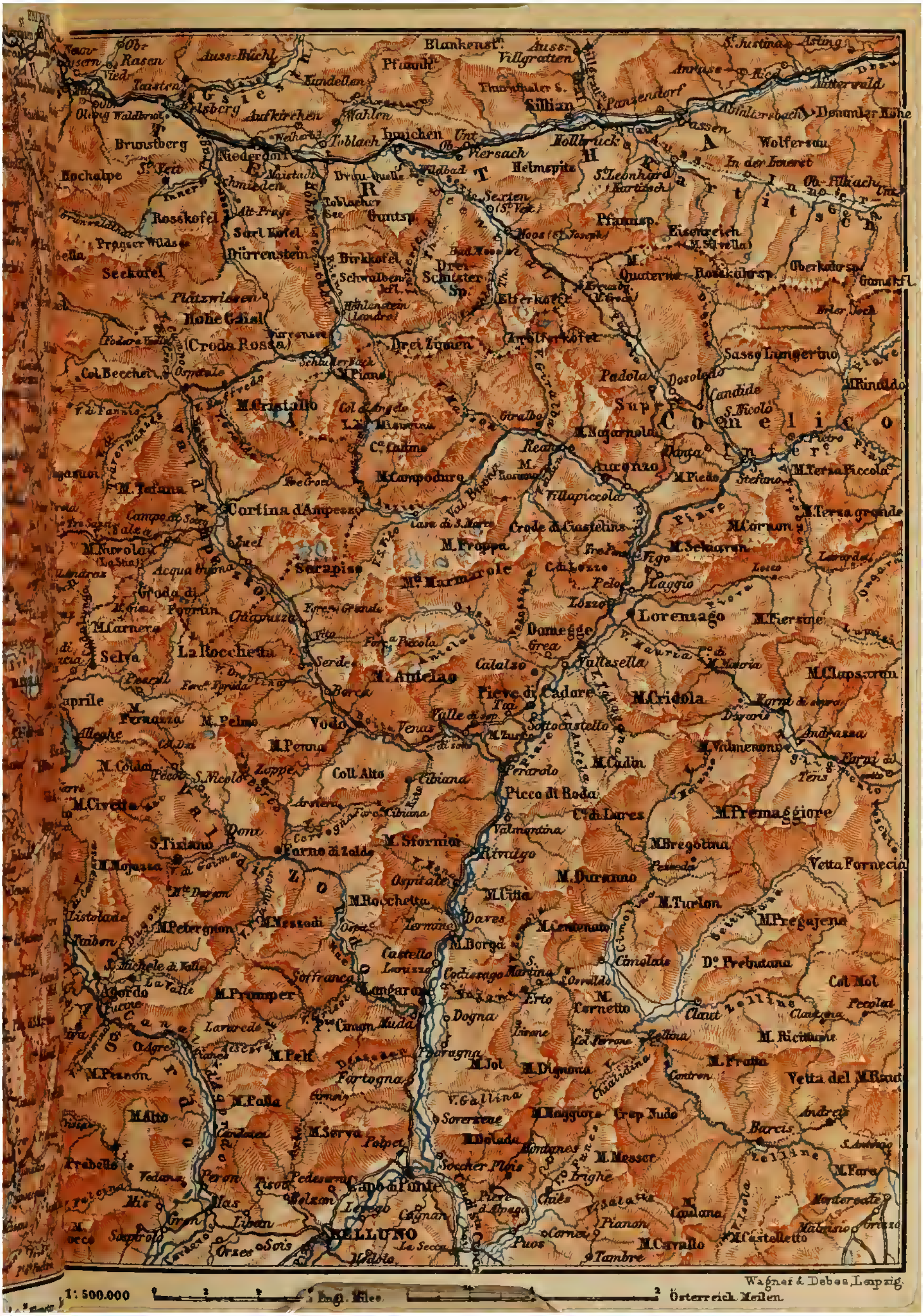
A good road leads through the **Ridnaun-Thal**, which opens here to the W., viâ (2 1/4 M.) *Wiedner's Hotel* (in the vicinity, the *Gilfenklamm* or *Marmorklamm*; 1/2 hr.) and (2 1/4 M.) *Mareith* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Ridnaun* (4430 ft.; *Steinbock; *Sonklarhof). A very interesting excursion may be taken hence to the *Ueblenthal Glacier*, with guide (to the Grohmann-Hütte 2 1/2, Teplitzer Hütte 3, Becherhaus 6 fl.). We proceed viâ (3/4 hr.) *Mayrn* to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Grohmann-Hütte* (7275 ft.), splendidly situated opposite the end of the grand **Ueblenthal Glacier*. About 1 hr. farther up is the *Teplitzer Hütte* (8695 ft.), with a magnificent view. On the *Becher* (10,470 ft.), 3 1/2-4 hrs. from the Teplitzer Hütte, is the *Kaiserin Elisabeth Schutzhaus* (inn in summer), the starting-point for a number of mountain-ascents (*Wilde Freiger, Sonklarspitze, Zuckerhütl*, etc.) and passes; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train crosses the *Pfitscher Bach* and runs between river and rock, close under the castle of *Sprechenstein*. On the opposite bank rise the castles of *Thumburg* and *Reifenstein*, at the mouth of the *Ridnaun-Thal* (see above), at the head of which rise the lofty snow-clad Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger. The line traverses the marshy *Sterzinger Moos* by a long embankment and reaches (42 1/2 M.) *Freienfeld*. On the left lies the château of *Wolfsberg*. 45 M. *Mauls*; 47 1/2 M. *Grasstein*. The train now enters a narrow defile, in which lies (50 M.) *Mittewald*, where Marshal Lefebvre was defeated by the Tyrolese under Haspinger and Speckbacher in 1809. At *Oberau* 550 of Lefebvre's Saxon troops were taken prisoners, and the pass is still called the *Sachsen-Klemme*.

The mouth of the defile, called the *Brixener Klause*, near *Unterau* (2510 ft.), was strongly fortified in 1833-38. The works (**Franzensfeste**), which are very conspicuous when seen from the S., command the Brenner route and the entrance to the Pusterthal. 52 1/2 M. *Franzensfeste Station* (2450 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*) lies upwards of 1 M. to the N. of the fortress. *Pusterthal Railway*, see R. 22.

To the left in the valley below, beyond the hill, is the Augustine monastery of *Neustift*, founded in 1142. To the right, near (57 1/2 M.) *Vahrn* (*Pens. Villa Mayr; Waldsacker), opens the *Schalderer-Thal*, in which lies the (3 M.) unpretending *Bad Schalders*. The vegetation assumes a more southern character, and vineyards and chestnuts begin to appear.

Mühlbach
BRUNECK
Lorenzen
Ehrenburg
Getsenbg.
Pfaffenburg
Monthal
Mauerberg
Welschböden
Onach
Plaiken
Kronplatz
Fürgl
Welsch Ellen
St. Maria (Pfarre)
Pens
Asten
Tagewaldh.
Pranzenstein
Jacobsp.
Kahrsp.
Schalders
Natz
Schabs
Gusen
Kornsp.
Durnholz
Abenstückl
Getrunj
Bassiuusp.
BRIXEN
St. Leonhard
Flose Bgl.
Angerbg.
Tils
Radelsp.
Reinswald
Tschötsch
St. Andra
Untermojer Eck
Untermoj
Cortaser Bg.
Pöcolein
Vord.
Latzfons
Velburns
Albeins
Afers
St. Georg
Peitlerkofel
Wengen
Astfeld
Sarner Scharte
Nordheim
Verdings
Theiss
St. Peter
Ruefen
St. Magdalena
Sobutsch
Campil
Peterowd
Eisengabe
Sarnthein
KLAUSEN
Villanders
Glauderbg.
Flitzhöfe
Pregles
Gaislersp.
Hell. Kreuz Kofel
Dick
Windlahn
Rittner H.
Albions
Barbian
Tanirz
Rasenstzbg.
Sotschedia
Gardenazza
Gisman
Kollmann
Waldbruck
Col de Pierce
Pitschbg.
Sass Songe
La Verella
Pennern
St. Michael
Pufels
Spitz Kofel
Oberon
Lengstein
Kastelruth
Puflatsch
Wolkenstein
Colfusco
Wangen
Seiss
St. Christina
Corvara
Klobenstein
Seisser Alpe
Langkofel
Selle
Prelongei
Bozen
Völs
Schlern
Plattkofel
M. Pordoi
Col di Lana
Gries
Rentsch
Blumau
St. Cassian
Rosszähne
Campitello
Canazei
S. di Cappello
Rothenstein
Karneid
Nitzgskofel
Tiers
Fontanazza
Alba
Penia
Stadlegg
Taltbühel
Rothe Wand
Vajolett
Perra
Pozza
S. di Rocca
Rocca
Leifers
Welschnoven
Pirchabruck
Vigo
Vallonga
S. di Valfredda
Petersberg
Eggen
Lattemar
Soraga
Pta. di Vallaccia
Cma. di Lastei
M. Pezza
Aldein
Raut
Reiterjoch
Moena
Someda
Riccobelta
Vallada
Grimmjoch
Laruce
Forno
Falcade
Cencenighe
Radein
Langenbg.
M. Viezzena
Schwarzhorn
M. Cadinon
Predazzo
Cma. di Pape
Varena
Cma. di Vezzana
Cavalese
Tesero
Ziano
Cima di Pala
Coston di Miel
Altrei
Molina
Panchia
Cma. di Valon
Pala di S. Martino
Strambenisso
Val Floriana
M. Cermis
Cma. Castelar
M. Cauriol
M. Tognola
Cma. di Canali
Cma. Inferno
Cma. Lagorei
Cma. Valsurda
Cma. d'Arsenal
Cma. d'Asta
Cma. Cimeda
Cma. d'Oltro
Gardone
Cma. d'Buse
M. Scalet
Primiero
Tonadico
Sagron
Cma. Cerniello
Col di Croce
Canal S. Bovo
Prade
Transacqua
Pala
Cma. Quarazza
M. Orsina
Pta. di Pinchera
Geograph. Anstalt von
Geograph. Meilen.
Kilometer.
Maassstab



Blankenst.
Auss. Villgratten
Pfannh
St. Justina
Sillian
Panzendorf
Abfaltersbach
Dummler Höhe
Innichen
Toblach
Welsberg
Aufkirchen
Niederdorf
Brunstberg
Hochalpe
Wahlen
Kollbruck
Helmspitz
Wolfersau
Sexten
Pfannsp.
Eisenreich
Rosskofel
Sarl Kofel
Dürrenstein
Seekofel
Birkkofel
Drei Schuster Sp.
Quaterne
Rosskühlsp.
Oberkolsp.
Elferkofel
Plätzwiesen
Hohe Gaisl
(Croda Rossa)
Drei Zinnen
Sasso Lungerino
Col. Becchei
M. Cristallo
Padola
Dosoledo
Candide
M. Rinaldo
Comelico
Misurina
M. Campoduro
Auronzo
M. Piedo
Villapiccola
M. Terza Piccola
M. Tofana
Cortina d'Ampezzo
M. Terza grande
Crode di Castelino
M. Froppa
M. Schiavon
M. Marmarole
M. Nuvolau
Croda di Formin
Laggio
Lorenzago
M. Tiersine
M. Carnera
Domegge
Selva
La Rocchetta
Calalzo
M. Antelao
Vallesella
M. Clapsavon
Pieve di Cadore
M. Cridola
Alleghe
M. Pelmo
Vodo
M. Penna
M. Coldai
Coll Alto
Cibiana
Perarolo
Picco di Roda
M. Civetta
M. Premaggiore
Forno di Zoldo
M. Sfornioi
S. Tiziano
Rivalgo
Vetta Fornecia
M. Moiazza
M. Duranno
M. Rocchetta
M. Turlon
M. Pelsa
M. Pregajene
Listolade
Ospitale
M. Borga
Cimolais
Castello Lavazzo
Agordo
Longarone
Codissago
M. Cornetto
Claut
Erto
Dogna
M. Pelf
M. Jol
M. Dignona
M. Frajia
Fortogna
Vetta del M. Raut
M. Pavion
M. Alto
M. Serva
Polpet
Barcis
Capo di Ponte
M. Messer
BELLUNO
M. Cavallo
M. Castelletto
Tambre
Puos
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
1:500.000
Engl. Miles
Österreich. Meilen

59½ M. **Brixen** (1870 ft.; **Elephant*, at the upper end of the town, ½ M. from the station; **Stern; Sonne; Kreuz; Adler*), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1803, and now an episcopal see, still exhibits traces of its ecclesiastical period. Pop. 5530. The 15th cent. *Cathedral*, with its two copper-roofed towers, was rebuilt in 1754. To the right of the portal is the entrance to the *Cloisters*, containing old mural paintings and tombstones. At the S.W. end of the town is the *Episcopal Palace*, with an extensive garden.

The Eisak is again crossed. To the left, at the entrance to the *Aferser Thal*, in which the jagged *Geisterspitzen* are visible, stands the church of (61 M.) *Albeins*. At (64 M.) *Villnöss* (1770 ft.) opens the *Villnöss-Thal*.

65 M. **Klausen** (1715 ft.; **Lamm; Traube*), consisting of a single narrow street, and lying in a defile, as its name imports, has always been regarded as an important military point. The Benedictine nunnery of *Säben* (2350 ft.), crowning the cliffs on the right, was successively a Rhætian fortress, a Roman castle *(Sabiona)*, an episcopal residence down to the 10th cent., and a baronial castle until 1685. A painted crucifix on the tower projecting to the N. was placed there in memory of a nun who was pursued by the French in 1809 and threw herself from the battlements.

99 M. **Waidbruck** (1545 ft.; **Krone; *Sonne*, with dépendance *Waltersheim; Lamm*) lies at the mouth of the *Grödener-Thal*. To the left, high above it, rises the *Trostburg* (2040 ft.), the property of Count Wolkenstein.

The **Grödener-Thal** is a narrow valley, 18 M. in length, watered by the *Grödener Bach*, and enclosed by massive dolomites. The local dialect is 'Ladin' (p. 171), but German is commonly understood. A diligence plies thrice daily in 3¼ hrs. from Waidbruck to (7 M.) *St. Ulrich* (4055 ft.; *Rössl; *Adler), the chief village in the valley, with extensive depots of wood-carvings. — To the E. rise the Langkofel and Sella. A road leads hence viâ *St. Christina* to (2 hrs.) *St. Maria* or *Wolkenstein* (5128 ft.; Hirsch), the last village. Thence over the *Grödener-Jöchl* to *Enneberg* (to Corvara 4 hrs.), see p. 171. — To Fassa over the Sella-Joch (to Campitello 4 hrs.), attractive. The bridle-path ascends to the right at (½ hr.) *Plon*, the last farm, to the (2 hrs.) *Sella-Joch* (7275 ft.; Valentini's Inn), between the Sella and Langkofel, which commands an admirable view of the Langkofel, Marmolada, etc. Descent to (1½ hr.) *Campitello* (p. 164).

The train crosses the Grödener Bach, and then the Eisak, in a grand defile of porphyry rock. From (71½ M.) **Atzwang** (1220 ft.; *Post*), at the mouth of the *Finsterbach* (p. 151), a steep road ascends to the right to (2½ hrs.) *Klobenstein* on the Ritten (p. 151).

A pleasant excursion may be made to the **Seiser Alp** (5900 ft.), the largest pasture in Tyrol. A bridle-path leads from Atzwang viâ (2 hrs.) *St. Constantin* to (1 hr.) *Seis* (3285 ft.; *Seiserhof; Unterer Wirth); while a carriage-road runs from Waidbruck past the *Trostburg* to (2 hrs.) *Kastelruth* (3590 ft.; Lamm; Rössl), a frequented summer-resort in an open and picturesque situation, and thence viâ (¾ hr.) *Seis* to (1 hr.) *Bad Ratzes* (3950 ft.; *Inn), in a wild and wooded ravine at the foot of the *Schlern*, with a spring containing iron and sulphur. From this point a cart-track ascends in 1½ hr. to the alp, a lofty and undulating grassy plateau, 12 M.

long and 8-9 M. broad, sprinkled with about 70 chalets and over 300 hay-sheds. Guide desirable, especially before the hay-harvest. The alp commands a fine view of the Schlern, Rosszähne, Rosengarten, Langkofel, and Plattkofel; still more extensive from the *Puflatsch* (7140 ft.), the N. projection on the edge of the Grödener-Thal. — On the S.W. rises the huge dolomite mass of the *Schlern (8415 ft.), the interesting ascent of which may be made in 3½ hrs. from Bad Ratzes, viâ the 'Touristen-Steig' to the *Schlern-Haus* (8050 ft.; *Inn in summer, 20 min. below the rocky summit). Magnificent panorama; immediately to the E. are the Rosengarten and other Fassa dolomites.

Again crossing the Eisak, passing through several tunnels, and crossing the *Schlernbach* at stat. *Steg* (to the left, high up, the château of *Prössels;* in the background the *Schlern*), we next reach (78 M.) *Blumau* (1020 ft.; Tierser Hof), at the mouth of the *Tierser-Thal.* On the right bank, beyond the next tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the *Botzener Leite* (p. 151). 81 M. *Kardaun*, at the mouth of the *Eggen-Thal* (p. 151; to the left, the castle of *Karneid*). The train now crosses the Eisak, and enters the broad and luxuriant basin of Botzen *(Botzener Boden)*, which resembles a vast vineyard.

83 M. **Botzen.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Victoria, at the station; Kaiserkrone, Muster-Platz; *Schwarzer Greif, *Hôt. de l'Europe, Walther von der Vogelweide, Johann-Platz; Mondschein, Bindergasse; Erzherzog Heinrich, Dominikanergasse; Riesen, opposit et hepost-office; *Stiegl, at the Zollstange, ¼ M. to the N. of the station, moderate. — *Badl and others at *Gries*, see p. 151.

Restaurants. *Schwarzer Greif*, *Kräutner*, both in the Johann-Platz; *Tschugguel*, Dominikanergasse. — **Cafés.** *Kusseth*, Muster-Platz; *Schgraffer*, Johann-Platz, with garden. — Wine at the *Batzenhäusl* and at the *Löwengrube*, Zollstange; *Maier*, Dominikanergasse.

Botzen, Ital. *Bolzano* (880 ft.), a town with 11,740 inhab., was the chief depôt of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is now the busiest commercial town in Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the *Talfer*, which descends from the *Sarnthal* on the N., and the *Eisak*, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the Eisak-Thal, is formed by the picturesque and fantastic dolomite peaks of the Schlern and the Rosengarten, while to the W. the view is bounded by the long ridge of the Mendel, stretching from Mte. Roën to the Gantkofel and rising above the castled hills of Ueberetsch. Fine view of the environs from the Talfer bridge. In summer, when the heat in the basin of Botzen is very oppressive, the *Wassermauer* on the Talfer affords a cool walk after sunset.

The Bahnhof-Strasse leads through the attractive *Public Park* to the *Johann-Platz*, in which in 1889 a monument was erected to the poet *Walther von der Vogelweide* (probably born about 1160 at the Vogelweidhof at Lajen, near Waidbruck), by H. Natter (d. 1892). The Gothic **Parish Church*, of the 14-15th cent., has a W. portal with two lions of red marble, in the Lombard style, and an elegant open tower (205 ft.), completed in 1519. The altar-piece (Assumption) is by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian. — The *Museum* in the Spitalgasse (open daily 9-12, 3-5, Sun. 9-12; 60 kr.) contains a miscel-

laneous collection of curiosities, natural history objects, Tyrolese costumes, etc.; among the pictures, an original portrait of Andreas Hofer by Altmutter. — The *Franciscan Monastery* possesses a finely-carved old German altar (in a chapel to the N. of the choir). — Horticulturists should visit the gardens of Dr. Streiter, on the Ober-Botzener Berg, of the late artist Moser in the Raingasse (now belonging to the Kaiserkrone), and of Count Sarnthein, Franziscanergasse.

The **Calvarienberg** (950 ft.) commands a fine view of the town and its W. environs (25 min.; turn to the left from the highroad by the Botzener Hof beyond the Eisak bridge, cross the railway, and ascend to the right). A more extensive view is obtained from the new **Belvedere* at the hamlet of *Virgl* (1770 ft.), 20 min. farther up, to which also a direct path, diverging to the left from the Eisak bridge, ascends in 1/2 hr.

Gries (**Hôt.-Pens. Austria*, **Sonnenhof*, **Bellevue*, **Grieser Hof*, all first-class, with gardens; **Badl*, beyond the Talfer bridge, with baths; **Kreuz*; **Pens. Habsburg*, etc.), a village on the right bank of the Talfer, lies 3/4 M. to the W. of Botzen, in a sheltered situation at the base of the *Guntschna-Berg*, and is frequented in winter by persons with delicate chests. The *Curhaus* contains a café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. (music four afternoons a week).

Excursions. A pleasant walk may be taken into the **Sarnthal* along the left bank of the *Talfer*, past the spinning-mill of *St. Anton*. The road, which was much damaged by a flood in 1891, is being reconstructed. Our route passes below (1/2 hr.) **Runkelstein* (1350 ft.), a castle built in 1237, restored in 1884-88, and presented to Botzen in 1893 by the Emperor of Austria. It is adorned with curious mediæval frescoes. Farther on we pass the castles of *Ried*, *Rafenstein*, and *Langegg*, and enter the *Mackner Kessel*, a wild rocky chaos at the foot of the perpendicular *Johannskofel*. Then passing the Mayr Inn we reach (about 2 1/2 hrs. from Botzen) the **Inn zur Post Halbwegs*, beyond which the scenery loses in interest, and (1 3/4 hr.) **Sarnthein** (3170 ft.; **Gänsbacher*; **Schweizer*), the chief place in the valley, pleasantly and healthily situated, and much visited in summer. — At *Astfeld*, 1 hr. higher up, the valley forks, the left branch leading to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Pens* (Inn). From Pens to (7 hrs.) *Sterzing* (p. 148), over the *Penser Joch* (7250 ft.), uninteresting (guide 3 1/2 fl.).

The **Ritten**, an extensive plateau to the N.E. of Botzen, between the Talfer and the Eisak, is a favourite summer-resort. A bridle-path leads from *St. Anton* (see above) past the church of *St. Peter* to (3 hrs.) *Oberbotzen* (3915 ft.); inn at *Maria-Schnee*, 1/4 hr. farther on. Thence a pretty route proceeds viâ *Wolfsgruben* to (2 hrs.) **Klobenstein** (3770 ft.; **Staffler Inn*), which commands a beautiful view of the Schlern, Rosengarten, etc. About 1/2 hr. farther on, beyond *Lengmoos*, in the valley of the *Finsterbach*, are the curious **Earth Pyramids*, worn into their present shapes by the action of rain-water and preserved from farther destruction by stones or trees on their summits. — The **Rittnerhorn* (7420 ft.; guide 2, horse 3 1/2 fl.), ascended viâ *Pemmern* in 3 1/2 hrs., is an admirable point of view; on the top is the new *Rittnerhorn-Haus* (Inn in summer). — The direct route from Klobenstein to (3 hrs.) Botzen is by a rough road (not recommended for driving) viâ *Unterinn* and *Kleinstein*, and down the *Botzener Leite*, with its vineyards, to join the main valley road at *Rentsch*.

**Eggenthal.* (Omnibus from Botzen to the Karersee Hotel in summer daily in 7 hrs., returning in 4 hrs.; 3 fl. 10, there and back 4 fl. 50 kr.). We follow the Brixen road to *Rentsch*, and cross the Eisak and the railway to (3/4 hr.) *Kardaun*. Here we turn to the right through a gateway (toll 2 kr.) and enter the narrow ravine of the *Karneidbach*, below the picturesque castle of *Karneid*. In 1/2 hr. more the road passes through a short tunnel, immediately beyond a bridge under which the Karneidbach forms a

picturesque fall. Another tunnel is traversed 1/4 hr. later. The valley now becomes comparatively uninteresting until we approach (2 hrs.; 3 1/2 hrs. from Botzen) *Birchabruck* (2895 ft.; Lamm), which commands a fine view of the Latemar, Rosengarten, and Rothwand. Thence the road ascends to the left to (1 1/4 hr.) **Welschnofen** (3865 ft.; **Rössl; Krone*), beyond which it enters the wood and mounts in wide curves, passing the picturesque **Karersee*, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Karersee Hotel* (5580 ft.), a large new establishment finely situated among woods, with splendid views of the Rothwand, Latemar, and other dolomites. About 1/2 hr. farther on is the top of the **Costalunga** or **Karersee Pass** (5765 ft.), between the Rothwand (left) and Latemar (right), whence the new road descends to the left to (1 1/4 hr.) *Vigo*, and a bridle-path to the right to (1 hr.) *Moëna* in the Val di Fassa (p. 164).

Ueberetsch. Kaltern. (Omnibus from Botzen to Kaltern, twice daily in 3 hrs.) Beyond the Talfer Bridge at Gries the road diverges from the Meran road to the left, traverses vineyards and fields of maize and reeds, and crosses the Meran Railway near (3 M.) stat. *Sigmundskron* (see below), below the conspicuous castle of *Sigmundskron*, built in 1473 and now used as a powder-magazine. We cross the Adige here and ascend to the right, passing the ruins of *Wart* and *Altenberg*, to (3 1/2 M.) *St. Pauls* (1285 ft.; Adler), a large village below the beautifully-situated ruin of *Hoch-Eppan*. The road now leads to the S. across a lofty and fertile plain to (1 1/4 M.) *St. Michael*, usually called *Eppan* (1345 ft.; *Eppaner Hof; *Sonne; Rössl), a well-built and thriving village, and to (3 M.) **Kaltern** (1390 ft.; **Rössl*), the capital of Ueberetsch, noted for its wine ('Seewein' is the best). — To the railway from Kaltern there are two roads: one on the E. bank of the *Kalterer See* viâ *Gmund* to (2 1/2 hrs.) stat. *Auer* (p. 163); the other on the W. side of the lake viâ *Tramin*, famous for its wine, to (2 3/4 hrs.) stat. *Neumarkt* (p. 163).

From Botzen to Fondo over the Mendel Pass, 23 1/2 M., omnibus (open vehicle) three times daily in summer there and back (starting twice from the Hôtel Greif, once from the Hôt. Europa; return-tickets from Botzen to Mendel 3 1/2, to Fondo 4 1/4 fl.). The *Mendel Excursions form a most enjoyable and convenient expedition for a day from Botzen. The fine new road ascends from St. Michael (see above) in a wide curve to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Matschacher Hof* (2730 ft.; rfmts.), and climbs, still in a serpentine course, with a magnificent view of the valley of the Adige and the Dolomites, to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Mendel Pass** (4475 ft.), 1/4 M. beyond which are the **Mendelhof Hotel* and the new *Hôtel Penegal*, charmingly situated. The road descends past the (20 min.) *Aquila Inn and *Malosco* to (2 hrs.) *Fondo* (3240 ft.; *Post). — The part from the Mendel to Fondo is uninteresting; those who wish to give one day only to the excursion are recommended to drive only as far as the Mendel, ascend the **Penegal* (5685 ft.; 1 1/4 hr.; beautiful view), and return to Botzen by the afternoon omnibus.

17. From Botzen to Meran.

Comp. Map, p. 144.

20 M. Railway in 1-2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 64, 98 kr., no second class).

The train crosses the *Talfer* and at (3 1/2 M.) *Sigmundskron* (see above) enters the valley of the Adige. We next traverse embankments viâ *Siebeneich* (to the right, on a precipitous rock, the ruined *Greifenstein*) to (7 1/2 M.) **Terlan** (**Oberhauser; Pens. Steinamhof*), famous for its wine, with a Gothic church of the 16th century. To the right, on a low rocky hill above Siebeneich, lies the ruin of *Neuhaus* or *Maultasch*, a castle which once commanded the valley. Beyond (10 M.) *Vilpian* (Rail. Restaurant) begins the new artificial channel of the Adige. To the left we observe the large village of *Nals* and the hills of *Tisens*, overtopped by the wooded summit

of the *Gall* (5350 ft.); more in the background, the *Laugenspitze* (p. 156). The Meran hills appear shortly after (15 M.) *Lana*. To the left is *Oberlana*, with the ruined *Braunsberg*. — 18¾ M. *Untermais*, at the foot of the Marlinger Berg; to the left is the château of *Lebenberg* (p. 155). The train crosses the *Passer* and enters the station of (20 M.) *Meran*. Omnibuses at the station; cab to the town 60 kr., with two horses 1 fl., to Obermais 1-2 fl.

Meran. — **Hotels.** *Gr. Hôtel Meraner Hof, on the left bank of the Passer; *Habsburger Hof, *Tiroler Hof, both at the station; *Post or Erzherzog Johann, in the Sand-Platz; *Hassfurther; *Graf von Meran; *Hôtel-Pens. Austria, at Obermais (closed in summer); in these, R. from 1 fl., B. 40 kr., D. 1½-2 fl.; *Hôtel Europa, *Hôtel Walder, Habsburger-Str.; *Hôtel Forsterbräu, with garden-restaurant; *Stadt München (closed in summer); *Erzherzog Rainer, in Obermais; Hôt.-Pens. Ortenstein, above the Gilf Promenade (p. 154); *Maiserhof, in Untermais; *Sonne, Engel, *Stern, Kreuz, etc., in the town.

Pensions. *Passerhof; Neuhaus; Euchta; Deutsches Haus; Edelweiss; Bracher; Speckbacher; Holzeisen*, all at Meran. At Obermais: *Weinhart; Mazegger; Villa Regina; Warmegg; Aders*, etc.

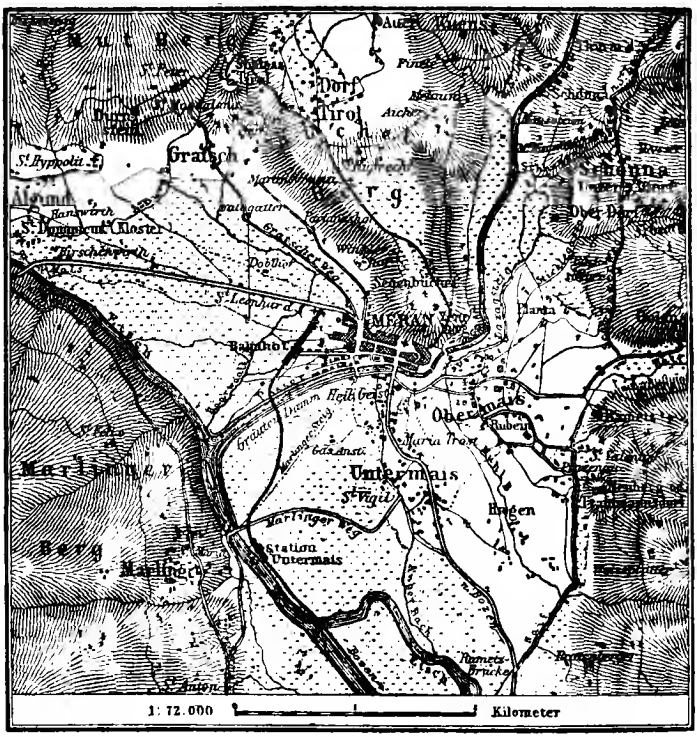
Cafés. *Curhaus* (see below); *Café Gilf*, on the Gilf Promenade; *Ortenstein*, above the last, with pretty view; *Meran*, Pfarr-Platz; *Paris, Wieser*, both Unter den Lauben, with gardens. — **Restaurants**, at the above-mentioned hotels. Wine at *Jos. Marchetti's*, Laubengasse. Beer: *Curhaus; Rafft; Forsterbräu* (see above), with a garden, etc. — **Curhaus** (closed in summer), in the Gisela Promenade. — Hydropathic establishments: *Hygiea* (Dr. J. Schreiber) in Obermais, open from Oct. to May; *Villa Aurora*, Gisela Promenade.

English Church Service in the Church of the Resurrection.

Meran (1000 ft.), with 7176 inhab., the ancient capital of Tyrol, occupies a sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad *Küchelberg*, on the right bank of the *Passer*, ½ M. above its confluence with the Adige, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints on account of its mild and equable climate. There are also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn. On the opposite bank of the Passer lie the villages of *Untermais* and *Obermais* (the latter higher and cooler), with numerous villas, old castles, and vineyards. The business quarter of Meran is a long street intersecting the town from E. to W., flanked with arcades ('Unter den Lauben'). In this street, in the court of the 'Magistrats-Gebäude', is situated the *Burg*, once the residence of the Counts of Tyrol, dating from the 15th cent.; it has been restored as a Museum and deserves a visit (adm. 30 kr.). — The Gothic *Church* (14-15th cent.) contains a good painting by Knoller (d. 1804), representing the Assumption.

The *Gisela Promenade* (smoking prohibited), with its fine old poplars, the chief rallying-point of visitors, lies on the broad embankment on the right bank of the Passer. Adjoining it is the handsome *Curhaus* (see above), in front of which a band plays in winter, and farther on is the *Stefanie Promenade*, with the new *Protestant Church*. Above the *Spital-Brücke* are tasteful pleasure grounds on both banks of the river, united by means of the *Tappeiner Steg*. On the right bank are the *Untere* and the *Obere*

Winter-Anlage, in the former of which is a new covered walk (band in the morning). On the left bank are the *Untere* and *Obere Sommer-Anlage*, or 'Maria-Valerie-Garten', where the band plays in the evening in spring and autumn. These grounds extend along both banks, beyond the *Steinerne Steg*, to the *Elisabeth-Garten* at Obermais, on the left bank, which contains a large covered promenade and a café-pavilion (band twice weekly), and to the new **Gilf-Anlage*, with its luxuriant vegetation and the *Café Gilf*, on the right



bank. The platform at the upper end of the latter affords a charming glimpse of the gorge of the Passer, at the foot of the Zenoburg. Easy walks lead uphill, crossing the Passeier road, to the *Hôtel* and *Café Ortenstein* (fine view). — Another pleasant promenade may be taken along the *Tappeiner Weg*, which gradually ascends from the Burg (p. 153) along the S. slope of the Küchelberg. On this path is a marble bust of Dr. Tappeiner, by J. Steiner.

Pleasant walk from **Obermais** towards the E., past *Schloss Rubein* with its cypress-avenue, and across the *Naif* (two cafés by the

bridge) to the (20 min.) church of *St. Valentin*, which commands a charming view; then back by *Schloss Rametz*, or to the S. by *Schloss Trautmannsdorf* (*Restaurant at the foot), with a park and a terrace at the back, which is another fine point of view. — The most interesting of the numerous old châteaux near Obermais are the ivy-clad *Schloß Planta* and *Schloss Rottenstein*, the latter belonging to the Archduke Karl Ludwig (garden generally open to the public). The garden of the *Villa Schillerhof* (visitors admitted) contains a bust of Schiller, by Zumbusch.

Excursion to Schloss Tirol (there and back 3-3½ hrs.). The easiest route is by the road which leads through the N.E. town-gate (Passeirer Thor), past the *Zenoburg*, with its curious Romanesque portal, and then ascends to the left to (55 min.) *Dorf Tirol* (1960 ft.; Zum Rimmele, with a terrace affording a beautiful view; Zum Andreas Hofer). We next (¼ hr.) pass through the 'Knappenloch', a tunnel 100 paces long (passing the picturesque ruin of the *Brunnenburg* in the ravine to the left), and in a few minutes more reach the entrance to the castle. — Another and longer route (1¾ hr.), rough at places, but level for the first ½ hr., passes through the N.W. town-gate (Vintschgauer Thor), diverges from the highroad to the right opposite the convent (the middle path), and ascends by the village of *Gratsch* (wine at the *Wessobrunn Tavern), the old château of *Durnstein*, and the church of *St. Peter*, to the castle. This route is recommended for the descent (1¼ hr.; fine view of Schloss Tirol).

***Schloss Tirol** (2095 ft.), situated on the N.W. side of the Küchelberg, was the earliest residence of the Counts of Tyrol. It is now in a dilapidated condition. The only ancient parts of the building are a porch and the two interesting marble portals (12th cent.) of the Rittersaal and the chapel, the latter, with a representation of the Fall of Man, being particularly rich. Magnificent *View from the windows of the Kaisersaal, best by evening-light, embracing the valley of the Adige to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the left by a chain of porphyry mountains extending to Botzen, and on the right by the cliffs of the Mendel and the Ultenthal Mts.; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran, with the falls of the Adige (which descends 600 ft. from the Töll to Meran); in the background the Laaser Ferner (fee 20-30 kr.).

The château of ***Lebenberg** (1740 ft.; now a pension, 3 fl. per day; rfmts.), charmingly situated in the midst of rich vegetation 5 M. to the S. of Meran, is still in excellent preservation, and some of the rooms are adorned with paintings illustrative of its history. Shortest route by the 'Marlinger Steig', which crosses the fields to the (1 M.) *Marlinger-Brücke*, above the station of *Untermais* (p. 153). Beyond the latter we follow the road to the left to the (1½ M.) bridge over the *Lebenberger Graben*, ascend on the other side to the right to *Basling*, and then by the road to the (40 min.) castle. The short-cuts through the vineyards are barred in autumn, but a payment

of 5 kr. to the mediævally-attired watchers ('Saltner') will generally secure permission to pass. — In returning we may choose the charming route along the hillside by *St. Anton* and *Marling*.

Among the numerous old castles visible from Meran, that of ***Schönna** (1925 ft.), at the entrance to the Passeier, built in the 12th cent. and containing a collection of old weapons and other curiosities, is one of the most interesting and picturesque. A carriage-road leads from Obermais viâ (1 hr.) *Dorf Schönna* (Inn). The Gothic *Chapel, immediately beyond the inn, contains the tomb of Archduke John (d. 1859) and commands as fine a *View as the castle itself (fee to the steward for castle and chapel 60 kr.-1 fl.).

The Vintschgau road (p. 159) leads from Meran to the W. and crosses the Adige to the château of *Forst*, recently restored, beyond which is the (3/4 hr.) *Forster Brewery*. The small château of *Josefsberg* lies 1/4 hr. higher up (pension). The road ascends to the (1 M.) saddle of the *Töll* (1660 ft.; Inn), from which a carriage-road to the left leads viâ the ***Quadrat-Höfe*** to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Curhaus Eggerhof* (4210 ft.; fine views), and another path to the right ascends to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Partschins Waterfall* in the *Zielthal*. From the Töll we may return to Meran by the picturesque *Old Road*, or along the *Plars Aqueduct* to (1 hr.) *Algund* and (3/4 hr.) *Meran*.

Ascents from Meran (*Vigiljoch*, *Rothsteinkogl*, *Gfallwand*), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi (p. 164) through the **Ulten-Thal** and over the *Kirchberger Joch* (8130 ft.), 15 hrs., not very attractive on the whole. About 5 hrs. from Meran lies the *Ultner Mitterbad* (3190 ft.), with a good bath-house, whence the *Laugenspitze* (7980 ft.; club-hut near the top), a famous point of view, may be ascended in 4 1/2-5 hrs.

The **Passeier**, the valley watered by the impetuous Passer, is intimately associated with the memory of Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolese patriot (b. 1767; shot at Mantua 1810). A short stretch of new road past the *Zenoburg* (p. 155) is continued by a cart-track ascending on the right bank viâ (1 1/2 hr.) *Riffian* (1770 ft.) and (1/2 hr.) *Saltaus* (Inn) to (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* (1920 ft.; *Unterwirth). We next reach (1/2 hr.) the *Sandhof* (Inn), the house in which Hofer (the 'Sandwirth of Passeir') was born, containing a few mementoes of him. Adjacent is the new *Hofer-Kapelle*. Above St. Martin are the *Pfandlerhof*, Hofer's asylum in 1809, and, 2 hrs. farther, the *Pfandl-Hütte* or *Hofer-Hütte* (4700 ft.), where he was captured in 1810.

Above (1/2 hr.) **St. Leonhard** (2130 ft.; **Einhorn* or *Stroblwirth*; *Brühwirth*), the chief village in the valley, rises the *Jaufenburg*, a ruin on an isolated green hill (view). — From St. Leonhard to Sterzing (p. 148), 7 hrs., guide advisable (4 fl. 20 kr.); the bridle-path leads through the *Walten-Thal* to the E. and over the *Jaufen* (6870 ft.). — From St. Leonhard to Sölden in the Oetzthal, 10 1/2 hrs., guide 6 fl. A good bridle-path ascends on the left bank of the Passer to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Moos* (3340 ft.; Inn), beyond which it crosses the river and proceeds to (1 1/2 hr.) *Seehaus* (Inn) and viâ *Rabenstein* to (1 3/4 hr.) *Schönau* (5520 ft.; Inn, clean). Thence we ascend rapidly to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Timmel-Joch* or *Timbler-Joch* (8230 ft.), whence we descend along the *Timmlbach*, either to the right to (4 hrs.) *Sölden* (p. 145), or to the left to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Gurgl* (p. 145).

18. From Landeck to Meran. Finstermünz.

Comp. Maps, pp. 144, 140.

80 M. Diligence (landaus with four seats) daily in 15 hrs. (fare 12 fl. 90 kr.). Stellwagen (omnibus) daily from Landeck to Mals and from Mals to Meran. Extra-Post with two horses, without changing carriages, from Landeck to Nauders 23 fl. 81, to Mals 35 fl. 86, to Eyrs 43 fl. 9, to Meran 61 fl. 78 kr. (these charges include all fees, etc.)

Landeck (2670 ft.), see p. 143. — The road ascends on the right bank of the *Inn*, which here forms several rapids, to the *Alte Zoll* (Inn), and then descends to the (6 M.) *Pontlatzer-Brücke* (2820 ft.), where the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' nearly annihilated the Bavarian invaders in 1703 and 1809. On a precipitous rock, to the right, stand the ruins of *Schloss Laudeck*, near which is the village of *Ladis* (3900 ft.), 1 hr. from Prutz, with sulphur-baths (moderate charges). About 1/2 hr. higher lies *Obladis* (4545 ft.), with famous mineral springs, beautifully situated. — 3 M. **Prutz** (2840 ft.; *Rose*), where the road returns to the right bank, lies at the entrance to the *Kaunser-Thal*.

The **Kaunser-Thal** runs to the E. as far as Kaltenbrunn, then towards the S., parallel with the Pitzthal, to the central mass of the Oetzthal Mts. A new road ascends along the *Faggenbach* to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Feuchten* (4175 ft.; *Hirsch), whence it goes on to the (4 1/2 hrs.) *Gepatsch-Haus* (6325 ft.; *Inn, 18 beds), picturesquely situated at the head of the valley, opposite the imposing **Gepatsch Glacier*, the largest in Tyrol but one.. Pedestrians will prefer to reach Feuchten by the foot-path viâ *Kauns* and the pilgrim-resort of *Kaltenbrunn* (4135 ft.; Eckhardt).] — Passes from the Gepatsch-Haus to *Mittelberg* in the Pitzthal over the *Oelgruben-Joch* (9885 ft.), 7-8 hrs. (guide 7 fl.), see p. 144; to *Vent* (p. 145) over the *Gepatsch-Joch* (10,640 ft.), 9-10 hrs., difficult (two guides at 9 1/2 fl.); to *Langtaufers* over the *Weiss-See-Joch* (9745 ft.), 6 hrs. to *Hinterkirch* (guide 6 fl.), a fine route, free from difficulty. *Graun* (p. 158) is reached in 2 hrs. from Hinterkirch.

9 1/2 M. **Ried** (2875 ft.; *Post; Maass*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Sigmundsried*. The road now ascends over an extensive alluvial deposit and then closely skirts the Inn to (4 1/4 M.) *Tösens* (3055 ft.; Wilder Mann), crosses the Inn at (1/2 M.) *Bruggen*, passes (1/4 M.) the *Tschupbach Inn* (moderate), and reaches (4 1/4 M.) —

18 1/2 M. **Pfunds** (3185 ft.), picturesquely situated at the entrance to the *Radurschel* or *Pfundser Thal*, and consisting of two villages: *Stuben* (*Post), on the highroad on the left bank of the Inn, and *Pfunds*, on the right bank. To the S.W. towers the *Piz Mondin* (10,375 ft.), belonging to the N. Engadine chain.

Above Pfunds (1 1/2 M.) the road crosses the Inn by a pretty bridge, and gradually ascends on the right bank, being hewn in the perpendicular rock at places, and passing through three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the Inn. One of the finest points is at (23 M.) **Hoch-Finstermünz** (3630 ft.; **Hotel*), a group of houses on the roadside, 420 ft. below which is *Alt-Finstermünz*, with its old tower and a new bridge crossing the Inn. Opposite is the Piz Mondin; to the left, the Piz Lat and other mountains of the Engadine.

The road now quits the Inn and enters (to the left) a small lateral valley, passing a fine waterfall and some small fortifications *(Fort Nauders)*. The road then ascends in a long bend (old road shorter for walkers) to (1 1/4 hr.) —

27 M. **Nauders** (4470 ft.; *Post; Löwe; Mondschein*), a large village, with the old *Schloss Naudersberg*.

Highroad to the W. to the *Engadine* viâ *Martinsbruck*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

The road gradually ascends on the right bank of the *Stille Bach* to (4 M.) the **Reschen-Scheideck** (4900 ft.), its culminating point, the watershed between the Inn and the Adige. A little beyond the village of (31½ M.) *Reschen* (4890 ft.; Stern), which lies near the small green *Reschen-See*, a striking *View is disclosed. The background is formed by the snow and ice fields of the Ortler chain (comp. p. 160). About ¼ M. farther on, on the lake, is the hotel **Villa Fischersheim.* The *Adige*, Germ. *Etsch*, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the *Mittersee* and *Heidersee*. We next reach (1½ M.) **Graun** (4880 ft.; **Traube* or *Post; Lamm* or '*Doctor-Wirthshaus*'), a village at the entrance to the *Langtauferer-Thal*.

37 M. *St. Valentin auf der Heide* (4695 ft.; Post), formerly a hospice, situated between the Mittersee and the *Heidersee*. Below the latter lake begins the monotonous *Malser Heide*. To the right, at the foot of the hills, lies the village of *Burgeis*, with its red spire and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, now occupied by poor families. Farther on, the Benedictine abbey of *Marienberg* lies on the hill to the right.

42 M. **Mals** (3440 ft.; *Post* or *Adler; Bär; Hirsch*), a village of Roman origin, in the *Upper Vintschgau* (Ital. *Val Venosta*), so named from the Venosti who once inhabited the valley. The mountain-slope to the E. (opposite the Post, 5-10 min. ascent) commands a fine view of the Vintschgau and the Ortler.

Two days may be pleasantly spent by walking hence viâ *Taufers* to (3 hrs.) the Swiss village of *St. Maria* (4550 ft.; *Kreuz; *Piz Umbrail), in the *Münster-Thal*, and thence over the *Wormser-Joch* (8240 ft.) to (4 hrs.) *St. Maria* on the Stelvio, returning to the valley of the Adige over the Stelvio Pass on the following day (see p. 161).

On quitting Mals we pass the venerable tower of the *Frölichsburg*. In the distance to the right, beyond the Adige, is the ruin of *Lichtenberg*. To the left, at *Schluderns*, rises the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp. At (49½ M.) *Neu-Spondinig* (2900 ft.; *Hirsch) the Stelvio road (p. 160) diverges to the right. Then (2 M.) —

51½ M. *Eyrs* (Post). At *Laas* the ice peak of the *Laaserspitze* (10,835 ft.) comes prominently into view.

59 M. **Schlanders** (2315 ft.; *Post; Kreuz*), at the entrance to the *Schlandernaun-Thal*. At *Göflan*, in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. The road crosses (2 M.) the Adige above *Goldrain*, and then the rapid *Plima*, which descends from the *Martell-Thal* on the S.

The **Martell-Thal** stretches to the S.W. towards the Ortler group. At the entrance to the valley (1 M. from Goldrain, 1¾ M. from Latsch) lies the village of *Morter*, with the castles of *Unter-Montan* and *Ober-Montan*, and 1 hr. farther on is the little chalybeate bath of *Salt* (3765 ft.), opposite which, on the left bank, is *Martell* or *Thal*, a village with a church. The road (repaired since the inundations of 1889 and 1891) leads from Salt viâ (¾ hr.) *Gand* (Inn) and (1¼ hr.) the chapel of *Maria-Schmelz* to the (1½ hr.) *Untere* and (¼ hr.) *Obere Marteller Alp* (5995 ft.), commanding a fine view of the snow-clad *Cevedale* (12,380 ft.). About 2 hrs. farther on is the *Zufall Club-hut* (7180 ft.; Inn in summer), finely situated opposite the huge *Zufall Glacier*. Glacier-routes lead hence to Sulden (p. 160), in 6 hrs. viâ

the *Madritsch-Joch* (10,230 ft.) or in 7 hrs. viâ the *Eissee Pass* (10,280 ft.); and to the W. in 8 hrs. to Sta. Caterina (p. 162), viâ the *Cevedale Pass* (10,730 ft.).

Beyond (2 M.) *Latsch* (Hirsch) the road recrosses the Adige. To the left, on a rock near the road, rises the picturesque ruined château of *Kastelbell*, which was burned down in 1842. The road next passes *Tschars*, *Bad Kochenmoos*, with a sulphur spring, and (6½ M.) *Staben* (Adler), at the foot of a barren slope. High above Staben is the ruined castle of *Jufahl*. Below Staben the road passes the narrow mouth of the *Schnalser-Thal* (on the left bank of which runs the road to *Neu-Rateis*, p. 145), and leads to (2 M.) —

71 M. **Naturns** (1855 ft.; **Post*), with a ruined castle. Beyond (3¾ M.) *Rabland* (1740 ft.) the valley contracts. A saddle, called the *Töll* (1660 ft.), separates the Vintschgau from the Adige district. The road crosses the (1½ M.) rocky bed of the river, which forms several rapids lower down, and descends the slope of the *Marlinger Berg* (p. 155) in a wide curve, affording a striking view of the beautiful valley of Meran, which resembles a vast orchard of vines, chestnuts, and walnuts, enlivened with villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully-formed porphyry mountains. At the foot of the hill (1 M.) we pass, on the right, the *Forst Brewery*, ¼ M. beyond which is *Schloss Forst* on the left (p. 156).

80 M. **Meran** (1000 ft.), see p. 153.

19. From Eyrs *(Landeck, Meran)* to Colico on the Lake of Como. Stelvio Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 144, 164.

99 M. DILIGENCE from Landeck to *Mals* (43 M.) daily in 9¼ hrs.; to *Eyrs* (52 M.) daily in 10¾ hrs.; from Meran to Eyrs (28½ M.) daily in 6 hrs. STELLWAGEN from Landeck to *Trafoi* daily at 6.15 a.m., arriving at 7.40 p.m. (fare 8 fl. 50 kr.). Omnibus daily in summer from Mals to *Trafoi* in 4¾ hrs. — DILIGENCE from Eyrs to Bad Bormio over the Stelvio (31 M.) in summer daily in 11½ hrs. (8 fl. 40 kr.; comfortable open vehicles). — Italian DILIGENCE from Bormio to Sondrio (41 M.) twice daily in 8 hrs.; RAILWAY from Sondrio to Colico (26 M.) in 1 hr. 35 min. — CARRIAGE from *Eyrs* to Gomagoi, one-horse 7, two-horse 8 fl.; to Trafoi 10 and 11½ fl. (extra horse for the ascent, when more than 66 lbs. of luggage, 4 fl. 60 kr.); to Franzenshöhe 15 and 17 fl.; to Bormio 32 and 34 fl. (extra horse 10 and 14 fl.); from *Mals* to Gomagoi carr. and pair for two pers. 8, larger vehicle 12½ fl.; to Trafoi 11 and 17 fl.; to Franzenshöhe 16 and 28 fl.; to Bormio 32 and 48 fl. EXTRA-POST with two horses from Mals to Trafoi 12½ fl.; from the Baths of Bormio to Trafoi 65, to Sondrio 86 fr.

The route over the ***Stelvio** *(Giogo di Stelvio*, Ger. *Stilfser-Joch)*, the highest carriage-road in Europe, 9055 ft. above the sea-level, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, is exceedingly interesting, and gradually carries the traveller from the huge glaciers and snow-fields of the Ortler and Monte Cristallo to the vine-clad slopes of the Val Tellina and the luxuriant vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. The finest scenery is on the Tyrolese side of the pass, whereas the construction of the road itself is an object of interest on the Italian side.

PEDESTRIANS crossing the pass are strongly recommended not to take any short-cuts, as the road affords the finest view. The following times

should be allowed for the various stages on foot: from Prad to Trafoi 3; Franzenshöhe 2¼; Stelvio Pass 2; St. Maria ½; Baths of Bormio 3 hrs.; back to St. Maria 4; over the Wormser-Joch to St. Maria in the Münster-Thal 4; Münster ¾; Taufers ½; Mals 1½ hr.

From Landeck or Meran to *Eyrs*, see R. 18. The Stelvio road leads to the right and crosses the *Adige* at (2 M.) *Neu-Spondinig* (2905 ft.; *Hirsch), and then runs straight across the valley, which is rendered marshy by the inundations of the *Trafoier Bach*. At — 3½ M. **Prad** (2950 ft.; **Neue Post; Alte Post*), at the entrance to the Trafoier Thal, the road is joined on the right by the direct route from Mals via *Glurns* (Sonne). At the *Schmelz* (Inn) the road begins to ascend, the valley contracts, and the brawling Trafoier Bach forms several waterfalls. On the slope to the right lies the poor village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, whence the route derives its name. Opposite (5 M.) **Gomagoi** (4175 ft.; **Reinstadler's Inn*, unpretending), with a small fort, opens the *Sulden-Thal*.

The *Sulden-Thal extends for 9 M. into the heart of the Ortler group. A new road leads from Gomagoi to (2¼ hrs.) *St. Gertrud* or *Sulden* (6050 ft.; *Eller; Zum Ortler) and to (25 min.) the large new **Sulden Hotel* (R. from 1½, D. 2, pens. from 4 fl.), commanding a beautiful view of the Ortler, Königsspitze, Monte Zebrù, etc. The large *Sulden Glacier*, descending from the Suldenspitze, has much receded, leaving its moraines behind it, and is now scarcely visible from the valley. A good view of it is obtained from the (2 hrs.) *Schaubach-Hütte* (8440 ft.; Inn), on the *Ebenwand*, the starting-point for the *Königsspitze*, *Cevedale*, *Schöntaufspitze*, *Cevedale Pass* (to Sta. Caterina, p. 162), and the *Madritsch-Joch* (to Martell). The (2-2½ hrs.) *Düsseldorfer-Hütte* (8880 ft.; Inn; fine view of the Ortler) in the *Zaithal*, and the (2 hrs.) *Baeckmann-Hütte* on the *Hintere Grat* (8760 ft.), above the Sulden Glacier, are both worthy of a visit. The former is the starting-point for the *Tschengelser Hochwand*, *Vertainspitze*, etc., the latter for *Monte Zebrù*, the *Ortler* viâ the *Hintere Grat* or the *Hochjoch* (very difficult), etc. — ASCENTS from Sulden: **Hintere Schöntaufspitze* (10,905 ft.; 4½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), easily reached in ½ hr. from the Madritsch-Joch, and conveniently combined with the expedition to Martell (p. 159). — **Cevedale* (highest peak 12,380 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), not difficult for experts; fine view. — *Königsspitze* (12,655 ft.; 5-6 hrs. from the Schaubach-Hütte; guide 12 fl.), difficult. — The **Ortler** (12,800 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), the highest of the Eastern Alps, is frequently ascended from Sulden and is not difficult for experts when the snow is in good condition. The route from Sulden ascends rapidly through the *Marlt-Thal* to the (3½ hrs.) *Payer-Hütte* on the *Tabaretta-Kamm* (9940 ft.; Inn in summer), whence the summit is reached in 3-4 hrs. over the *Tabaretta Glacier* and *Upper Ortler Glacier*. Splendid view from the top. — GUIDES: *Johann*, *Josef*, *Alois*, and *Hans Sepp Pinggera*, *Peter Dangl*, etc. — For farther details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The road ascends more rapidly and crosses the Trafoier Bach four times. Behind appears the broad snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel, and in front the imposing Ortler group.

10½ M. **Trafoi** (5080 ft.; **Stelvio Hotel*, new; **Neue* and *Alte Post; Zur Schönen Aussicht*), a small village, is grandly situated.

Interesting walk (guide unnecessary) from Trafoi to the (¾ hr.) **Heilige Drei Brunnen** (5240 ft.). The path descends from the road to the left, about 250 paces above the 'Alte Post', runs through meadows and pine-wood, and finally crosses a moraine. Under a wooden roof are three rude figures representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, from whose breasts flows the ice-cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and a tavern. Opposite rises the huge and nearly perpendicular Madatsch, from the dark

limestone cliffs of which two brooks are precipitated from a great height. To the left, above us, are the ice-masses of the Trafoi and Lower Ortler Glaciers, overshadowed by the Trafoier Eiswand. The whole scene is very picturesque and impressive.

The road ascends in bold windings on the left side of the valley. As the best views are obtained from the bends of the road, short-cuts should be avoided. The finest point is (3½ M.) the **Weisse Knott* (6110 ft.; rfmt.-hut), a platform with a marble obelisk to the memory of *Josef Pichler* ('Passeirer Josele'), who in 1804 made the first ascent of the Ortler (p. 160). Facing us is the sombre Madatsch, to the right the Madatsch Glacier, and to the left the Trafoi and Lower Ortler Glaciers, overlooked by the Pleishorn. Far below, amid dark pine-trees, lies the chapel of the Three Holy Springs. Farther on, opposite the superb Madatsch Glacier, is the (1¼ M.) *Cantoniera del Bosco*, which was destroyed by irregular Italian troops in 1848. The zone of trees is now quitted, and stunted dwarf-pines only are occasionally seen. At (2¼ M.) —

15 M. **Franzenshöhe** (7180 ft.; *Blaas-Wallnöfer's Inn*), the highest summit of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time.

The road ascends in long windings on slopes of talc-slate. High above us, on the left, are the snowy summits of the *Monte Livrio* (10,470 ft.) and the *Geisterspitze* (11,405 ft.).

On the (2 hrs.) **Stelvio Pass** (*Stilfser-Joch* or *Ferdinandshöhe;* 9055 ft.) is a road-menders' hut. In the *Dreisprachen-Hütte* simple refreshments may be obtained. A column to the left marks the boundary between Austria and Italy (the height given on the column is wrong). To the left is the *Eben Glacier*. The road then descends in windings, which may be avoided by short-cuts, to (2 M.) —

21 M. **S. Maria** (8160 ft.; *Inn*, mediocre), the fourth Cantoniera and the Italian custom-house.

A bridle-path, formerly the only ronte between the Vintschgau and Val Tellina, diverges from the Stelvio route to the right near the Cantoniera S. Maria, crosse sthe **Wormser-Joch** (8240 ft.), or *Giogo di S. Maria*, and descends (in 3 hrs., ascent 4 hrs.) through the *Val Muranza* to the Swiss village of *St. Maria* in the Münster-Thal (p. 158).

The ascent of the **Piz Umbrail** (9945 ft.; 1½ hr. from S. Maria; guide, advisable, 5-6 fr.) is recommended. We diverge by the Dogana to the left from the route to the Münster-Thal, and ascend first a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the *Umbrail Glacier* remains to our right). Magnificent **View of the Ortler, the Alps of the Val Tellina, the Bernina, Silvretta, and Oetzthal Alps. A good panorama by Faller may be seen at the cantoniera.

We next reach the (1 M.) third *Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio* (7590 ft.; Inn), near a chapel, and then the *Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalonga* (7100 ft.), a house occupied by road-menders. The road descends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian can generally cut off. (In the gorge to the right are the *Falls of the *Braulio*, precipitated over rocky terraces.) We cross by the *Ponte Alto* the brook descending from the *Val Vitelli*, and reach the (second) *Cantoniera al Piede di Spondalonga* (6495 ft.), which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. To the right rises the abrupt *Mte. Braulio*

(9775 ft.). The road skirts the mountain-slope and is carried through the *Diroccamento (Wormser Loch)* by covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5585 ft.), beyond which the *Adda* dashes forth from the wild *Val Fraele* on the right and unites with the Braulio. Beyond the last gallery but one the valley and the road turn towards the S., and a beautiful view is disclosed of the valley of Bormio as far as Ceppina. To the S.W. rise the *Corno di S. Colombano* (9915 ft.), the *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280 ft.), and the *Cima Redasco* (10,300 ft.); to the S.E. are the *Mte. Sobretta* (10,810 ft.) and the ice-pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,820 ft.). On the other side of the deep gorge are the cliffs of the *Monte delle Scale* (8210 ft.). The *Bagni Vecchi* (4760 ft.; *Inn), or Old Baths of Bormio, now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last tunnel is reached, a road descends to them direct. About 1/2 M. farther down are the —

31 M. ***New Baths of Bormio,** or *Bagni Nuovi* (4380 ft.; hotel, R. 3-4, D. 4, pens. 8 fr.; post and telegraph office), a handsome building on a terrace, commanding a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains.

33 M. **Bormio,** Ger. *Worms* (4020 ft.; *Posta* or *Leone d'Oro; Alb. della Torre*, Piazza Cavour), an antiquated little Italian town at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, with many dilapidated towers.

From Bormio to Sta. Caterina, 9-10 M. (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. there and back 12 fr.). The road leads through the *Val Furva*, along the *Frodolfo*. **Sta. Caterina** (5700 ft.; **Stabilimento; Alb. Tresero*) is a bath of some repute, with a spring impregnated with carbonic acid. A beautiful walk may be taken to the (2 hrs.) chalets called *Baite del Forno* (7660 ft.; rfmts.), situated opposite the huge **Forno Glacier*.

From Sta. Caterina to *Ponte di Legno* (p. 164), over the *Gavia Pass* (8465 ft.),7-8 hrs., easy and interesting (guide advisable); over the *Cevedale Pass* to the *Martell-Thal*, see p. 159.

The road crosses the *Frodolfo* at (1 1/4 M.) *S. Lucia*, and then turning towards the S. traverses the broad green valley *(Piano)* of Bormio. Beyond (3 M.) *Ceppina* we pass the hamlet of *S. Antonio*, and then *Morignone*, with its church on the hill above. The *Serra di Morignone*, a defile 3 1/2 M. in length, here separates the district of Bormio from the *Val Tellina*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, the slopes of which yield excellent red wine. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859. Near the end of the defile, on the right, are the ruins of a fort. The valley expands and the vegetation assumes a more southern character.

45 M. **Bolladore** (2840 ft.; **Posta; Hôtel des Alpes*). On the slope to the W. rises the church of *Sondalo*. The road crosses to the right bank of the Adda before (3 3/4 M.) *Grosio* and at (1 1/2 M.) *Grosotto* it crosses the *Roasco*. At (1 1/2 M.) *Mazzo* it returns to the left bank of the Adda. To the W. rises the precipitous *Piz Masuccio* (9140 ft.). The road then descends by *Lovero* and *Sernio* to —

56 1/2 M. **Tirano** (1475 ft.; **Italia*, with the post-office; *Posta; Hôtel Stelvio*), a small town which has also often suffered from the

inundations of the Adda, with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families.

About 3/4 M. farther on, on the right bank of the Adda, lies **Madonna di Tirano** *(*S. Michele)*, a small village with a large pilgrimage-church built in the 17th century. (The road which diverges here to the right leads to *Poschiavo*, and across the *Bernina* to the *Upper Engadine;* see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*) — The road next crosses the *Poschiavino*, which descends from the Bernina lakes. At (63 M.) *Tresenda* the Aprica road diverges to the left (comp. p. 164). On a hill to the N. rises the old watch-tower of *Teglio* (2945 ft.), which gives its name to the valley *(Val Teglino).*

73 M. **Sondrio** (1140 ft.; **Posta; *Maddalena*), the capital (7000 inhab.) of the Val Tellina, is prettily situated on the *Malero*, an impetuous torrent.

The Railway skirts the hill of *Sassella*, which produces a well-known wine, on the right bank of the Adda. 76 M. *Castione;* 79 1/2 M. *S. Pietro-Berbenno.* At (84 M.) *Ardenno-Masino* the *Val Masino*, in which are the frequented *Bagni del Masino*, opens on the right. — The train crosses the Adda. 88 M. *Talamona.* — 90 M. **Morbegno** (850 ft.; *Ancora*), noted for its silk-culture. — 90 1/2 M. *Cosio-Traona;* 94 M. *Delebio.* — The lower part of the Val Tellina is made marshy and unhealthy by the inundations of the Adda.

99 M. **Colico** (700 ft.; *Hôtel Risi*, on the lake; *Isola Bella*) is situated at the N.E. end of the *Lake of Como;* see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

20. From Botzen to Verona.

Comp. Maps, pp. 164, 167.

91 M. Railway. Express in 3 1/2-4 1/4, ordinary trains in 5 1/4 hrs.

Botzen (870 ft.), see p. 150. The train crosses the *Eisak*, which falls into the *Adige*, or *Etsch*, 3 M. lower down. At (6 M.) *Branzoll* the latter river becomes navigable. At *Gmund*, beyond (10 M.) *Auer*, the train crosses the river; to the right, on the hill, is Kaltern (p. 152). — 13 M. **Neumarkt.** The village *(Post)* lies on the left bank of the Adige, 1 M. from the railway.

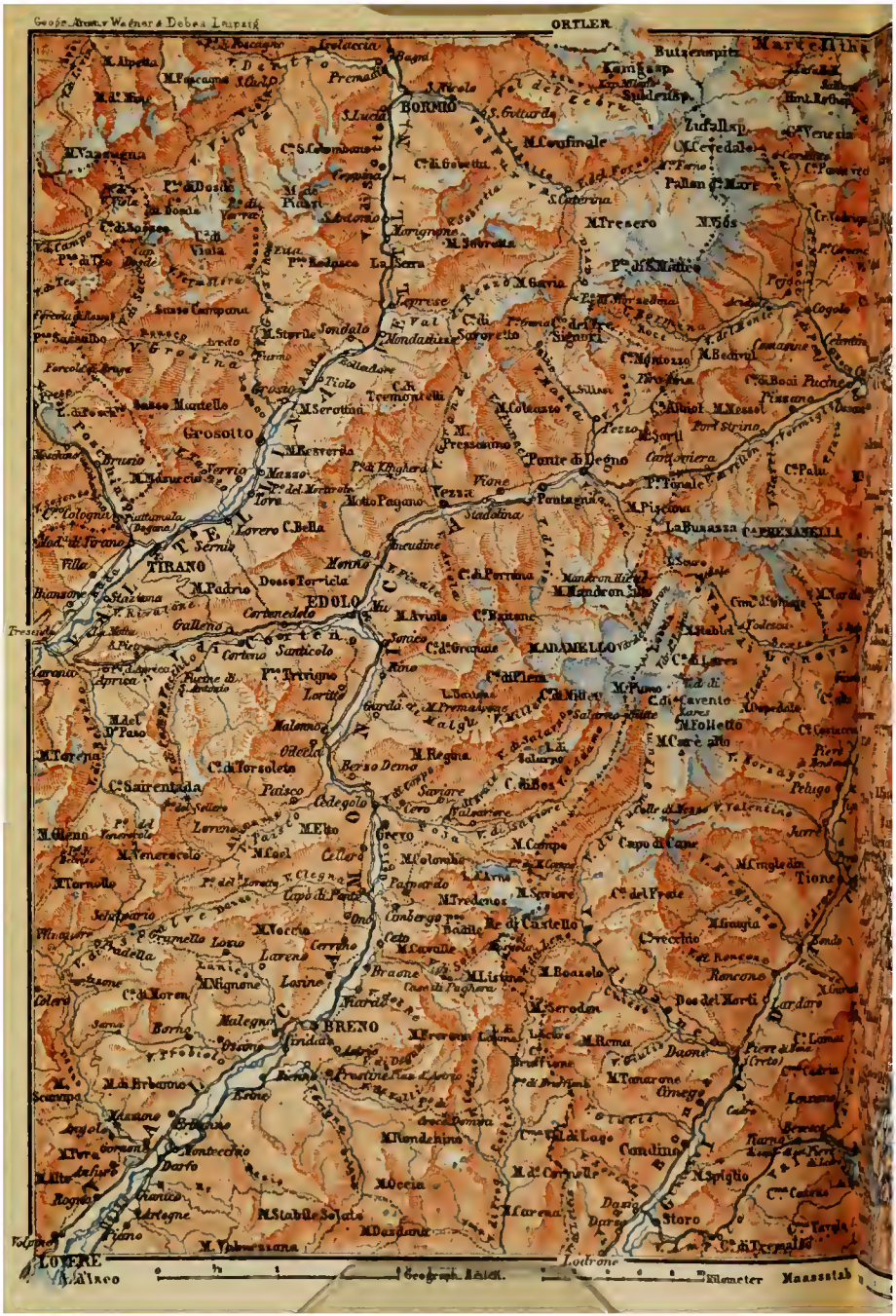
The usual route to the **Valley of the Avisio** is from Neumarkt. This valley, 60 M. long, consists of the *Cembra* (or *Zimmers*), the lowest part, from Lavis to Val Floriana (21 M.); the *Fiemme* (or *Fleims*), the central part, as far as Moëna (24 M.); and the *Fassa (Evas)*, the highest part, extending to Penia (15 M.) and famous for its dolomites. A diligence plies from Neumarkt to (23 1/2 M.) *Predazzo* twice daily in 7-7 1/2 hrs. (1 fl. 80 kr.); and an omnibus (85 c.) runs thence to *Vigo* in 2 1/2 hrs. Carriages may also be hired. — The road at first ascends rather rapidly from Neumarkt. To the right, at the foot of the wooded *Cislon*, near (1 hr.) *Montan* (Löwe), is the old château of *Enns.* 1 1/4 hr. *Kalditsch* (Inn); 1/2 hr. *Fontana Fredda* (3115 ft.; Brewery). From the (1 hr.) culminating point of the road, near *S. Lugano* (3610 ft.), a view is obtained of the Fiemme mountains. The road descends, passing the little sulphur-baths of *Carano*, to (1 1/2 hr.) **Cavalese** (3260 ft.; *Ancora; Uva*), the principal place (2500 inhab.) in the *Val Fiemme*, an Alpine valley of moderate width. Viewed from the hill beside the church at Cavalese, the villages of (1 1/4 hr.) *Tesero*, (1/2 hr.)

Panchia, and (¼ hr.) *Ziano*, which we next pass, seem quite near, but the intervening gorges necessitate frequent circuits. Beyond Ziano we enter the broad valley of (1 hr.) **Predazzo** (3340 ft.; **Nave d'Oro; Rosa*), an excellent field for the mineralogist. To the E. opens the *Val Travignolo*, through which a road (diligence) leads to (47 M.) *Primiero* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). — The last part of the Fiemme is a narrow sequestered dale. The road leads viâ (1 hr.) *Forno* to (1 hr.) **Moëna** (3935 ft.; *Corona*, clean; *Cavalletto*), the first village in the *Val Fassa*. From Moëna or Vigo to *Botzen* over the *Karersee-Pass*, see p. 152; viâ the *Val S. Pellegrino*, to the E., to (7 hrs.) *Cencenighe*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. — Immediately to the left beyond Moëna rise the dolomite rocks of the Rosengarten, Rothwand, etc., the W. side of which presents so striking an appearance from Botzen. To the N., the *Langkofel* (10,425 ft.), adjoined by the *Plattkofel* (9710 ft.), rears its white summit above the valley. To the right is the *Punta Vaiaccia* (8660 ft.). Before and after (½ hr.) *Soraga* the road crosses the Avisio. We next reach (¾ hr.) *S. Giovanni*, the church of **Vigo** (4565 ft.; *Corona; Rosa*), the chief village in the Val Fassa, situated ½ M. higher up, to the left. The attractive ascent of the *Monte Campedie* (6590 ft.), the E. spur of the *Cime dei Mugoni*, may be made hence in 1½-2 hrs. — The road descends viâ *Pozza* (4230 ft.), at the entrance to the *Val Monzoni*, and (¾ hr.) *Perra* (Rizzi's Inn), and ½ M. farther on crosses the *Sojal*, which descends from the Rosengarten through the wild *Vajolett Valley*. Then (½ hr.) *Mazzin* and (¾ hr.) **Campitello** (4730 ft.; **B. Bernard 'al Mulino'; Valentini*, well spoken of), at the influx of the *Duron* into the Avisio, a good starting-point for excursions in the upper Fassa valley. Interesting passes lead hence over the *Sella-Joch* (7275 ft.) to the Gröden valley (p. 149); over the Sella-Joch and *Grödener Jöchl* (7010 ft.) to the Enneberg valley (p. 171); and over the *Mahlknecht-Joch* (7180 ft.) to the Seiser Alp (p. 149). The **Rodella* (8155 ft.; easily ascended from Campitello in 3 hrs.) commands a magnificent view. — The Val Fassa now turns to the E. ½ hr. *Gries;* ¼ hr. *Canazei* (4790 ft.; Dantone's Inn); 20 min. *Alba* (4980 ft.; *Rössl, rustic); 20 min. *Penia* (5095 ft.), the last village in the valley. Hence over the *Fedaja Pass* (6710 ft.) to (5½-6 hrs.) *Caprile* (p. 175), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

On the slopes to the right (comp. p. 152) lie the villages of *Tramin*, *Kurtatsch*, and *Margreid*. — 19½ M. *Salurn* (Adler), below the ruined *Haderburg*, situated on an apparently inaccessible pinnacle. To the right is the *Rocchetta Pass*, which leads to the *Val di Non* (see below).

24 M. **S. Michele**, or *Wälsch-Michael* (750 ft.; plain *Inn* at the station), with an old Augustinian monastery.

The **Val di Non** and **Val di Sole**, opening here to the N.W., form a single valley, about 30 M. long, with many branches, and watered by the *Noce*. A good road leads from S. Michele (diligence daily to Malè and Fucine) viâ (½ hr.) *Mezzolombardo* or *Wälsch-Metz* (865 ft.; *Victoria), then through the *Rocchetta* (see above) and up the left bank of the Noce, to *Tajo* and (13 M.) *Cles* (2150 ft.; *Aquila), the capital of the Val di Non, in a fine situation. We descend to the *Mostizzol Bridge*, where the Val di Sole begins, and proceed viâ *Caldes* to (23 M.) *Malè* (4420 ft.; Alb. Malè), the chief village in that valley. About 2½ hrs. to the N.W., in the *Val di Rabbi*, are the frequented chalybeate baths of *Rabbi* (4000 ft.). — Beyond Malè we pass *Dimaro* (on the left; bridle-path in 4 hrs. viâ the *Pass Campo* to *Madonna di Campiglio*, p. 166) and *Mezzana* (on the right) to (37½ M.) *Fucine* (3135 ft.; Zanella; Leone), at the entrance to the *Val di Pejo*, 2 hrs. up which are the frequented baths of *Pejo* (4430 ft.). A mail-gig plies daily in 4 hrs. from Fucine over the **Tonale Pass** (6180 ft.) to (53 M.) *Ponte di Legno* (4140 ft.; Battistazza), in the *Val Camonica*, watered by the Oglio. Thence over the *Gavia Pass* to *S. Caterina*, see p. 162; to (41½ hrs.) *Edolo* and through the Val Camonica to *Iseo* and *Brescia*, or over the *Passo d'Aprica* to *Tirano* (p. 162), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Northern Italy*.


ORTLER
BORMIO
Grosotto
TIRANO
EDOLO
BRENO
LOVERE
Ponte di Legno
Vezza
Pontagna
Pantano
Condino
Storo
Tione
Riva
Lodrone
Kilometer
Maassstab

BOZEN
Kaltern
Tramin
Neumarkt (Egna)
Salurn
Cles
Fondo
Mezzolombardo
S. Michele
Lavis
Trento (Trient)
Pergine
Levico
Borgo
Rovereto
Mori
Arco
Riva
Torbole
L. di Garda
Stenico
Pinzolo
Molveno
M. Paganella
Vezzano
Adige
V. Sugana
Terlago
Cavedine
Calliano
Folgaria
Caldonazzo
M. Roen
Mendola
1 : 500.000
Engl. Miles
Österreich. Meilen

The line recrosses the Adige. Near (27 M.) *Alle Nave* is the *Nave S. Rocco*, a very ancient ferry over the Adige, crossing to the road from the Val di Non. — 28½ M. *Lavis* lies on the *Avisio*, a torrent descending from the *Val Cembra* (p. 163), which with its ramifications is crossed above its influx into the Adige by a curved bridge 1000 yds. long.

35 M. **Trent.** — **Hotels.** At the station: *Grand Hôtel Trento (Pl. a; B, 1), R., L., & A. 1½-2 fl. — In the town: *Europa (Pl. b; C, 2), Via Lunga, R. & A. 1 fl. 40 kr. — Second-class: Aquila Bianca; Agnello d'Oro; Due Conti. — **Restaurants.** **All' Isola Nuova*, near the station, with garden and a few bedrooms; *Löwenbräu*, Via Larga. — **Cafés.** *Europa*, *Specchi*, both in the Via Lunga. — *English Church Service* in the Hôtel Trento.

Trent (640 ft.), or *Trento*, Lat. *Tridentum*, with 21,571 inhab., once the wealthiest town in Tyrol, founded according to tradition by the Etruscans, possesses numerous towers, marble palaces, and broad streets, and still presents all the characteristics of an important Italian town. — A large *Monument to Dante*, designed by Zocchi, was erected in the grounds opposite the station in 1896.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. B, C, 3), begun in the 11th cent., completed in the 15th, is a Romanesque basilica, surmounted by two domes. At the N. portal, as at Botzen, is a pair of lions (p. 150). In the Piazza del Duomo, which is embellished with the pretty *Neptune Fountain* (1769), are the *Palazzo Pretorio* (now military offices) and the *Torre Grande* or *Clock Tower* (Pl. 11). — *S. Maria Maggiore* (Pl. B, 3; early 16th cent.), where the celebrated Council of Trent sat in 1545-63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir with portraits of the members. Outside the choir to the S. a column dedicated to the Virgin was erected in 1845.

The *Museum*, in the Palazzo Municipale (Pl. 2; B, 2, 3), Via Larga, contains Roman and other antiquities, natural history objects, coins and medals, etc. — The fortified rocky hill of *Verruca* or *Doss Trento* (950 ft.), on the right bank of the Adige, affords a fine view (permission from the commandant, in the Palazzo Pretorio).

On the E. side of the town rises the *Castello del Buon Consiglio* (Pl. D, 1, 2), with remains of ancient frescoes, once the residence of the Prince-Bishops, now a barrack. The huge circular *Torre di Augusto* is said to be of Roman origin (fine view; permission to enter at the officers' guard-room). There is also a good view of the town from the terrace of the *Capuchin Monastery* above the castle.

From Trent to Bassano (Venice) through the Val Sugana, 57 M., omnibus from Trent to Borgo thrice daily in 5 hrs.; from Borgo via Primolano to Bassano, daily in 8½ hrs. The road (railway under construction) through the romantic *Venetian Mountains* ascends immediately beyond Trent and enters the ravine of the *Fersina*, being at places hewn through the overhanging rocks. — 7½ M. *Pergine* (1580 ft.; Voltolini), a market-village with a château. The road now crosses a ridge and descends to the little *Lago di Levico* (1445 ft.), which is separated by a small chain of hills from the larger and more beautiful *Lago di Caldonazzo*. The *Val Sugana*, watered by the *Brenta*, begins at the baths of *Levico* (several hotels).

21 M. **Borgo** (1290 ft.; *Hôtel Valsugana; Croce*) is the chief place in the valley. On a height to the N. are the ruins of *Castello Telvana*, high above

which are the remains of the *Castel di S. Pietro*. The handsome château of *Ivano*, below Borgo, belongs to Count Wolkenstein-Trostburg. At (3½ hrs.) *Grigno*, the *Val Tesino*, watered by the *Grigno*, opens on the N. Farther on the valley between the lofty precipices becomes so narrow that there is hardly room for the road. The Austrian custom-house is at (1 hr.) *Tezze*, the Italian about 1 M. beyond it. 37½ M. *Primolano* (710 ft.; Posta, poor). In a rocky gorge beyond the village are the ruins of the old frontier-fortress of *Covelo* or *Kofel*, and 20 min. farther on we cross the *Cismon*, which descends from the *Val Primiero*. *Valstagna* is noted for the manufacture of broad-brimmed hats. Beyond *Solagna* the valley expands. The road makes a curve and enters the extensive olive-clad plain of —

57 M. **Bassano** (420 ft.; **S. Antonio; Mondo*), a finely situated town (13,700 inhab.), with old ivy-clad walls. The *Museum* contains several pictures by the *Da Ponte* family of artists, who are usually surnamed *Bassano*, after their native place. The *Cathedral* contains pictures by *Jacopo Bassano*; the best is a Nativity, in the *Oratorio S. Giuseppe*. Near the N.W. gate is the old castle of the Ghibelline tyrant Ezzelino, part of which is now occupied by the 'arciprete' or dean of the cathedral. The promenades surrounding the town afford fine views of the Alps. — Railway from Bassano viâ (9½ M.) *Cittadella* to (30 M.) *Padua* and (53 M.) *Venice*. see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

From Trent to Campiglio, 45 M., diligence (4 fl. 30 kr.) in summer twice daily in 12½ hrs. (carr. and pair in 10-12 hrs., 30 fl. and fee of 2-3 fl.). The road crosses the Adige and, skirting the *Doss Trento* (see p. 165), reaches its culminating point (1640 ft.) near the hamlet of *Cadine*. It then descends viâ *Vezzano* and past the picturesque *Castel Toblino*, on the lake of the same name, to (12½ M.) *Sarche* (860 ft.; Inn, good 'vino santo'). Here we cross the *Sarca* and then ascend the imposing ravine of that river in long curves to (1¾ hr.) *Comano* (1160 ft.), a sulphur-bath frequented by Italians, whence we again descend to the (20 min.) *Ponte delle Arche* (with *Stenico* above it to the right) and through the picturesque Sarca valley to (27½ M.) **Tione** (1850 ft.; *Cavallo Bianco; Corona*), prettily situated, the chief village in *Giudicaria*. The Val Sarca here becomes broad and fertile, and turning to the N., is known as the *Valle di Rendena*. Passing numerous villages, we reach (38 M.) **Pinzolo** (2525 ft.; **Hôt. Pinzolo; Corona*), starting-point for the interesting visit to the **Val di Genova*, or highest part of the Val Sarca (to *Bedole* 4, *Mandron-Hütte* 6 hrs.). Hence the road ascends to the E., with beautiful views of the Brenta and Adamello Alps, viâ *S. Antonio di Marignola* to (45 M.) **Madonna di Campiglio** (4970 ft.), an old monastery, now the **Grand Hôtel des Alpes*, a pleasant summer-resort, in a sheltered situation at the foot of *Monte Spinale* (8630 ft.; easily ascended in 1½ hr.; fine views). Here also are the *Pension Rainalter*, the *Hôtel Romeo*, and the *Albergo Dante*. — Excursions and passes from Campiglio, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. The most attractive is that over the **Bocca di Brenta* (from Campiglio to *Molveno* 9 hrs., guide 7 fl.; from Molveno to Mezzo Lombardo 4 hrs.). To *Dimaro* in the Val di Sole, bridle-path in 4 hrs., see p. 164.

Beyond Trent the broad valley of the Adige has been rendered fertile by the draining of the former marshes. 40 M. *Matarello*. On a hill to the left near (45 M.) *Calliano* rises the large château of *Beseno* (1420 ft.), the property of Count Trapp. The lower valley of the Adige, rich in fruit, and yielding excellent red wine, is called *Val Lagarina* as far as the Italian frontier. 48 M. *Villa Lagarina*.

50 M. **Rovereto** (**Hôtel Glira; Agnello*), a busy town with 9000 inhab., on both sides of the *Leno*, is noted for its silk-culture. The old *Castello* is interesting. *Sacco* (2300 inhab.), 1 M. to the W., has a large tobacco factory.

On the right bank of the Adige is *Isera*, with vineyards, villas, and a waterfall. On the left bank, near *Lizzana*, is a castle in which

TRENTO.
(TRIENT)
1 : 11700.
0 50 100 150 200 250
Metri
1 Annunciata C.3.
2 Palazzo Municipale (Biblioteca e Museo) B.2.3
3 Pal.º Princ. Vescov. C.3.
4 " Galasso C.2.
5 " Sardagna C.3.
6 " Tabarelli C.3.
7 Teatro Sociale C.2.
8 Casa Geremia, Podetti B.2.
9 Scuole civiche B.2.
10 I.R. Ginnasio Sup. C.4.
11 Torre Grande C.3.
12 " Vanga B.2.
13 " Verde C.1.
FIUME ADIGE
Bozen
Verona
Dos Trento
S. Apollinare
Sobborgo Piedicastello
Stazione
Società Enologica
Via Romagnosi
Caserma S. Lorenzo
Dante
V. Romana
Via Torre Verde
S. Martino
Sobborgo S. Martino
Lung' Adige
Castello del Buon Consiglio
Convento P. Cappucini
Via alle Laste
Porta Aquila
Piazza d'Armi
V. Torre Vanga
Seminario
Portella
Via Larga
Via Lunga
S. Marco
S. Pietro
S. M.ª Magg.
Macello
Duomo
Posta
S. Trinità
Porta Nuova
V. Giovanni Prati
I.R. Tribunale
Caserme Madruzza
Osp. Militare
Via Palazzi
Piazza di Fiera
Sobborgo S. Croce
Asilo infantile
Campo santo
Valsugana
Geogr. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geograph. Meilen
Kilometer
I CONTORNI DI RIVA.
Scala di 1:250.000.
Kilometer
Scala di 1:500.000
English Miles
Österreich. Meilen
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
LAGO DI GARDA
ARCO
RIVA
Torbole
ROVERETO
Mori
Candino
Storo
Idro
Tremosine
Limone
Malcesine
Gargnano
Toscolano
Maderno
Gardone
SALO
Bardolino
Garda
Lazise
Sermione
Desenzano
PESCHIERA
Lonato
Pozzolengo
Solferino
CASTIGLIONE delle Stiviere
Guidizzolo
Castel Goffredo
Volta
VALEGGIO
ROVERBELLA
Goito
a Mantova
Bussolengo
VERONA
SOMMACAMPAGNA
Sona
Cerro
Grezzana
à Brescia
à Vestone
LAGO DI GARDA

Dante resided about the year 1302, when banished from Florence. — 52½ M. **Mori** (570 ft.; *Railway Hotel*) is the junction for *Arco* and *Riva* (see below).

Near (53½ M.) *Marco* are the *Lavini di Marco*, probably deposited by a glacier in the ice-age, but according to some, the remains of a vast landslip, which overwhelmed a town in 883, and is described by Dante (*Inferno* xii., 4-9). At (56½ M.) *Serravalle*, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts.

61½ M. **Ala** (415 ft.; *Hôtel Ala; Rail. Restaurant*), a considerable place (4600 inhab.), where luggage is examined. — 62½ M. *Avio*, with a ruined château of Count Castelbarco, is the last Austrian station.

69 M. *Peri* (410 ft.) is the first Italian station. The valley of the Adige is separated on the W. from the Lago di Garda by the ridge of *Monte Baldo* (p. 169). To the right of the line is a new fort. The train now enters the celebrated *Chiusa di Verona*, a rocky gorge at the entrance of which is the new fortification of *Incanale*. On a height on the right bank lies *Rivoli*, which was stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna, afterwards 'Duc de Rivoli'. 75½ M. *Ceraino;* 80½ M. *Domegliara;* 83½ M. *Pescantina;* 87 M. *Parona*. The train crosses the Adige.

94 M. **Verona**, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

21. From Mori to Riva. Lago di Garda.

Comp. Map, p. 164.

15½ M. Local Railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1st cl. 1 fl. 28 kr., 3rd cl. 77 kr.). Steamer on the Lago di Garda, see p. 169.

Mori, see above. — The local railway crosses the Adige to (2 M.) *Mori-Borgata*, the station for the long and straggling village of *Mori* (Aquila). It then traverses the broad green valley to (4½ M.) *Loppio*, passes the pretty *Lago di Loppio* (720 ft.) with its rocky islands, and ascends in windings amid rocky debris to the summit of the pass (915 ft.). At (8 M.) *Nago* (705 ft.), a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of the castle of *Penegal* above it, the old road to Riva viâ (3 M.) *Torbole* (Inn) diverges to the left. The line hence descends to the right along the hillside, affording fine *Views of the Lago di Garda and the Sarca valley. Beyond (10 M.) *Oltresarca* we cross the Sarca to —

12½ M. **Arco.** — **Hotels.** *Curhaus, *Schweizerhof *(Cur-Casino)*, *Hôtel Olivo, *Hôtel Strasser, all in the Cur-Platz; *Hôtel-Pension Arco, ½ M. to the W. of the Cur-Platz; *Hôtel Arciduca Alberto, in *Chiarano*, 1 M. from the Cur-Platz; *Corona, in the town. — **Pensions.** *Bellaria* (well situated), *Rainalter*, *Aurora*, *Olivenheim*, etc. — The hotels and pensions are usually closed in summer.

Arco (300 ft.), an ancient town with a handsome domed church, in a sheltered situation, is a favourite winter-resort for consumptive and nervous patients. The château of Archduke Albert (d. 1895) has a fine winter-garden (custodian 50 kr.). To the N., on a preci-

pitous rock (390 ft.), rises the *Castle of Arco*, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with a beautiful garden (key at the Curhaus or the Schweizerhof; fee).

The railway now runs through the broad and fertile valley of the Sarca, viâ (13½ M.) *S. Tommaso*, to —

15½ M. **Riva.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel Imperial al Sole d'Oro, with a terrace on the lake, R. & A. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 40, B. 50 kr.; Hôtel-Pension du Lac, ¾ M. to the E., on the Torbole road, with a large garden and bath-house, R., L., & A. 1½ fl., B. 40 kr., pension 2½-3 fl.; Hôtel-Pension Riva, R. & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Baviera; Giardino S. Marco, outside the Porta S. Michele, Italian, pension 2½ fl.; Musch, Gallo, Alb. del Popolo, all three moderate. — Beer: *Musch*; *Giardino S. Marco* (see above); *Birreria Kräutner*, etc. — *Baths* in the lake, to the E., beyond the barracks. — *English Church Service* in the Hôtel du Lac.

Riva (230 ft.), a busy town and harbour with 6556 inhab., is charmingly situated at the N. end of the *Lago di Garda*, close to the foot of the steep *Rocchetta*. On the hillside, high above the town, are the ruins of the round keep of a castle, which is said to have been built by the Scaligers (p. 169). On the lake, to the E., is the old castle of *La Rocca*, now a fortified barrack. Riva is suitable for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, and the heat in summer is tempered by the lake.

Excursions. To the **Fall of the Ponale**, by boat (2-3 fl.), 1½-2 hrs. there and back; or we may go by boat and return on foot (steep ascent; 3-4 hrs. there and back). The waterfall itself, which the Ponale forms shortly before it falls into the lake from the ravine of the Ledro, is insignificant, but its surroundings are picturesque. The best point of view is beyond the old bridge over the disused bridle-path from the Ledro valley. — The walk to the fall by the *Ledro Road is also very interesting. It leads at a considerable height along the rocky precipices of the W. bank, through a succession of tunnels and galleries, and commands beautiful views (shade after 3 p.m.). From the point (¾ hr.) where the road turns to the right into the Ledro valley (see below), the old bridle-path, descending to the left, leads to the waterfall.

Interesting excursion to the N.W. to (2 M.) **Varone** (400 ft.), where there is a wild and picturesque Gorge with a fine waterfall (fee 20 kr. for each person). Thence on foot by *Cologna* to (2 M.) *Tenno* (1310 ft.), with an old castle (charming view), and along the richly-cultivated slopes to *Varignano* and (4½ M.) *Arco*.

To the **Valle di Ledro**, another beautiful excursion (one-horse carriage to Pieve and back 4, two-horse 8 fl.; diligence daily to Pieve). Beginning of the road, see above. It then turns a corner high above the gorge of the Ponale, enters the valley to the W., and leads viâ *Biacesa* and *Molino* to the pretty *Lago di Ledro* (2150 ft.), on the N. side of which is *Mezzolago* and (9 M.) *Pieve di Ledro* (2165 ft.; Albergo Alpino). Thence viâ *Storo* to *Condino* (Giudicaria), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The ***Lago di Garda** (213 ft.), the *Lacus Benacus* of the Romans, 34½ M. long and 2-11 M. broad, is almost entirely in Italy, a small part near Riva alone belonging to Tyrol. The lake is rarely perfectly calm, and Virgil's description *(Geor. II., 160)*, '*Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino*', is sometimes vividly recalled. In fine weather the S. wind usually makes the water rough in the afternoon, so that the morning is the best time for boating. The mountains at the N. end are lofty and abrupt, but slope gradually towards the S. until they are lost in the great plain of Upper Italy.

The water of the lake is of a striking azure blue. The fish include the *Carpione* (salmon-trout), *Trota* (trout; sometimes 25 lbs. in weight), *Anguilla* (eel), and *Luccio* (pike).

Steamboats. WEST BANK (the finer side). From Desenzano to *Riva*, once daily in 4 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40 c., with 10 c. passenger-duty) viâ *Manerba*, *S. Felice di Scovolo*, *Salò*, *Gardone-Riviera*, *Maderno*, *Gargnano*, *Tignale*, *Tremosine*, and *Limone*. — EAST BANK. From Riva to *Peschiera*, daily except Tues., in 4 hrs. (fares 4½, 2½ fr.), viâ *Torbole*, *Malcesine*, *Assenza*, *Macugnano*, *Castelletto*, *Pai*, *Torri*, *Garda*, *Bardolino*, and *Lazise*. The Tues. steamboat proceeds from Lazise to Desenzano without calling at Peschiera. — BOTH BANKS. Steamboat daily, except Tues., leaving Peschiera and Desenzano in the morning, Riva in the afternoon. Stations: *Peschiera*, *Lazise*, *Bardolino*, *Garda*, *Desenzano*, *Manerba*, *Salò*, *Gardone-Riviera*, *Maderno*, *Gargnano*, *Castelletto*, *Malcesine*, *Limone*, and *Riva*. — Information as to the hours should be obtained on the spot. Fares are paid in Ital. currency.

STEAMBOAT TRIP. — E. BANK. The first station is *Torbole* (p. 167), at the mouth of the Sarca. Then we skirt the steep slopes of the long *Mte. Baldo* (7220 ft.) to *Malcesine*, a good harbour, with an old château. Beyond it rises the rock of *Isoletto dell' Olivo*, and farther on the small island of *Trimelone*. Then stations *Assenza*, *Macugnano*, *Castelletto*, *Pai*, and *Torri*. The promontory of *San Vigilio*, extending far into the lake, is the finest point on the E. bank. The surrounding hills are planted with vines, olives, fig, and other fruit-trees. The village of **Garda** (*Tre Corone*, indifferent), in a bay at the influx of the *Tesino*, has a château of Count Albertini.

The next places on the E. bank are *Bardolino* and *Lazise*. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of **Peschiera**, at the efflux of the *Mincio*, at the S.E. angle of the lake, ½ M. from the railway-station (*Rail. Restaurant*, poor; omnibus 50 c.).

To the W. of Peschiera, extending into the lake from the S. bank, is the narrow promontory of *Sermione*, 2½ M. in length. Here the remains of baths and of a building projecting into the water are said to represent the villa in which the poet Catullus composed his poems (*'Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque ocelle!'*). The Scaligers, who ruled at Verona from 1262 to 1389, also built a castle here.

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of the peninsula of Sermione, lies the busy little town (4500 inhab.) of **Desenzāno** (*Mayer's Hôtel Royal; Due Colombe*, well spoken of), another station on the Milan and Verona railway (see *Baedeker's N. Italy;* omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c.).

W. BANK. Near the W. bank, to the N. of Desenzano, and opposite the above-mentioned promontory of S. Vigilio, lie the small *Isolæ di S. Biagio* (St. Blasius) and the beautiful crescent-shaped *Isola di Garda*, the property of the Duca De Ferrari. In a bay to the W. lies **Salò** (**Hôtel Salò*), a town with 4600 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district. — Charming prospect from the *Mte. S. Bartolommeo* (1865 ft.; 1½ hr.).

At this point begins the *Riviera*, a part of the banks distinguished for its warm climate and the luxuriance of its vegetation,

and dotted with numerous villages and country-houses. **Gardone-Riviera** (**Hôtel-Pension Gardone-Riviera*, closed in summer; *Albergo Gigola*, in *Fasano*, 1 M. to the E.; *Pens. Häberlin; Pens. Aurora*), in a sunny and sheltered situation, at the foot of the hills and close to the lake, is a favourite autumn and winter resort of patients suffering from pulmonary and nervous affections. On a promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Toscolano* lies *Maderno*, with an ancient church (Roman inscriptions on the wall), at the base of the *Monte Pizzocolo*. Then *Toscolano*, *Cecina*, and *Bogliaco*. Next, **Gargnano** (**Cervo*), a large village (4124 inhab.) surrounded by lemon and orange-plantations.

The Riviera ends here. The mountains become loftier. *Tremosine*, hardly visible, lies high above the lake; the path to it, ascending a precipitous rock, is not easily distinguished. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of *Limone*, amid lemon and olive plantations. We next pass the mouth of the *Ledro Valley*, with the *Fall of the Ponale* (see p. 168), and the new road (p. 168) on the face of the cliff high above the lake, and at length reach *Riva*.

22. From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pusterthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 136, 148, 124, 172.

132 M. RAILWAY in 5-7½ hrs. (fares 9 fl. 40, 7 fl. 15, 4 fl. 80 kr.). Provisions should be taken, as the railway-restaurants are few and far between; dinner (1 fl.) will be handed into the carriage at Lienz, if ordered beforehand from the guard.

The **Pusterthal**, one of the longest valleys in Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the *Rienz* and the upper *Drave* or *Drau*, separated by the low saddle of Toblach. The scenery is pleasing, but has no claim to grandeur except at Franzensfeste, near Lienz, and at a few other points. The Val Ampezzo, Ahrnthal, Iselthal, Möllthal, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions.

Franzensfeste (2450 ft.), see p. 148. The train passes through the fortifications and crosses the *Eisak* by an iron bridge supported by six piers of granite, 200 yds. in length, and 260 ft. above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. About 100 ft. lower is the old *Ladritsch-Brücke*. Beyond *Aicha* is a tunnel 275 yds. long. At (3 M.) *Schabs* the line passes through the watershed between the Eisak and *Rienz* by means of long cuttings, turns to the left into the Pusterthal, and is carried along the hillside by a lofty embankment. On the right is the conspicuous castle of *Rodeneck*. — 5 M. **Mühlbach** (2540 ft.; **Sonne; Linde*), a considerable village in a sheltered situation at the mouth of the *Valser-Thal*, is a summer-resort. Beyond Mühlbach the valley contracts to a narrow ravine called the *Mühlbacher Klause*, once defended by fortifications, which were destroyed by the French in 1809. Beyond it the valley expands. — 10 M. *Vintl*, near the village of *Nieder-Vintl* (Post), at the mouth of the *Pfunders-Thal*.

The train crosses the *Rienz*. 11½ M. *St. Sigmund*. In a valley to the right lie the small sulphur-baths of *Illstern*. — 15 M. *Ehren-*

burg, with a château of Count Künigl. Several deep cuttings. Near (18½ M.) *St. Lorenzen* (Rose; Post) the train crosses the *Gader*, descending from the Enneberg valley (see below). To the left is the dilapidated monastery of *Sonnenburg;* on a rock to the right, the ruined *Michaelsburg.*

The **Enneberg** or **Gader Thal**, about 27 M. in length, is chiefly interesting on account of the dolomites at its upper end. The language spoken is 'Ladin' (p. 149), but German is universally understood. The new road, recently completed as far as Corvara (diligence daily in 8 hrs.; 2 fl.) ascends from St. Lorenzen by the profound and romautic gorge of the Gader to (2 hrs.) *Zwischenwasser* or *Longiega* (Inn), at the junction of the *Vigil-Thal*. In the latter, 1 hr. farther up, lies **St. Vigil** (3940 ft.; **Stern*), frequented as a summer-resort, at the foot of the *Kronplatz* (ascent in 3 hrs.; see below). For expeditions and passes to the Val Ampezzo, Prags, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

At Zwischenwasser the new road crosses the Vigilbach (to the S.W. the *Peitlerkofel*, 9440 ft.), and leads viâ *Picolein* to (3½ hrs.) *St. Leonhard* or *Abtei* (Ladin *Badia;* 4510 ft.; Craffonara), at the foot of the *Heiligkreuzkofel* (9550 ft.). Before (1 hr.) *Stern* the valley forks. In the S.E. branch lies (1¼ hr.) *St. Cassian* (5060 ft.; Inn), where fossils abound. The road follows the S.W. branch, finally crossing the *Corvara-Bach* or *Grossbach* to (1½ hr.) *Corvara* (5110 ft.; Inn), a finely situated village. About ½ hr. farther up, to the W., is *Colfosco* or *Kolfuschg* (5400 ft.; Inn), the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region. To THE GRÖDEN VALLEY over the *Grödener Jöchl* (7010 ft.; 3½ hrs. to Wolkenstein), attractive (see p. 149). — To THE FASSA VALLEY over the Grödener Jöchl and the *Sella-Joch* (7275 ft.; 5½ hrs. to Campitello, p. 164), see p. 149.

21½ M. **Bruneck** (2670 ft.; **Post; Stern; Hôt. Bruneck*, near the station; *Krone; Sonne; Mayr's*, good wine; *Niederbacher*, at the station, well spoken of), the chief place in the W. Pusterthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Tauferer-Thal*, is much frequented in summer. The *Church*, destroyed by a fire in 1850 and rebuilt in the Romanesque style, contains frescoes by Mader and altar-pieces by Hellweger. The *Kaiserwarte* on the *Kühbergl* (3295 ft.; ½ hr.) commands a fine panorama.

FROM BRUNECK TO TAUFERS, a pleasant excursion of 1 day (omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 5 fl.). The road runs through the *Tauferer-Thal* viâ *St. Georgen*, *Gais*, and *Uttenheim* to (3 hrs.) **Taufers** (2800 ft.; **Post; *Elephant*), the picturesquely situated capital of the valley, consisting of the villages of *Sand* on the right bank and *St. Moritzen* on the left bank. Above rises the old castle of *Taufers*. Farther up the valley, now called *Ahrnthal*, contracts. 1 hr. *Luttach* commands a beautiful view of the Zillerthal glaciers (Hornspitzen, Schwarzenstein, etc.). The road goes on to (1½ hr.) *Steinhaus* (*Inn) and (4 hrs.) *Kasern*, see p. 128. — A very attractive excursiou may be made from Taufers into the **Reinthal**, a splendidly wooded valley, through which the Reinbach descends in a series of fine waterfalls. In 3½ hrs. we reach *Rein* or *St. Wolfgang* (5250 ft.; two rustic inns), admirably situated in view of the snow-covered *Rieser-Ferner* (Hochgall, Wildgall, Schneebige Nock), which enclose the head of the valley.

The ascent of the **Kronplatz** (7455 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3½ fl.) is very attractive, whether made direct from Bruneck by the good new path (marked with red) viâ *Reischach*, or from *Olang* (p. 172) viâ *Geiselsberg* (*Inn). The top (new *Inn) commands a splendid view of the Zillerthal glaciers, the Tauern, the Dolomites, etc.

The train crosses the Rienz, describes a wide curve round the town, and passes through a tunnel 350 yds. long, opposite the *Lamprechtsburg*. At *Percha* it recrosses the stream, the left bank of which it

follows by means of cuttings and viaducts. — Beyond two more tunnels we reach (28½ M.) **Olang** (3380 ft.), at the entrance to the *Geiselsberger-Thal* (ascent of the *Kronplatz*, see p. 171). Opposite, by the village of *Rasen*, opens the *Antholzer-Thal*, at the head of which the snow-clad Rieser-Ferner appear (see p. 171). Beyond Olang the train runs in numerous windings high up on the left side of the deep ravine of the Rienz. — 32 M. **Welsberg** (3555 ft.; **Lamm; Löwe; Rössl*) is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Gsies-Thal*. To the N. rise the ruins of *Welsberg* and *Thurn;* to the S., opposite the station, are the baths of *Waldbrunn*. The train crosses the *Pragser Bach*, and ascends slightly to —

35½ M. **Niederdorf** (3800 ft.; **Post; *Adler* 'zur Emma'; *Bräu*, moderate), a large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to in summer.

About 1½ M. to the W. of Niederdorf, and about the same distance to the E. of Welsberg (see above), the attractive ***Pragser Thal*** opens to the right (one-horse carriage to *Alt-Prags* or *Neu-Prags*, and back, 3½ fl.; to the *Pragser Wildsee* and back, 5½ or 10 fl.). About 1½ M. up the E. branch of the valley (road) lie the baths of **Alt-Prags** (4535 ft.; *Badhaus*), amidst beautiful scenery, with the lofty Croda Rossa on the S. An easy and pleasant route leads hence over the *Plätzwiesen* (6540 ft.; Höt. Dürrenstein), to the S. of the *Dürrenstein* (9320 ft.; easily ascended in 2 hrs.), to (4 hrs.) *Schluderbach*, on the Ampezzo road (p. 174). — From the baths of (1¾ hr.) **Neu-Prags** (4320 ft.; **Inn*) a road leads in ¾ hr. to the beautiful, dark-green **Pragser Wildsee* (4850 ft.; *Restaurant), in which the huge *Seekofel* (9220 ft.) is reflected.

At *Gratsch* the train crosses the Rienz for the last time, and soon reaches the *Toblacher Feld* (3965 ft.), the watershed between the Rienz and the Drave and the highest point on the line.

38 M. **Toblach** (**Hôtel Toblach*, a large house, opposite the station, finely situated; **Germania, Ampezzo*, both near the station; *Waldhof, Ploner*, both on the road, ¼ M. from the station). About ¾ M. to the N. of the railway-station lies the village of Toblach (Mutschlechner; Kreuz; Adler), with a handsome church, at the foot of the *Pfannhorn* (8730 ft.; ascent in 4½ hrs., by an easy bridle-path). The road to the Val Ampezzo runs hence to the S. (R. 23); beautiful view of the narrow entrance to the valley, surrounded by jagged dolomites, with the Cristallino in the background.

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the Drave on the right, to (41½ M.) **Innichen** (3855 ft.; **Bär; *Schwarzer Adler; *Pens. Saxonia*, 5 fl. a day; *Goldner Stern; Rössl*), another summer-resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Sexten-Thal*. The Romanesque *Stiftskirche*, dating from the 13th cent., has an interesting portal. The first chapel to the left on entering the village is a 17th cent. imitation of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem and served as a model for the burial-chapel of Emp. Frederick III. at Potsdam. To the E. rises the *Helm* (7935 ft.; bridle-path in 4-4½ hrs.); fine view from the top (Inn).

From Innichen a road ascends the **Sexten-Thal** on the left bank of the Sextenbach. In the woods above the main road, 2 M. from Innichen, is the *Innicher Wildbach*. In 1½ hr. we reach *Sexten* or *St. Veit* (4300 ft.;

Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

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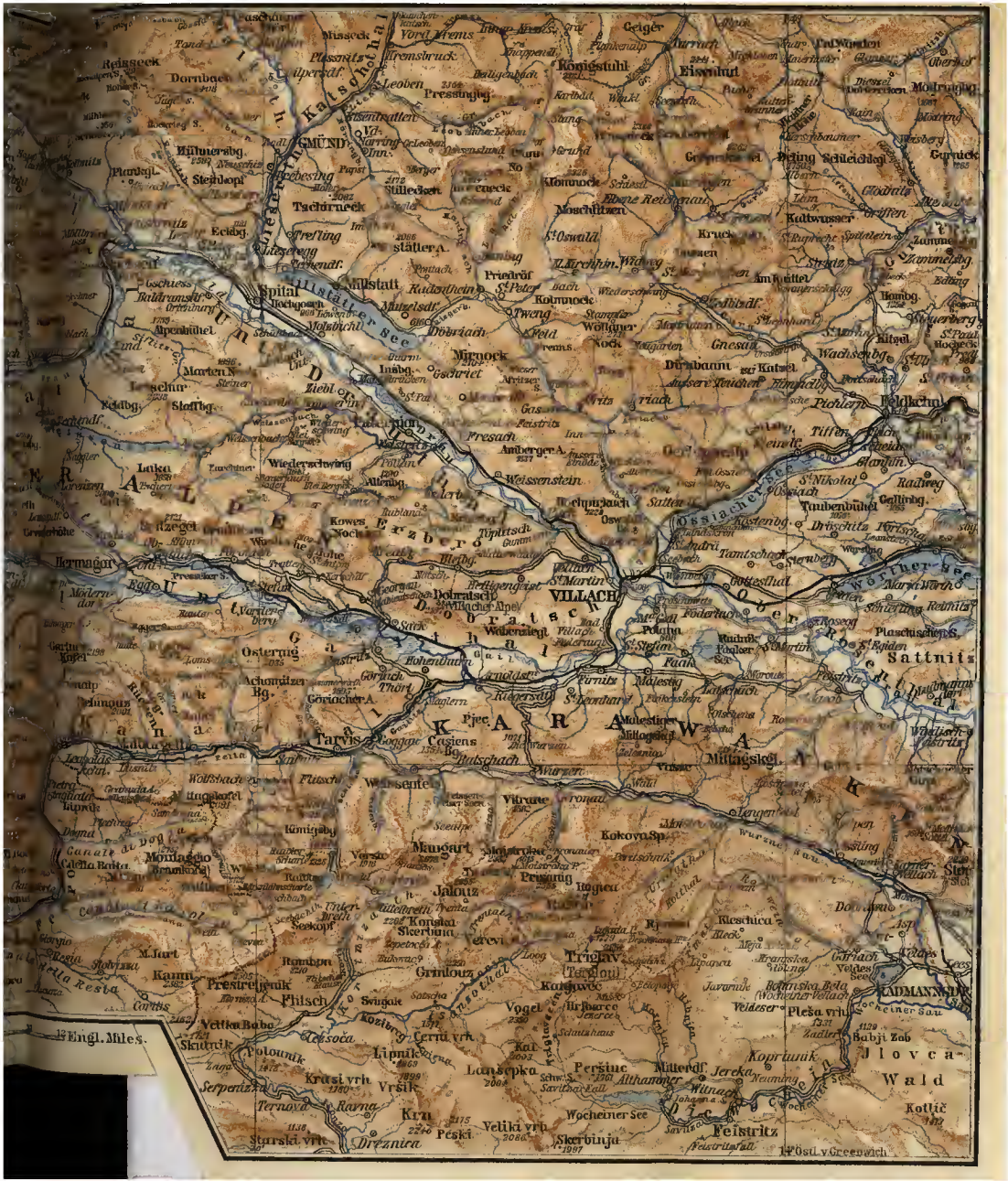
Engl. Miles
Östl. v. Greenwich
VILLACH
GMÜND
Spittal
Millstätter See
Ossiacher See
Wörther See
Faaker See
Weissensee
Wocheiner See
Karawanken
Julische Alpen
Julier Alpen
Karnische Alpen
Gailthal
Drauthal
Rosenthal
Canalthal
Kanalthal
Lesachthal
Mölltal
Liesingthal
Lavantthal
Metnitzthal
Katschthal
Gegend
Eisenkappel
Sattnitz
Mittagskogel
Dobratsch
Gerlitzen
Ferlach
Klagenfurt
Villach
Tarvis
Raibl
Pontafel
Malborgeth
Weissenfels
Paternion
Feldkirchen
Hermagor
Kötschach
Lienz
Sillian
Toblach
Innichen
Sexten
Abfaltersbach
Matrei
Kals
Heiligenblut
Winklern
Obervellach
Mallnitz
Spittal
Millstatt
Radenthein
Gmünd
Lurnfeld
Tauernbahn
Pusterthal
Drauthal
Kärnten
Tirol
Salzburg
Steiermark
Krain
Venetien
Friaul
Görz
Istrien
Triest
Adelsberg
Laibach
Krainburg
Veldes
Radmannsdorf
Jauerburg
Flitsch
Karfreit
Tolmein
Idria
Loitsch
Planina
Wippach
Haidenschaft
Nanos
Birnbaumer Wald
Javornik
Slavnik
Schneeberg
Monte Maggiore
Monte Canin
Monte Nero
Triglav
Terglou
Grintouz
Jalouz
Mangart
Prisnik
Kokova Sp.
Wischberg
Loibl
Singerberg
Hochobir
Petzen
Kahlkogel
Hochstuhl
Ulrichsberg
Hochrindl
Reisseck
Ankogel
Hochalpenspitze
Hochnarr
Hochgeiger
Königstuhl
Eisenhut
Hochfeind
Hochgrubach
Hochgrabner
Hochgolling
Hochwildstelle
Hochstein
Hochfeiler
Hochgall
Hochgallspitze
Hochgallhorn
Hochgallkofel
Hochgallwand
Hochgallscharte
Hochgallthal
Hochgallalpe
Hochgallgletscher
Hochgallferner
Hochgallkamm
Hochgallgruppe
Hochgallstock
Hochgallmassiv
Hochgallgebirge
Hochgallwald
Hochgallwiese
Hochgallbach
Hochgallquelle
Hochgallsee
Hochgallhütte
Hochgallalm
Hochgallweg
Hochgallstrasse
Hochgallbahn
Hochgallbrücke
Hochgallviadukt
Hochgalltunnel
Hochgallbahnhof
Hochgallstation
Hochgallhaltestelle
Hochgallwerk
Hochgallfabrik
Hochgallmühle
Hochgallsäge
Hochgallschmiede
Hochgallschlosserei
Hochgallwerkstatt
Hochgallgarage
Hochgallremise
Hochgallschuppen
Hochgallstall
Hochgallscheune
Hochgallhaus
Hochgallhof
Hochgallgut
Hochgallschloss
Hochgallburg
Hochgallruine
Hochgallkirche
Hochgallkapelle
Hochgallfriedhof
Hochgallschule
Hochgallrathaus
Hochgallgericht
Hochgallgefängniss
Hochgallkaserne
Hochgallspital
Hochgallapotheke
Hochgallgasthof
Hochgallwirthshaus
Hochgallcafé
Hochgallrestaurant
Hochgallbuffet
Hochgallkeller
Hochgallbier
Hochgallwein
Hochgallobst
Hochgallgemüse
Hochgallkartoffel
Hochgallgetreide
Hochgallmehl
Hochgallbrot
Hochgallkuchen
Hochgallzucker
Hochgallsalz
Hochgallfleisch
Hochgallwurst
Hochgallschinken
Hochgallspeck
Hochgallbutter
Hochgallkäse
Hochgallmilch
Hochgallrahm
Hochgallsahne
Hochgallbutterfass
Hochgallkäsepresse
Hochgallmilchkanne
Hochgallmilchflasche
Hochgallmilchglas
Hochgallmilchtasse
Hochgallmilchschüssel
Hochgallmilchtopf
Hochgallmilchpfanne
Hochgallmilchkessel
Hochgallmilchofen
Hochgallmilchherd
Hochgallmilchküche
Hochgallmilchkammer
Hochgallmilchkeller
Hochgallmilchspeicher
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Hochgallmilchschloss
Hochgallmilchburg
Hochgallmilchruine
Hochgallmilchkirche
Hochgallmilchkapelle
Hochgallmilchfriedhof
Hochgallmilchschule
Hochgallmilchrathaus
Hochgallmilchgericht
Hochgallmilchgefängniss
Hochgallmilchkaserne
Hochgallmilchspital
Hochgallmilchapotheke
Hochgallmilchgasthof
Hochgallmilchwirthshaus
Hochgallmilchcafé
Hochgallmilchrestaurant
Hochgallmilchbuffet
Hochgallmilchkeller
Hochgallmilchbier
Hochgallmilchwein
Hochgallmilchobst
Hochgallmilchgemüse
Hochgallmilchkartoffel
Hochgallmilchgetreide
Hochgallmilchmehl
Hochgallmilchbrot
Hochgallmilchkuchen
Hochgallmilchzucker
Hochgallmilchsalz
Hochgallmilchfleisch
Hochgallmilchwurst
Hochgallmilchschinken
Hochgallmilchspeck
Hochgallmilchbutter
Hochgallmilchkäse

Post; Kreuz) and in 1/2 hr. more *Moos* or *St. Joseph*, where the valley forks. In the W. branch lies (1/4 hr.) *Bad Moos* (4455 ft.; Restaurant), whence a most attractive walk may be taken to the (3/4 hr.) **Fischeleinboden*, commanding a splendid view of the Dreischusterspitze, Bachernspitze, Zwölfer, Elfer, and other dolomites at the head of the valley.

Beyond Innichen the line follows the right bank of the Drave, passing (46 M.) the baths of *Weitlanbrunn*, to (48 M.) **Sillian** (3600 ft.; **Adler*). To the N., at the mouth of the *Villgratten-Thal*, stands the castle of *Heimfels*. Beyond the stations of *Abfaltersbach*, *Mittewald*, and *Thal* the train enters the *Lienzer Klause*, a defile 9 M. long, which has often been successfully defended by the Tyrolese.

66 M. **Lienz** (2210 ft.; **Post*; **Weisses Lamm*; *Rose*; *Traube*; **Adler*; *Sonne*; **Rail. Restaurant*, R. 1 fl. 30 kr.), the easternmost town in Tyrol, with 3600 inhab., is delightfully situated near the confluence of the Drave and the *Isel*, a river three times as large. Schloss Bruck, 1 M. to the N.W., is now a brewery. The (1 M.) *Schiessstand* (shooting range) commands a beautiful view.

From Lienz to the *Iselthal*, to *Kals*, and to the *Möllthal* (Heiligenblut; passes to the Pinzgau), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

69 M. *Dölsach* (Putzenbacher; to the Möllthal over the *Iselsberg*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). Between (72 1/2 M.) *Nikolsdorf* and (77 1/2 M.) *Oberdrauburg* (2000 ft.; *Post) we cross the Drave and the boundary of Carinthia. — 85 M. *Dellach*, to the right of which is the *Reisskofl* (7770 ft.); 89 1/2 M. *Greifenburg* (1900 ft.; Post), where the Drave becomes navigable; 97 1/2 M. *Kleblach-Lind*. — 103 1/2 M. **Sachsenburg** (1840 ft.; *Fleischhacker*; *Taschler*), a village with a ruined castle, at the mouth of the *Möllthal*, is partly enclosed by the Drave. The train now crosses the Möll and traverses the fertile plain of the *Lurnfeld*. — 107 M. *Lendorf*; on the slope to the right lies the ruined *Ortenburg*.

108 1/2 M. **Spital** (1770 ft.; *Alte Post*; *Ertl*, at the station), a large village on the *Lieser*, has a handsome château of Prince Porzia.

A post-road leads hence to the W. over the *Radstädter Tauern* to *Radstadt* (comp. p. 187). — A pleasant excursion may be made through the *Lieser-Thal* to (8 M.) **Millstatt** (**Burgstaller*; *See-Villa*, etc.), with lake-baths, prettily situated on the *Millstätter See* (1900 ft.), on which a steamboat plies.

The train crosses the Lieser. On the opposite bank of the Drave is *Schloss Schüttbach*. — 113 M. *Rothenthurm*, with a château; 119 M. *Paternion-Feistritz*; 127 M. *Gummern*. — 132 M. **Villach**, see p. 202.

23. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo.

Comp. Map, p. 148.

64 1/2 M. Post-Omnibus from the *Toblach* station to (18 1/2 M.) *Cortina* daily in 4 hrs., starting at 7.30 a.m. (fare 1 fl. 70 kr., coupé 2 fl.). Omnibus from *Hôt. Toblach* in summer daily, at 3 p.m., in 4 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 80 kr., return-ticket 3 fl. 30 kr.). Omnibus from the *Hôtel Germania* daily, at 6 a.m., in 3 3/4 hrs. (fare 2 fl.). — Carriage with one horse from Toblach to Cortina 7 (there and back 9), with two horses 16 fl., if kept overnight 11 and 18 fl. — Post-Omnibus from Cortina daily to *Belluno* in 11 1/2 hrs.

A visit to the Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed by the Drave, Rienz, Eisak, Adige, Brenta, and Piave, and generally known as the

Dolomites (from Dolomieu, the geologist, who first examined this magnesian limestone formation), is greatly facilitated by the Pusterthal railway. Strictly speaking, the term *Dolomite* belongs to the Fassa Mts., the Langkofel, Rosengarten, and Schlern, but does not apply to the Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, Tofana, Sorapis, Antelao, Pelmo, and other peaks of the Ampezzo Limestone Alps; but as these mountains are widely known as the 'Ampezzo Dolomites', the popular nomenclature is adhered to in the Handbook.

The *Ampezzo Road (called by the Italians 'Strada d'Allemagna') quits the Pusterthal at the *Toblach* station (p. 172), leads due S. into the *Höhlensteiner Thal*, watered by the *Rienz*, and passes the small, dark *Toblacher See* (4130 ft.). The valley soon contracts to a wild gorge. To the right rise the jagged spurs of the *Dürrenstein*, while the view up the valley to the S. is bounded by the *Mte. Pian* (see below). Above the *Klaus-Brücke* (4310 ft.) the *Rienz* issues from its subterranean channel. Near Landro the road passes a new fort.

6¼ M. **Landro,** Ger. *Höhlenstein* (4605 ft.; **Post*, kept by *Baur*, pens. 3-5 fl.), a pleasant summer-resort. At the head of the valley of the *Schwarze Rienz*, which opens here to the left, rise the lofty and glistening *Drei Zinnen* (*Cime di Lavaredo;* 9850 ft.). A few paces farther on is the light-green *Dürrensee*, dominated to the S. by the huge **Monte Cristallo* (10,495 ft.), with its glacier, and its neighbours, the *Piz Popena* (10,310 ft.) and the *Cristallino* (9140 ft.), presenting a most striking picture.

8 M. **Schluderbach** (4730 ft.; **Hôtel Ploner*), beautifully situated opposite the mouth of the *Val Popena*. To the left are the *Cadini* (9320 ft.), rising beyond the Val Popena, and to the right rises the imposing red limestone pyramid of the *Croda Rossa* (*Rothwand*, or *Hohe Gaisl*, 10,330 ft.).

The **Monte Pian* (7630 ft.) may be ascended from Schluderbach without difficulty in 3 hrs.; guide convenient (2 fl.). We ascend the *Val Popena* by the Auronzo road, from which we diverge to the left after 1 hr. and follow a steep path (marked with red) over the *Forcella Alta* (6480 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) summit. The highest point is on the W. margin (refuge-hut), commanding a beautiful view. — From Schluderbach to the *Lago Misurina* and viâ *Tre Croci* to *Cortina*, see p. 175; viâ the *Plätzwiesen* to *Prags*, see p. 172.

The road ascends, skirting the base of the Croda Rossa (see above), and reaches the *Gemärk*, or *Cime Banche*, the low watershed (5000 ft.) between the Rienz and the Boite, which forms the boundary of the Ampezzo district. *Ospitale* (4835 ft.; Inn, good wine) lies opposite the entrance to the *Val Grande*. The road reaches its highest point near the *Peutelstein* (4945 ft.), to the left, a rock formerly crowned with the ruins of a castle, which were removed in 1866. The road bends sharply to the right, and winds down into the *Ampezzo Valley*, watered by the *Boite*.

19 M. **Cortina di Ampezzo** (4025 ft.; **Hôt. Faloria*, finely situated on the hillside, about 20 min. to the S.E.; **Aquila Nera; *Stella d'Oro; *Croce Bianca; *Hôt. Cortina; *Bellevue; *Victoria; Ancora*), a town of 3032 inhab., superbly situated and well adapted for a prolonged stay, is the capital of the valley. The *Church* contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by Brustolone, etc. The gallery of the

handsome detached *Campanile* (about 250 ft. in height) commands an admirable *Survey of the surrounding landscape.

A fine view is obtained from the (1¼ hr.) **Belvedere* on the **Crepa** (5060 ft.), a prominent rocky hill on the W. side of the valley (Restaurant).

From Cortina to Schluderbach viâ Tre Croci (5 hrs., or including Mte. Pian 8 hrs.), a very attractive route, especially for travellers approaching Cortina by the highroad (guide unnecessary; light vehicle 6¾, carr. and pair 12 fl.). A narrow road in the valley separating the Cristallo from the Sorapiss, to the E., ascends to the (2 hrs.) **Passo Tre Croci** (5930 ft.; **Inn*), which commands a beautiful view of the Val Ampezzo, to the W., dominated by the imposing Tofana, and to the N. by the Cristallo and Popena; to the E. lies the Auronzo valley with the steep chain of the Marmarole, and farther to the left rise the Cadini. We descend by the road that goes on into the Val Auronzo, but diverge to the left from it after ¼ hr. and continue at the same level through wood. In ¾ hr. we reach the 'Erzstrasse' leading from the Val Auronzo to Schluderbach, and, slightly ascending at first, continue straight on viâ the *Misurina Alp* (fine view of the huge Drei Zinnen, etc.), to the (¾ hr.) **Lago Misurina** (5760 ft.; *Inn*). Thence we again ascend slightly to the (5 min.) *Col dell' Angelo*, beyond which we descend the wooded *Val Popena* to (1½ hr.) *Schluderbach* (p. 174). — *Mte. Pian*, see p. 174.

From Cortina to Caprile viâ the Falzarego Pass, 7 hrs., attractive. A tolerable road ascends to the (3 hrs.) **Falzarego Pass** (6945 ft.), beyond a hospice. Thence a rough cart-track descends viâ *Andraz* (G. Finazrer) to *Caprile* (Albergo alle Alpi; Posta), finely situated on the *Cordevole*, near the pretty little *Lago d'Alleghe* (3 M. long), which reflects the huge cliffs of the *Mte. Civetta* (10,565 ft.). From Caprile to *Fassa* over the *Fedaja Pass*, see p. 164; through the Val Cordevole to *Agordo* and *Belluno*, see p. 176.

The road next reaches *Zuel* and then (3 M.) *Acquabuona*, the last Tyrolese village, crosses the (1½ M.) Italian frontier, and descends rapidly to (1½ M.) *Chiapuzza*, the first Italian hamlet. Between (1 M.) **S. Vito** *(Albergo all' Antelao)* and *Borca* (Alb. al Pelmo) the road runs high above the Boite on the slopes of the *Antelao* (10,710 ft.). To the right (W.) towers the isolated *Monte Pelmo* (10,395 ft.), a colossal rock forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

34 M. **Venas** (2895 ft.; *Alb. Borghetto*), below which the *Vallesina* unites with the Boite. Then (2 M.) *Valle*, finely situated opposite the mouth of the *Val Cibiana*, (1½ M.) *Tai di Cadore* (Alb. al Cadore; Alb. Venezia), and (1 M.) —

38½ M. **Pieve di Cadore** (2905 ft.; **Progresso; Angelo; Sole*), the capital of the *Val Cadore*, beautifully situated on a mountain-spur high above the *Piave*. In 1880 a bronze statue of *Titian* (Tiziano Vecelli, b. at Pieve 1477; d. 1576), the great painter, by Dal Zotto, was erected in the Piazza. The school contains a small *Museum* of natural history objects, coins, and antiquities, and Titian's patent of nobility (1533). The church possesses a Madonna by Orazio Vecelli, etc. The (¼ hr.) *Chapel of S. Rocco* commands a fine view.

From Tai the road describes a long circuit round *Mte. Zucco* (3930 ft.), and descends in windings, being hewn in the rock and supported by masonry at places, to the valley of the *Piave*, into which the Boite here falls.

43 M. **Perarolo** (1735 ft.; **Corona d'Oro*, carr. and pair to Vit-

torio 25 fr.). The Piave runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. To the right, near (5 M.) *Ospitale*, is a fine waterfall; opposite the hamlet of *Termine*, on the left bank of the Piave, is a second fall. 3½ M. *Castel Lavazzo*. Then (2½ M.) —

54 M. **Longarone** (1470 ft.; *Posta; Albergo di Roma*), charmingly situated at the junction of the *Maè*, which issues from the *Val di Zoldo*, with the Piave.

The valley now expands, without at first losing its wild character. 3 M. *Fortogna*. The road divides at *Polpet*, 3½ M. farther on, the left branch leading to Vittorio, the right to Belluno.

The road to Vittorio (20½ M.) crosses the *Piave* at (½ M.) *Ponte nelle Alpi* or **Capo di Ponte* (1295 ft.; *Campana; Stella), turns to the E., and follows the left bank of the *Rai*, which issues from the (6 M.) *Lago di S. Croce* (1225 ft.; 2½ M. long). At the S. end of the lake is the hamlet of *S. Croce*. The road then crosses the debris of an extensive old landslip and descends steeply to *Fadalto*. It next skirts the E. bank of the *Lago Morto* (925 ft.), passes two other small lakes, and traverses a picturesque defile, at the end of which lies (12 M.) *Serravalle* (510 ft.), connected by a fine avenue, ¾ M. long, with the larger village of *Ceneda*. These two places together form the town of Vittorio (**Hôtel Vittorio*, not far from the station, with garden; **Giraffa*, in the town). — Railway from Vittorio to *Venice* viâ *Conegliano*, in 2⅓ hrs., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

The Belluno Road leads to the right from *Polpet* to (4 M.) — 64½ M. **Belluno** (1330 ft.; **Albergo delle Alpi*, near the station; *Cappello*, well spoken of; *Leon d'Oro*), the capital of a province, with 10,000 inhab., situated on a hill between the *Ardo* and the *Piave*, which here unite. The town is quite Venetian in outward appearance. The *Cathedral*, built by Palladio, was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1873, but has been restored. The massive campanile, 230 ft. high, commands a beautiful view. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate, completed in 1815, and dedicated to the Emp. Francis, was, like that at Milan, begun in honour of Napoleon.

From Belluno to Caprile, 10½ hrs. The carriage-road leads through the picturesque *Cordevole Valley (Val d'Agordo)* viâ (1½ hr.) *Mas*, (4 hrs.) **Agordo** (*Alb. alle Miniere*), the charmingly situated capital of the valley, and (2 hrs.) *Cencenighe*; and thence along the pretty *Lago d' Alleghe* to (3 hrs.) *Caprile* (p. 175). Thence to *Campitello* in the Val Fassa over the *Fedaja Pass*, see p. 164; to *Cortina* viâ *Andraz* and the *Falzarego Pass*, see p. 175. The head of the Cordevole valley, above Caprile, is called *Val Livinalongo* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

From Belluno to Venice viâ Feltre, 72 M., railway in 4½ hrs., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

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140 M. Southern Railway in 5-8 hrs. (fares 10 fl. 90, 8 fl. 15, 5 fl. 45 kr., express 13 fl. 25, 9 fl. 80, 6 fl. 50 kr.). Best views to the right as far as Payerbach, then to the left. — A glimpse at the interesting **Semmering Railway* may be obtained by going as far as *Mürzzuschlag*, and returning the same day (return-tickets 8 fl. 20, 6 fl. 15, 4 fl. 10 kr., by Sun. excursion-trains in summer, 2nd cl. 5, 3rd cl. 2 fl.). See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Vienna to (17 M.) *Baden*, see pp. 76-79. On the hills to the right are the ruins of *Rauhenstein* and *Rauheneck*, with *Schloss*

Weilburg and the *Helenen-Thal* between them (see p. 80). The broad plain to the left, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the *Leitha Mts.* Near (19½ M.) **Vöslau** (800 ft.; **Hôtel Bellevue*; **Hallmayer*; *Witzmann*, etc.), a watering-place (3680 inhab.), the best Austrian wine is produced. A large pond in the park of Count Fries, fed by a thermal spring (75° Fahr.), contains swimming and other baths.

Adjoining Vöslau is the prettily situated village of **Gainfarn** (*'Weintraube'*), with two hydropathics. — Excursion to (1½ hr.) **Merkenstein** (1490 ft.), with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park. Ascent thence of the *Eiserne Thor* (2785 ft.), an admirable point of view, 1½ hr. (see p. 80).

Near (21 M.) *Leobersdorf* (Adler), the barren *Schneeberg* is seen on the right; 1¼ M. to the E. is *Schönau*, with a fine park. Branch-lines to (46½ M.) *St. Pölten* (p. 82) and to (23½ M.) *Gutenstein* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). — 26 M. *Felixdorf*, at the beginning of the *Steinfeld*, has a large artillery-range. Near (26½ M.) *Theresienfeld* (a home for invalid officers founded by Maria Theresa in 1763) are extensive fields of maize.

31 M. **Wiener-Neustadt** (930 ft.; **Hirsch; Kreuz; Rössl; König von Ungarn; *Rail. Restaurant*), with 25,146 inhab., the birthplace of Emp. Maximilian I., was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1834, and is now an important manufacturing town.

The *Parish Church* is partly Romanesque (nave, 13th cent.) and partly Gothic (choir and transept, 14th cent.). It contains interesting sculptures (painted statues of the Apostles, 15th cent.; *St. Sebastian, end of 16th cent.) and monuments.

At the S.E. angle of the town stands the ancient ducal *Castle* of the Babenberg family, built in 1192, and altered by Emp. Frederick III. in 1457. The late-Gothic *Schloss-Kapelle* contains three superb stained-glass windows, that in the middle, with portraits of Max I. and his two wives and the Baptism of Christ above, dating from 1479. On the high-altar, under which reposes Emp. Maximilian I. (p. 131), stands an excellent bronze statue of St. George, of the 15th century. In the court, over the entrance, are the armorial bearings (89 quarterings, many quite imaginary) of Frederick III., and his motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Austria erit in orbe ultima', or 'Austriæ est imperare orbi universo'); below is a statue of the emperor (1453). The building was converted into a military academy (450 pupils) by Maria Theresa in 1752 and contains portraits of the Empress and eminent officers educated here. In the garden are a statue of Maria Theresa and a monument to former pupils slain in battle.

The late-Gothic *Neukloster-Kirche* contains the tomb of Eleanor of Portugal (d. 1467), wife of Frederick III., and a finely carved winged altar of 1447. The Monastery possesses a Library containing ancient miniatures, and a collection of early German paintings, ivory carvings, majolica, and other curiosities.

In the *Rathhaus* are preserved many charters of the 12th cent. and a small collection of antiquities, including the *Corvinus Becher*,

Pöchlarn
St. Pölten
Sonnschienalpe
Graz
LEOBEN
Engl. Miles
1: 500
Scheibbs
Kirchberg
Lilienfeld
Türnitz
Hohenberg
Annaberg
Otscher
St. Egydi
Mariazell
Gr. Göller
Gr. Zellerhut
Gußwerk
Wildalpe
Schneeberg
Raxa
Neuberg
Mürzzuschlag
Aflenz
Turnau
Kindberg
Sonnberg A.
Kapfenberg
BRUCK
Leufelstein
Fischbach
Kletschach Kgl.
Oberort
Mürz
Thal
Murthal

Hainfeld
Kaumberg
Altenmarkt
Hocheck
Neuhaus
BADEN
Traiskirchen
Trumau
Vöslau
Furth
Pottenstein
Berndorf
Grillenbg.
Ramsau
Unterberg
Tattendf.
Günselsdf.
Enzesfeld
Triestingtal
Hörnstein
Pernitz
Rohr i. Geb.
Gutenstein
Waldegg
Piesting
Sollenau
Matzendf.
Pötschng
Dreistätten
Fischau
Dürrewa.
Muthmannsdf.
Lichtenwörth
Wr. NEUSTADT
Weikersdf.
Buchberg
Gerasdorf
Schneeberg
Grünbach
Katzelsdorf
Sauerbrunn
Wiesen
Würflach
Neusiedl a. St.
Flatz
St. Johann
Ternitz
Neunkirchen
Pitten
Sieding
Hirschwang
Prigglitz
Payerbach
Pottschach
Seebenstein
Reichenau
St. Valentin
Gloggnitz
Thernbg.
Prein
Kirchau
Schottwien
Semmering
Raach
Kirchberg
Schwarzenbach
Wiesmath
Trattenbach
Feistritz
Stuhleck
Ob. Aspang
Krumbach
Kirchschlag
Wechsel
Hochkogl
FRIEDBERG
Mönichwald
Waldbach
Vorau
Wenigzell
Bernstein
Holzschlag
Hochneukirchen
Schneider Kgl.
Pilgersdorf
Redlschlag
Geresdorf
Rohrbach
Dechantskirchen
St. Lorenzen a. Wechsel
Mattersdf.
Wien
Wien-Budapest
Ödenburg
1:250.000
0 2 4 6 8 10 15 20 Kilometer
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

a magnificent silver tankard, 2 ft. in height, executed in Germany in 1462 to commemorate the reconciliation of Frederick III. and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary (1462); also old codices (the Gospels of 1325), weapons, etc. (Custodian on 1st floor; fee.)

From Neustadt to Oedenburg, Steinamanger, and Mohács, see R. 72.

From Neustadt to Aspang, 22 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (from Vienna to Aspang, 54 M., in 3 hrs.). The station is on the E. side of the town. 5 M. *Klein-Wolkersdorf*; 7 M. *Erlach*; 8 M. *Pitten*, with a ruined castle; 10½ M. *Seebenstein*, commanded by a noble Schloss of Prince Liechtenstein, containing a collection of armour (fine view). — 22 M. **Aspang** (1556 ft.; *Aspanger Hof*; *Hirsch*; *Kreuz*, etc.). The *Wechsel* (5702 ft.; 5 hrs.) is a fine point of view. From Aspang a road leads to the W., viâ *Feistritz*, to (8 M.) *Kirchberg* on the Wechsel, where there is a grand stalactite grotto. Pleasant road through wood, by *Schloss Kranichberg*, a seat of the Archbishop of Vienna, to (7½ M.) *Gloggnitz* (see below).

To the right beyond Neustadt the *Schneeberg* is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the left, the Leitha Mts. Large fields of maize and then pine-woods are passed. On the hills to the left in the distance is *Schloss Seebenstein* (see above). 35½ M. *St. Egyden*; 39 M. *Neunkirchen* (Löwe), a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. 42 M. *Ternitz*; 46 M. *Pottschach*, with manufactories. — 47 M. **Gloggnitz** (1426 ft.; **Baumgartner*; **Adler*; *Grüner Baum*; *Restaurant* opposite the station), a pretty little town (4500 inhab.) on the *Schwarza*, lies at the base of the Semmering. *Schloss Gloggnitz* on a hill, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, is now a private residence. On a hill to the left (1¾ hr. to the S.W.) is the picturesque castle of *Wartenstein*.

The ***Semmering Railway**, which begins at Gloggnitz, the oldest of the great continental mountain-railways, constructed in 1848-54, is remarkable alike for its engineering and its scenery. Between Gloggnitz and Mürzzuschlag (35 M.) there are 15 tunnels and 16 viaducts. The maximum gradient is 1:40. The construction of this part of the line cost upwards of 60,000*l.* per English mile.

The train ascends with the aid of a mountain locomotive. Schloss Gloggnitz looks imposing. In the valley flows the green *Schwarza*, by which is the large paper-factory of *Schlöglmühl*. On the left rises the *Sonnwendstein* with its three peaks; to the W., in the background, the *Raxalp*. The line then describes a wide circuit round the N. slope of the mountain to (51 M.) **Payerbach** (1512 ft.; **Leberl*; *Kampitsch*; *Rail. Restaurant*).

To *Reichenau* and the *Höllenthal*, with ascents of the *Schneeberg* and the *Raxalp*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond Payerbach the train crosses the valley of Reichenau by a viaduct of thirteen arches, 249 yds. long and 80 ft. high, and then ascends (gradient 1:40) the S. slope of the valley. Two short tunnels; to the left an extensive view over the plain. Gloggnitz now lies 558 ft. below the line.

The train next skirts the *Gotschakogl* (two tunnels). On a rocky pinnacle at (60 M.) *Klamm* (2254 ft.; Moshammer) rises an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, once the key of Styria, but now

half destroyed. Far below runs the old Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of *Schottwien* in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel, a picturesque retrospect of the castle of Klamm. Farther on a fine view is obtained of the deep *Adlitzgraben* with its rocky sides and pinnacles. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and a bridge, skirting the *Weinzettelwand*, and reaches (66 M.) *Breitenstein* (2540 ft.). Two more tunnels. We then cross the *Kalte Rinne* by a viaduct 200 yds. long and 150 ft. high, and ascend to the last large viaduct (166 yds. long, 79 ft. high), which spans the *Untere Adlitzgraben*.

After three more tunnels the train stops at (69 M.) **Semmering** (2840 ft.; **Hôtel Stefanie*), reached in $1^1/_4$-$1^3/_4$ hr. from Gloggnitz. On the rocks to the right is a memorial of *Karl von Ghega*, the constructor of the railway. In a fine situation, 1 M. to the N., are the large **Hôtel Semmering* (3280 ft.) and the **Hôtel Panhans* (3363 ft.). At the highest point of the highroad (3216 ft.), $1^1/_2$ M. to the S. of the station, is the *Erzherzog Johann Inn*. — Ascent of the *Sonnwendstein* (4995 ft.; 2 hrs.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 276 ft. by means of a tunnel, 1565 yds. in length, which penetrates the **Semmering**, the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point of the line (2940 ft.), whence the train descends into the grassy *Fröschnitz-Thal*. 76 M. *Spital* (2520 ft.; Hirsch; Schwan; Krone).

80 M. **Mürzzuschlag** (2200 ft.; **Adler; *Post*, R. 1-2, pens. 4 fl.; *Hôt. Mayer; Hôt. Lambach*, $^1/_2$ M. from the station; **Rail. Restaurant*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.), on the *Mürz*, is a summer-resort (Curhaus), with pleasant walks. To *Neuberg* and *Mariazell*, see R. 25.

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the *Mürz*, enlivened with iron-forges. 85 M. *Langenwang;* 87 M. *Krieglach* (*Höbenreich; Maurer); 90 M. *Mitterdorf*, with a gun-factory. To the right, at the mouth of the *Veitschthal*, is the château of *Pichl*, with its four towers, and farther on, near *Wartberg*, the ruin of *Lichtenegg*. The train sweeps round the *Wartberg-Kogel*, crossing the Mürz twice, and reaches (95 M.) *Kindberg* (1880 ft.; *Wolfsbauer; Gruber, etc.; Rail. Restaurant), with the château of Count Attems. 99 M. *Marein*. 103 M. *Kapfenberg*, at the entrance to the *Thörlthal*, $^1/_2$ M. from which lies the sheltered *Bad Steinerhof*. Narrow-gauge railway from Kapfenberg to *Au-Seewiesen*, see p. 184.

106 M. **Bruck on the Mur** (1525 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Post*, at the station; *Löwe; Adler*) is a small town (5788 inhab.) at the confluence of the Mürz and the *Mur*, with a Gothic church of the 15th century. In the principal square is the late-Gothic *Kornmesser-Haus* (1497-1505), with arcades and an open loggia. Opposite it is a tasteful wrought-iron fountain of 1626. The *Gloriette*, to the E. of the station, and the *Calvarienberg*, on the right bank of the Mur, are good points of view. On a rocky hill to the N. is

the ruin of *Landskron*, burned down in 1792. To *St. Michael* and *Linz*, see R. 26; to *Mariazell*, see R. 25; to *Villach*, see R. 31.

The train enters the narrow valley of the *Mur*. At (113 M.) *Pernegg* (Linde) is a large château of Herr Lipith. Near (114 M.) *Mixnitz* (Schartner) is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the *Drachenhöhle*, in the *Röthelstein*, 1533 ft. above the village. 122 M. *Frohnleiten*, with forges and a hydropathic, lies on the opposite bank. To the right is *Schloss Neu-Pfannberg* or *Grafendorf*, and on a hill to the left are the ruins of the castle of *Pfannberg*. The château of *Rabenstein* rises on a rock on the right bank. The valley contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the *Badelwand* by a gallery of 35 arches (400 yds. long). At (127 M.) *Peggau* the *Schöckel* (p. 192) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the *Uebelbach*, lies *Feistritz*, with lead and zinc mines.

The train now crosses the Mur. 129 M. *Stübing*, with a château of Count Palffy; 132 M. *Gratwein* (1295 ft.; Fischerwirth), with a large paper-mill. — 134 M. **Judendorf** (**Schreiber; Materleitner*) is a favourite summer-resort with fine woods, numerous villas, and a hydropathic establishment. On a height to the right lies *Maria-Strassengel*, an elegant Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1355, with an open tower. The train passes the ruin of *Gösting*, property of Count Attems, and enters a fertile basin, where the isolated Schlossberg of Gratz rises on the left, with the capital of Styria at its base.

140 M. **Gratz**, see p. 188.

25. From Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

RAILWAY from Mürzzuschlag to (7½ M.) *Neuberg* in 31 minutes. — DILIGENCE from Neuberg to *Mariazell* (29 M.) twice daily in 7 hrs. (3½ fl.). One-horse CARRIAGE from Neuberg to Mürzsteg 2, two-horse 3 fl.; two-horse carr. to Mariazell in 5 hrs., 12-14 fl. — Between Mariazell and *Seewiesen* (18½ M.) DILIGENCE twice daily in summer in 3¾ hrs. (fare 2 fl. 55 kr.); from Seewiesen to *Au-Seewiesen* (4½ M.) twice daily in 1 hr. (50 kr.); from Au-Seewiesen to (14 M.) *Kapfenberg*, railway in 1 hr. 35 minutes. — From *Gaming* to Mariazell, see p. 183; from *St. Pölten*, viâ *Lilienfeld* and *Kernhof*, see pp. 83, 183.

Mürzzuschlag, see p. 180. The Neuberg line diverges here to the right from the main line, crosses the *Mürz*, and ascends the wooded valley of that stream, passing several iron-works, to (4½ M.) *Kapellen* (Hirsch) and (7½ M.) **Neuberg** (2400 ft.; **Post; Hirsch; Stern; Kaiser von Oesterreich*), finely situated at the base of the *Schneealpe* (6245 ft.), which may be ascended hence in 3½-4 hrs. The handsome Gothic *Cistercian Church*, with its fourteen slender octagonal pillars and large rose-window, was consecrated in 1471. From the well-preserved cloisters, which contain portraits of all the abbots, we enter the elegant crypt. The abbey, suppressed in 1785, is partly occupied by the emperor during the shooting-season. A little to the N. of Neuberg are extensive iron-works of the Alpine Montan-

Gesellschaft. At the foot of the *Calvarienberg* is a triangle carved in the rock, with a bronze portrait of *Archduke John.*

The valley becomes narrower and more picturesque. The road, skirting the clear and rapid Mürz, ascends to (8 M. from Neuberg) **Mürzsteg** (2570 ft.; **Edler*, with garden; **Grabner*), with an imperial shooting-box. To the S.W. stretches the *Hohe Veitschalp* (6500 ft.). The valley divides here. The highroad ascends the *Dobrein-Thal* to the W. and crosses the (1 hr.) *Niederalpel Saddle* (4000 ft.; fine view of the Veitschalp and Hochschwab) to (20 M.) *Wegscheid*, a village 9½ M. to the S. of Mariazell (p. 184).

The new ROAD TO MARIAZELL VIÀ FREIN is preferable. This runs to the N. through the gradually widening valley of the Mürz to the (3½ M.) *Scheiterboden* (2700 ft.; Inn), and then leads through wild ravines, between the cliffs of the *Rosskogl* on the right and the *Proleswand* on the left, close by the side of the foaming stream. In the midst of this rocky wilderness a small waterfall descends from a cavity above, called *Zum Todten Weib* (2730 ft.). The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, in which lies the hamlet of (2½ M.) **Frein** (2840 ft.; *Inn*). Thence the road continues to the W. through the *Freiner-Thal*, passing (3 M.) *Gschwand*, and then ascends in wide curves to the (2½ M.) *Hühnerreith-Sattel* or *Schöneben-Sattel* (3750 ft.), between the Student and the Fallenstein. Descending to (1 M.) the *Schöneben Inn* (3630 ft.), we follow the road through the pretty *Fallensteiner-Thal* to the (5½ M.) *Gusswerk* (p. 183), on the road from Bruck to (3½ M.) *Mariazell.*

The FOOTPATH from Frein over the *Frein-Sattel* to Mariazell (4½ hrs.) is more attractive and saves 1 hr. Guide (3 fl.) not necessary. The marked path diverges from the road to the right at (3 M.) *Gschwand* (see above), and ascends into the wood to (¾ hr.) the summit of the **Frein-Sattel** (3670 ft.). Then a steep descent (after 20 min., to the left, following the brook) to the *Hallthal*, where we cross (½ hr.) the *Salza* to the Kernhof and Mariasell road (p. 183) and to (2 hrs.) *Mariazell.*

29 M. **Mariazell** (2830 ft.; **Schwarzer Adler; *Löwe; *Krone; *Weintraube; *Greif; Rössl*, etc.), very picturesquely situated in a wide basin, surrounded by wooded mountains of varied forms, is the most frequented shrine in Austria, being visited annually by upwards of 100,000 pilgrims. The village consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, all of which are crowded at the time of the great pilgrimages (from Vienna on 1st July, from Gratz on 14th Aug.) during the latter half of August.

In the centre of the village rises the imposing CHURCH, erected at the end of the 17th cent., with its four towers, of which the handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century. The miraculous image of the Madonna and Child, 20 inches high, carved in lime-wood, was presented in 1157 by a priest of the Benedictine abbey of St. Lambrecht (the mother-church of Mariazell). Count Henry I. of Moravia built a chapel for it about 1200, and Lewis I., King of Hungary, enclosed this chapel in a larger church, after a victory over the Turks in 1363.

The INTERIOR is 207 ft. long and 69 ft. broad. Behind a silver railing in the nave is the chapel containing the miraculous *Image*, on a silver altar. The *Pulpit* is of red marble. On the *High-Altar* is an ebony crucifix and two lifesize silver figures, presented by the Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver terrestrial globe, 6 ft. in diameter, surrounded

by a serpent. The rosaries and similar articles placed by pilgrims on a long table in the corner to the right are blessed by a priest from time to time. In the upper ambulatories are numerous votive pictures, and over the arches are larger and more ancient paintings representing remarkable occurrences connected with Mariazell. — The *Treasury* contains precious vessels, reliquaries, gems, pearls, and ornaments; miniature altars of rare stones; old mass-books, etc. Over the altar is a Madonna, by an early Italian master, presented by King Lewis I. of Hungary.

The semicircle of booths and stalls beside the church is devoted to the sale of religious articles and mementoes.

Excursions. Through the *Grünau* (Maria Waterfall; refreshments at the Franzbauer's) to the (1½ hr.) **Erlafsee** (2740 ft.; **Seewirth*, at the upper end, trout; lake-baths; boats for hire), from which we may return by the S. bank to the *Herrenhaus* (*Inn), at the E. end, and thence by the direct road to (3 M.) Mariazell.

To the **Lassing Fall**, 4-4¼ hrs. We follow the road to the N. viâ *Mitterbach* to (¾ hrs.) *Wienerbruck* (*Burger), and descend thence to the left to the (¼ hr.) fall, 260 ft. high, amidst grand rocky environs. (The fall, in itself insignificant, may be improved by the opening of a sluice; fee 2 fl.; tickets at Burger's Inn.) An interesting path descends to the left from the fall, crosses the Erlaf, and leads to the left through the romantic **Oetschergraben* to the (2 hrs.) *Klause*, and thence viâ the *Riffel-Sattel* (4210 ft.) to the top of the (3½ hr.) **Oetscher* (p. 83).

From Mariazell to Gaming (25 M.). The road leads across the *Zellerrain* (3510 ft.) to (8½ M.) *Neuhaus* (3290 ft.; Konrad) and (15 M.) *Langau* (2260 ft.; Inn, clean), in the upper valley of the *Ybbs*, and then over the *Grubberg* (p. 83) to (25 M.) *Gaming* (p. 83).

From Mariazell to Kernhof, 16 M., diligence daily in 4 hrs., through the *Hallthal* and over the *Knollenhals*. — From Kernhof to St. Pölten, 33 M., railway in 3 hrs., viâ *St. Egydi*, *Freiland*, *Schrambach*, *Lilienfeld* (with a celebrated Cistercian abbey), and *Scheibmühl* (p. 83).

From Mariazell to Gross-Reifling viâ Weichselboden and Wildalpen, 44 M. Diligence to (15½ M.) Weichselboden in 4 hrs. (6 fl.); thence to (11 M.) Wildalpen in 2¼ hrs. (4 fl.); and thence to (17½ M.) Reifling in 4 hrs. (6 fl.). — The road quits the Bruck road at the (1¼ hr.) *Gusswerk* (see below) and ascends the picturesque valley of the *Salza*. Beyond (2 hrs.) *Greith* (Inn) it quits the river and crosses the *Hals* (2785 ft.) to (2½ hrs.) **Weichselboden** (2220 ft.; *Post; Schützenauer*, 1 M. to the E.), a small village at the union of the *Radmerbach* with the Salza, in a sequestered basin surrounded by lofty mountains. The road hence still follows the rocky ravine of the Salza. Beyond a small tunnel it crosses to the left bank and reaches (2 hrs.) *Gschöder* (Inn), at the mouth of the *Antengraben*, and thence leads between the precipices of the *Riegerin* (6370 ft.), on the right, and the *Hochstadl* (6300 ft.), on the left. — 1 hr. **Wildalpen** (2000 ft.; **Zisler*), a thriving village and summer-resort, is charmingly situated on the *Wildalpenbach*, which here falls into the Salza. We continue to follow the narrow, wooded valley of the Salza, which is joined on the right by the (1½ hr.) *Lassing* and at *Erzhalden*, 2 hrs. farther on, by the *Mändling*. We next pass (25 min.) *Palfau*, *Auf der Lend*, *Allerheiligen* (Inn), and other hamlets. The road now divides. The shortest route to the Ennsthal and the railway follows the right bank of the Salza to its confluence with the *Enns*, and then crosses the latter to (2¼ hrs.) *Gross-Reifling* (railway-station, see p. 185).

The Road to Bruck leads through the pretty valley of the *Salza*. To the right, on a wooded rock, stands the *Sigmunds-Kapelle*, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls in the 16th cent. to protect it against the Turks. At the (5 M.) *Gusswerk* (2450 ft.; Inn), with important iron-works, the road to *Weichselboden* diverges to the right (see above). Our road now quits the Salza, ascends the *Asch-*

bach-Thal to the S.E., uniting after 2½ M. with the road from *Frein* (p. 182), and reaches (9 M. from Mariazell) the small village of **Wegscheid** (2670 ft.; *Neue Post; Alte Post*). — From Wegscheid to *Mürzsteg* across the *Niederalpel* (3½ hrs.), see p. 182.

From Wegscheid to Weichselboden over the Kastenriegel, 12 M., a pleasant route (carriage-road). About ½ M. to the S.W. of Wegscheid the road turns to the right by a finger-post into the narrow entrance of the *Rammer-Thal*, and ascends through wood and meadow to the (5 M.) **Kastenriegel** (3545 ft.), a depression between the *Zeller* and *Aflenzer Staritzen* (6525 ft.). It then descends, running at first high up on the S. slope, to (6½ M.) *Weichselboden* (p. 183).

The road ascends by the *Gollradbach* to (3¾ M.) the important iron-mines of *Gollrad*, and 1½ M. farther on reaches **Brandhof** (3660 ft.), formerly a country-seat of Archduke John (d. 1859), finely situated at the foot of the *Seeberg*.

The villa is adorned with portraits and statues of Austrian princes, weapons, reminiscences of the chase, etc. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. In the garden is a select collection of Alpine plants.

The road now ascends steeply to the (½ hr.) *Seeberg Pass* (4115 ft.), where we enjoy a fine view of the *Seethal*, enclosed by the rocky walls of the Hochschwab chain, and then descends in long windings (short-cut to the left) to (½ hr.) the village of —

18½ M. **Seewiesen** (3175 ft.; **Post*), picturesquely situated.

The **Hochschwab** (7475 ft.; 5 hrs.; marked path; guide, not indispensable for adepts, to Weichselboden 5 fl.) is frequently ascended from Seewiesen. We ascend the Seethal to the (2½ hrs.) *Obere Dullwitz-Hütten* (5430 ft.), and then ascend to the right by the *Edelsteig* to the (1¼ hr.) *Schiestl-Haus*, on the *Schwabenboden* (7380 ft.; Inn in summer), and to the (½ hr.) summit. Extensive *View, embracing the whole of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Dachstein. — Descent to *St. Ilgen* (see below), viâ the *Hochstein-Alpe*, 3½ hrs., easy; viâ the *Gehackte*, a precipitous cliff, shorter and more interesting, but more difficult.

From Seewiesen the road descends the narrow *Seegraben*, past the *Dürrensee* (2965 ft.), to (4½ M.) *Au-Seewiesen*, the terminus of the Styrian Narrow-Gauge Railway to (14 M.) Kapfenberg. — Beyond (1¾ M.) *Seebach-Turnau* the railway descends the pretty *Stübming-Thal*, viâ (3 M.) *Hinterberg* and (5½ M.) *Wappensteinhammer*, to (6 M.) *Aflenz*, 1½ M. to the N. of which lies the village of that name (Post; Karlon), a favourite summer-resort. At (7 M.) *Thörl* (Sumrauer), a village with wire-works, the brooks from the S. slopes of the Hochschwab combine to form the *Thörlbach*. Above the village rises the picturesque ruin of *Schachenstein*.

A road leads from Thörl to the N.W. through the pretty *St. Ilgner-Thal* to (3½ M.) **St. Ilgen** (2400 ft.; *Pierer*). The attractive ascent of the *Karlhochkogl* (6870 ft.) may be made hence in 3½-4 hrs. Ascent of the *Hochschwab* (7475 ft.) viâ the *Gehackte* or viâ the *Bodenbauer* and the *Hochstein-Alpe*, see above.

We next traverse the narrow *Thörlthal*, passing several iron-works, to (12½ M.) *Winkel*, 1 M. to the S.E. of which is *Bad Steinerhof* (p. 180), and halt at (14 M.) *Kapfenberg* (p. 180). Hence to (3 M.) *Bruck on the Mur*, see p. 180.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Engl. Miles

Steinbach
St. Peter
Scitenstetten
Bischamberg
Kumberg
St. Michael
Rosenau
Gleiss
Sonntagsberg
St. Leonhard am Walde
Randegg
Feichsen
Mitterberg
Pöllabg.
Gresten
Ramsberg
Kurzelbg.
Kemmetten
Ferndorf
Weng
Rock Pyra
Alharsberg
Bibermbach
Kochreitbg.
St. Georgen
Maulhag
WAIDHOFEN
Zell
Ybbsitz
Konradsheim
Neustift
Preithof
Pandierkgl.
Klaus
Ob. Land
Gaflenz
Opponitz
Schwarzbg.
Zürner Bg.
Gaming
Wallfahrt
Stockgrund
Lackenhof
Lunzau
Scheiblingst.
Rotsby
Kreuzstadt
Dirnstein
Rochustein
Lassing
Eisenstein
Scheiblingkgl.
Scheibenbg.
Gamsstein
Altenmarkt
Palfau
Hochkar
Dörfelmark
Oppengt.
Hausenkopf
Hochstadl
Hochturneck
Gr. Beisteln
Thorstein
Gams
Wildalpen
Riegers
Kochschwab
Ebenstein
Brandstein
Eisenerz
Radmer
Leoben
Vordernberg
Reichenstein
Trofaiach
Mautern
Leoben
Hieflau
Admont
Hall
Rottenmann
Liezen
Irdning
Selzthal
Trieben
Weng
Gaishorn
Treglerberg
Schober
Wald
Kalbrang
Cosseck
Hohentauern
Wahrreich
Lisingtal
Prolet
Griessten
Lachenbg.
Wagenbänk
Vietmannsdorf
Blassneck
Zeyritz Kampel
Wildfeld
Thaller K.
Hetschach K.
Oberort
Riegereck
Grüllbg.
Prebichl
Hochturm
Seeberg
Präbichl
Leopoldsteiner See
Eisenerzer Reichenstein
Polster
Tamischbachturm
Gr. Buchstein
Kl. Buchstein
Lainbach
Buchbg.
Wasserkopf
Ochsenk.
Gries St.
Rauschkogel
Gr. Reifling
Frankenbg.
Zinödel
Lederer
Grubnerst.
Buchau
Kl. Reifling
Gr. Reifling
Mareck
Gallenstein
St. Gallen
Weißenbach
Schwarzkgl.
Rapoldau
Brandner
Wasserkopf
Hollenstein
Kl. Hollenstein
Kl. Reifling
Kl. Rupkgl.
Gr. Rupkgl.
Bürrenstein
Anzenbacher Eck
Kühbg.
Rodenwies
Wasserlotz
Klaus
Stumpfm.
Kl. Reifling
Kogelsbach
St. Georgen am Reith
Kochach
Prentenbg.
Meyer
Kupferm.
Kastenwald
Gr. Ech
Pichl
Lunzer S.
Lunzau
Scheiblingst.
Rotsby
Kreuzstadt
Dirnstein
Rochustein
Lassing
Eisenstein
Scheiblingkgl.
Scheibenbg.
Gamsstein
Altenmarkt
Palfau
Hochkar
Dörfelmark
Oppengt.
Hausenkopf
Hochstadl
Hochturneck
Gr. Beisteln
Thorstein
Gams
Wildalpen
Riegers
Kochschwab
Ebenstein
Brandstein
Eisenerz
Radmer
Leoben
Vordernberg
Reichenstein
Trofaiach
Mautern
Leoben
Hieflau
Admont
Hall
Rottenmann
Liezen
Irdning
Selzthal
Trieben
Weng
Gaishorn
Treglerberg
Schober
Wald
Kalbrang
Cosseck
Hohentauern
Wahrreich
Lisingtal
Prolet
Griessten
Lachenbg.
Wagenbänk
Vietmannsdorf
Blassneck
Zeyritz Kampel
Wildfeld
Thaller K.
Hetschach K.
Oberort
Riegereck
Grüllbg.
Prebichl
Hochturm
Seeberg
Präbichl
Leopoldsteiner See
Eisenerzer Reichenstein
Polster
Tamischbachturm
Gr. Buchstein
Kl. Buchstein
Lainbach
Buchbg.
Wasserkopf
Ochsenk.
Gries St.
Rauschkogel
Gr. Reifling
Frankenbg.
Zinödel
Lederer
Grubnerst.
Buchau
Kl. Reifling
Gr. Reifling
Mareck
Gallenstein
St. Gallen
Weißenbach
Schwarzkgl.
Rapoldau
Brandner
Wasserkopf
Hollenstein
Kl. Hollenstein
Kl. Reifling
Kl. Rupkgl.
Gr. Rupkgl.
Bürrenstein
Anzenbacher Eck
Kühbg.
Rodenwies
Wasserlotz
Klaus
Stumpfm.
Kl. Reifling
Kogelsbach
St. Georgen am Reith
Kochach
Prentenbg.
Meyer
Kupferm.
Kastenwald
Gr. Ech
Pichl
Lunzer S.
Lunzau
Scheiblingst.
Rotsby
Kreuzstadt
Dirnstein
Rochustein
Lassing
Eisenstein
Scheiblingkgl.
Scheibenbg.
Gamsstein
Altenmarkt
Palfau
Hochkar
Dörfelmark
Oppengt.
Hausenkopf
Hochstadl
Hochturneck
Gr. Beisteln
Thorstein
Gams
Wildalpen
Riegers
Kochschwab
Ebenstein
Brandstein
Eisenerz
Radmer
Leoben
Vordernberg
Reichenstein
Trofaiach
Mautern
Leoben
Hieflau
Admont
Hall
Rottenmann
Liezen
Irdning
Selzthal
Trieben
Weng
Gaishorn
Treglerberg
Schober
Wald
Kalbrang
Cosseck
Hohentauern
Wahrreich
Lisingtal
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Griessten
Lachenbg.
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Zeyritz Kampel
Wildfeld
Thaller K.
Hetschach K.
Oberort
Riegereck
Grüllbg.
Prebichl
Hochturm
Seeberg
Präbichl
Leopoldsteiner See
Eisenerzer Reichenstein
Polster
Tamischbachturm
Gr. Buchstein
Kl. Buchstein
Lainbach
Buchbg.
Wasserkopf
Ochsenk.
Gries St.
Rauschkogel
Gr. Reifling
Frankenbg.
Zinödel
Lederer
Grubnerst.
Buchau
Kl. Reifling
Gr. Reifling
Mareck
Gallenstein
St. Gallen
Weißenbach
Schwarzkgl.
Rapoldau
Brandner
Wasserkopf
Hollenstein
Kl. Hollenstein
Kl. Reifling
Kl. Rupkgl.
Gr. Rupkgl.
Bürrenstein
Anzenbacher Eck
Kühbg.
Rodenwies
Wasserlotz
Klaus
Stumpfm.
Kl. Reifling
1: 500.000
Kilometer
LEOBEN

26. From Linz to St. Michael viâ Steyr.

142½ M. Railway in 5¾-9½ hrs. (fares 7 fl. 50, 5 fl., 2 fl. 50 kr., express 11 fl. 25, 7 fl. 50, 3 fl. 75 kr.). Dinner (1 fl.) is handed into the carriages at Klein-Reifling, Selzthal, and St. Michael. *View-Carriages*, see p. 118; the finest scenery is between Hieflau and Admont.

To (15 M.) *St. Valentin* (880 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 84. Our line here diverges from the Westbahn to the S.W., and at (20 M.) *Ernsthofen* enters the valley of the *Enns*. 25½ M. *Rammingdorf*.

28 M. **Steyr** (990 ft.; **Hôtel Steyrerhof*, R. & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Schiff; *Krebs; Löwe*, wine), a town with 21,500 inhab., at the confluence of the *Steyr* with the Enns, is noted for its iron-wares. The town, situated between the two rivers, is connected with its suburbs *Ennsdorf* and *Steyrdorf* by three bridges. On a hill rises *Burg Steyr* (10th cent.), the property of Count Lamberg. (Admission to the park on application to the gardener.) The Gothic *Church*, built in 1443-1630, contains fine stained glass and a font in bronze, with reliefs of 1560; also a modern altar in carved wood by Guggenberger of Munich. The tower (288 ft.) was rebuilt in 1885-89 after plans by Schmidt of Vienna. The *Rathhaus*, in the rococo style, and the extensive *Austrian Rifle Factory* (adm. on application), are also worthy of notice. The groundfloor of the *Public School* is occupied by the exhibition of the *Styrian Industrial Society*.

Walks. At the Franz-Josefs-Platz, the Carl-Ludwig-Platz, the Pfarr-Platz, and other points in the immediate vicinity of the town are pleasant new grounds laid out by the Verschönerungs-Verein, with benches. Pretty views of the town and its environs are enjoyed from the (½ hr.) *Hohe Ennsleithe*, the (¼ hr.) *Tabor*, and the (½ hr.) *Dachsberg*. *St. Ulrich*, *Garsten*, and *Christkindl* are each within ½ hr. of the town. The tower on the **Damberg* (2450 ft.), affording a splendid view, is easily reached in 2 hrs.; about ½ hr. from the top is the Inn '*Zur Dambergwarte*'.

From Steyr to Agonitz, 20 M., railway in 2 hrs., through the pretty *Steyrthal*, with its numerous factories and iron-works. The train starts at *Steyr-Garsten* (see below), and runs viâ *Steyrdorf*, *Aschach on the Steyr*, etc. to (4½ M.) *Pergern* (branch to *Bad Hall*, see p. 87) and to (12½ M.) *Grünburg-Steinbach*, two considerable villages, with numerous cutlery-factories. Then viâ (18 M.) *Leonstein* and *Molln*, at the mouth of the *Krumme Steyrling*, to (20 M.) the scythe-works of *Agonitz*, 3½ M. from the station of *Herndl*, on the Kremsthal railway (p. 87).

Beyond Steyr the train crosses the Enns to (29 M.) *Steyr-Garsten* (see above). From (29½ M.) *Garsten* the line follows the left bank. — 36 M. *Ternberg;* 42 M. *Losenstein*, with an old church and a ruined castle. 45½ M. *Reich-Ramming* has extensive brass and iron works. — 50 M. *Gross-Ramming;* 55½ M. *Kastenreith*, at the confluence of the *Gaflenzbach* and the Enns (p. 84).

57½ M. **Klein-Reifling** (1200 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the line to *Amstetten* (p. 84). — 66 M. *Weissenbach-St-Gallen*, 1 M. to the N.E. of which lies *Altenmarkt* (Lohner; Post). At (72½ M.) *Gross-Reifling* (1400 ft.; *Baumann) the *Salza* falls into the Enns. To *Weichselboden* and *Mariazell*, see p. 183.

The train threads two tunnels and crosses the Enns. Beyond (75½ M.) *Landl* are two other shorttunnels. — 79 M. **Hieflau**

(1700 ft.; ***Hübner zur Post***; ***Steinberger***), with iron-works, is finely situated at the confluence of the *Erzbach* and the Enns.

FROM HIEFLAU TO LEOBEN, 34 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. Beyond (2½ M.) *Radmer*, on a height to the left, stands the château of *Leopoldstein*. — 9½ M. **Eisenerz** (2445 ft.; ***König von Sachsen***; ***Schardinger & Mosshammer***, R. 60-80 kr.; ***Moser***; ***Rudolfsbahn***, near the station), with 5720 inhab., an old mining-town, as its name ('iron-ore') imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt *Pfaffenstein* (6140 ft.), and on the W. by the *Kaiserschild* (6830 ft.). The *Church of St. Oswald*, a Gothic structure founded in 1279 and rebuilt in 1471-1512, is an interesting example of a mediæval fortified church. By the approach to the church is an interesting *Historical Museum* (adm. 10 kr.). The terrace in front of the *Schicht-Thurm* commands a fine view (direction-tablet). To the S. the red *Erzberg* (5030 ft.) closes the valley. This 'ore-mountain' is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. In winter, however, the subterranean mode of excavation is more convenient. The greater part of the mountain belongs to the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft. The mines, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ 2000-3000 hands in summer and 1000-1500 in winter and yield 150,000 tons of iron annually. The best plan for visitors is to take the Erzberg railway to the station of *Prebichl* (see below), and thence to follow the carriage-road (fine views) to the (1 hr.) *Berghaus* (Restaurant). Thence (with guide, 50 kr.) descend over the terraces of the mine to the (½ hr.) *Barbara-Kapelle* and to (½ hr.) Eisenerz.

The *ERZBERG RAILWAY, interesting both from its bold engineering and from the beautiful views it commands (best to the left), was constructed mainly for the mineral traffic, on Abt's cogged-wheel system. With an average gradient of 68:1000 it runs to the S., through the *Schicht-Thurm Tunnel* (below the above-mentioned tower) to the station of *Krumpenthal* (2365 ft.), where the toothed rails begin. The gradient now becomes steeper. The train threads the *Klammwald Tunnel*, traverses lofty viaducts and wide curves, crossing the *Ramsau* and the *Erzgraben*, and stops at (13½ M.) *Erzberg* (3510 ft.; Restaurant), above the mining terraces (see above). Beyond the *Platten Tunnel* and the *Prebichl Tunnel* is the station of (16½ M.) **Prebichl** (3950 ft.; ***Spitaler's Inn***). The line now descends to (18 M.) *Glashremse* (3420 ft.) and (20½ M.) **Vordernberg-Markt** (2660 ft.; ***Post***; ***Wieser***; ***Zelinka***; *Kettler*), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron. — 21½ M. *Vordernberg-Staatsbahnhof* (2520 ft.; Rail. Restaurant); passengers for Leoben change carriages here. The train now runs viâ *Friedauwerk* and *Hafning* to (27½ M.) **Trofajach** (2160 ft.; ***Bräuhaus***; ***Thunhart***; *Zum Ochsen*, R. 50 kr.), a frequented summer-resort in a fine situation. Good view from the (¾ hr.) *Rudolfswarte* (2920 ft.). — Thence the line proceeds viâ *Gmeingrub*, *St. Peter-Freyenstein*, and *Donawitz* to (34 M.) *Leoben* (p. 204).

The Ennsthal now turns towards the W., and we enter the ***Gesäuse**, a profound defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the *Tamischbachthurm* and the *Grosse Buchstein* on the N., and the *Hochthor* and *Reichenstein* on the S., and traversed by the Enns, which forms a series of wild rapids (from Admont to Hieflau fall of 400 ft.). The road, which runs on the left bank, well repays the pedestrian as far as Admont (carriage and pair from Hieflau to the end of the Gesäuse 12 fl.). The railway on the right bank pierces two tunnels, between which, on the left, opens the *Hartlesgraben*, and then crosses to the left bank of the Enns. — 84½ M. *Gstatterboden* (1850 ft.; *Hôtel Gesäuse), in a grand situation. The railway next passes the mouth of the picturesque *Johnsbach-Thal*, on the left, and then the wild gorge of the *Burggraben*, on the right, and crosses the Enns. Beyond a short tunnel is the (89½ M.) station *Gesäuse-Eingang*. The train then enters the broad green dale of —

93 M. **Admont** (2105 ft.; **Post; *Buchbinder; *Wölzenberger; *Sulzer; Traube; Bartu; *Hôt.-Pens. Admont*, at the station; good wine at the convent), a picturesque village and summer-resort. The celebrated Benedictine abbey of Admont ('ad montes'), founded in 1074, was almost entirely burned down in 1865, but has been partly rebuilt. The Gothic abbey-church, *St. Blasius-Münster*, with its two slender spires, is modern. The library, in a richly-decorated hall, comprises 80,000 vols. and 1000 MSS. (open daily 10-11 and 4-5).

Good views of the environs are obtained from the bridge over the Enns, 1 M. from the railway-station. — Above Admont, to the S., stands (1/2 hr.) **Schloss Röthelstein** (2680 ft.), the property of the abbey, which affords an admirable survey of the Ennsthal: to the N.W. is the wooded *Pleschberg* (5636 ft.), with the church on the *Frauenberg* (see below) at its base; to the N. rise the '*Haller Mauern*', consisting of the *Grosse Pyhrgass* (7360 ft.), *Scheiblingstein* (7220 ft.), *Hexenthurm* (7155 ft.), and *Natterriegel* (6650 ft.); to the E. is the *Grosse Buchstein* (7295 ft.); to the S.E. the *Sparafeld* (7365 ft.).

The train follows the broad valley of the Enns. To the right, near (97 1/2 M.) *Frauenberg*, rises the *Frauenberg* with the pilgrimage-church of *Mariakulm*. At the confluence of the *Paltenbach* with the Enns, the line turns towards the S. — 102 M. **Selzthal** (2080 ft.; *Huber, Fantner*, both plain; **Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the line to Aussee and Bischofshofen (for Salzburg).

FROM SELZTHAL TO AUSSEE AND BISCHOFSHOFEN. Railway to (30 M.) *Aussee* in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 50, 1 fl., 50 kr.); to (62 M.) *Bischofshofen* in 2 1/4-3 3/4 hrs. (fares 3, 2, 1 fl.). — The railway crosses the *Paltenbach* and runs to the W. through the valley of the Enns, crossing the *Enns* and the *Pyhrnbach*, to (3 1/2 M.) *Lietzen* (2160 ft.; Post), a large village at the mouth of the *Pyhrnthal*. A diligence plies hence daily in summer to (15 M.) *Windischgarsten* (Fuchsjäger; Erzherzog Albrecht; Schöne Aussicht), a finely situated summer-resort. — The railway skirts the hillside. At (12 M.) *Steinach-Irding* (2105 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Würschinger) the line divides; the right branch goes to Aussee, the left to Bischofshofen.

The railway TO AUSSEE soon begins rapidly to ascend the N. slope of the valley, affording fine views of the Ennsthal. Beyond two tunnels it enters the narrow and romantic *Grimmingbach-Thal*, and ascends in windings high up on the left side, reaching its highest point at (17 M.) *Klachau* (2730 ft.). — 20 1/2 M. *Mitterndorf-Zauchen* (2615 ft.); 26 M. *Kainisch*, on the *Oedensee-Traun*, which issues from the *Oedensee* (2570 ft.), 1 1/2 M. to the S. Then along the wooded Traunthal to (30 M.) *Aussee* (p. 110).

The line from Steinach TO BISCHOFSHOFEN crosses the *Grimmingbach* and skirts the base of the precipitous *Grimming* (7710 ft.) to (20 M.) *Oeblarn* (Fleischer). — 23 M. *Stein*, at the mouth of the *Sölkthal*; 25 M. *Gröbming*, the village of which name lies 2 M. to the N.; 30 M. *Haus*. — 36 M. **Schladming** (2400 ft.; **Alte Post; Bräuhaus* or *Neue Post; Lebzelter; Zum Dachstein*) is a large village pleasantly situated at the entrance to the *Schladming-Thal*. For excursions hence to the *Ramsau*, etc., and mountain-ascents, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The Ennsthal contracts. 39 1/2 M. *Pichl*. At (42 M.) *Mandling* we cross the *Mandlingbach*, the frontier between Styria and Salzburg. — 47 M. **Radstadt** (2810 ft.; **Post; Thorwirth*), an old walled town, standing on a rocky hill to the right. A diligence plies hence daily in summer in 23 hrs. (the night being spent at St. Michael, 40 M.) to (67 1/2 M.) *Spital* (p. 173) viâ the *Radstädter Tauern* (5700 ft.); see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. — At (48 1/2 M.) *Altenmarkt* the line quits the Enns, which rises 12 M. to the S.W. in the *Flachau*, and runs N.W. to (51 M.) *Eben* (2810 ft.), on the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. It then descends the narrow *Fritzthal* viâ *Hüttau* (Post), traversing several tunnels and repeatedly crossing the *Fritzbach*.

It penetrates the *Kreuzberg* by a tunnel 770 yds. in length, descends to the left, and crosses the Salzach to (62 M.) *Bischofshofen* (1795 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 120.

The train skirts the slopes of the *Dürrenschöberl* (5700 ft.) and enters the wooded *Palten-Thal*, a valley ascending to the E. On a pine-clad hill to the right rises the château of *Strechau*.

105 M. **Rottenmann** (2210 ft.; **Tirolerhof; Post; Goldbrich*) is an ancient little town with iron-works. From (112½ M.) *Trieben* a road leads to the right to (33 M.) *Judenburg* (p. 204) viâ *Hohentauern* (4150 ft.). Near (115 M.) *Gaishorn*, to the right, lies the little *Gaishorn Lake*. The line ascends to the station of (121½ M.) *Wald*, on the *Schober Pass* (2785 ft.), the watershed between the Enns and Mur, and then descends the *Liesing-Thal* to *Kallwang*, with coppermines, *Mautern*, *Kammern*, *Seitz*, and *Traboch-Timmersdorf*. Then (142½ M.) **St. Michael** (**Rail. Restaurant*), also a station on the line from Villach to *Bruck* (p. 204) and 17½ M. from the latter.

27. Gratz and Environs.

Railway Stations. 1. *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. A, 4, 5), for all trains. — 2. *Köflacher Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. A, 5), for trains to Köflach and Wies. — 3. *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, E, 8), subsidiary station for trains to Gleisdorf-Fehring (Raab; Budapest).

Hotels (omnibuses at the Süd-Bahnhof). On the *right bank* of the Mur, near the Süd-Bahnhof: *Elephant (Pl. a; C, 5), Mur-Platz, with garden, R., L., & A. from 1½ fl.; *Hôtel Daniel, at the Süd-Bahnhof, R. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50, L. & A. 50 kr.; Florian (Pl. d; C, 5), Griesgasse; Goldnes Ross, Goldene Sonne, Goldener Löwe, Königs-Tiger (plain), all Mariahilf-Strasse (Pl. A, 4); Goldener Engel, Griesgasse 5, moderate; Drei Raben (Pl. c; B, 5), Annen-Strasse 43, with garden. — On the *left bank* (15-20 min. from the Süd-Bahnhof): *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b; C, 5), Sack-Strasse, R. 1½-2 fl., L. 50, A. 40 kr., with a good restaurant; *Stadt Triest (Pl. f; D, 5), Jakomini-Platz; *Goldne Birne, Leonhard-Str. 8, near the park; Kaiserkrone (Pl. e; D, 5), Färbergasse 6; Stadt Fürstenfeld, near the Staats-Bahnhof.

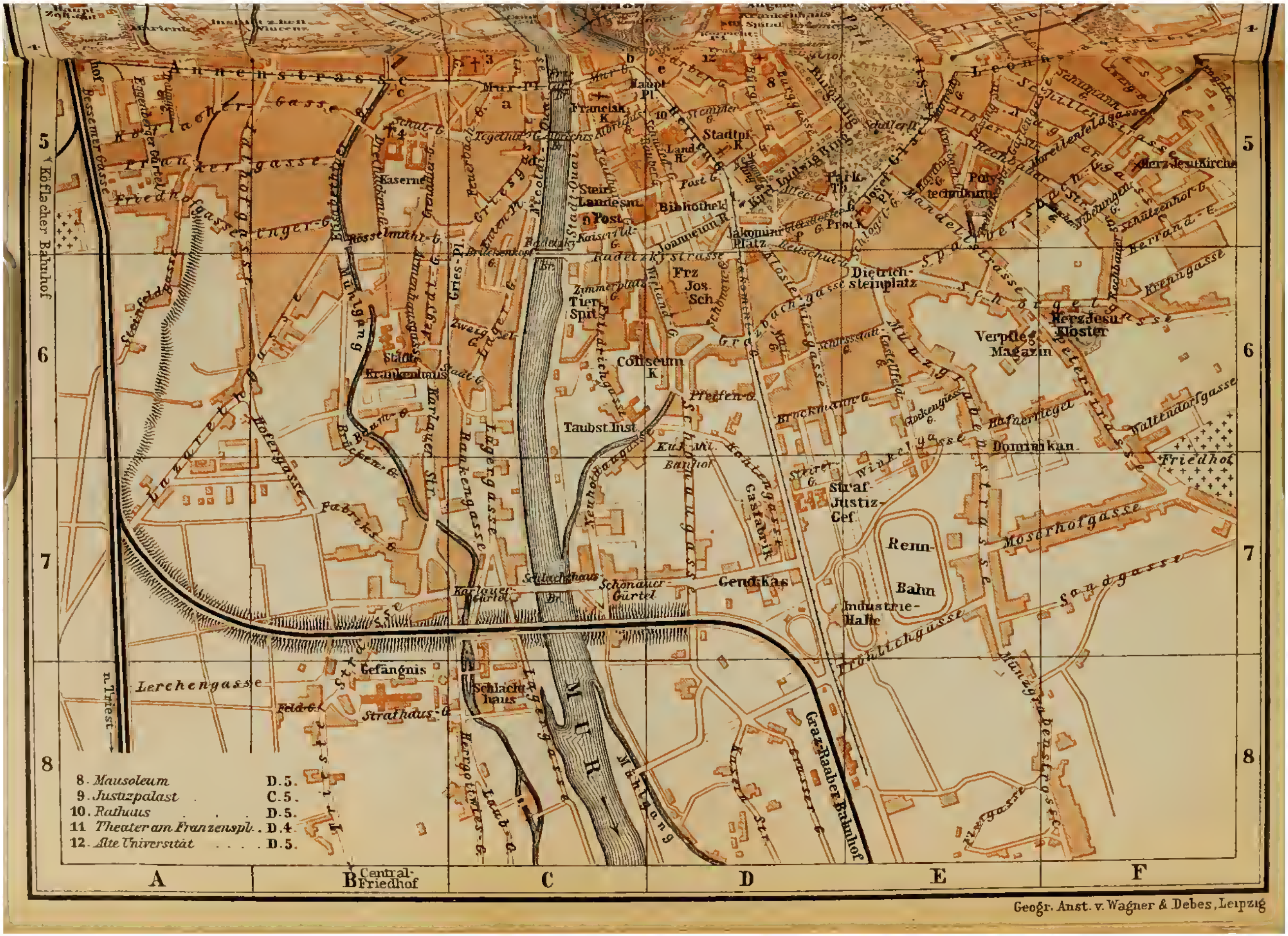
Cafés. **Thonethof*, **Europa*, both Herrengasse; **Café Wirth*, in the Stadt-Park (open-air concerts frequently in the afternoon); *Nordstern*, Haupt-Platz; *Gieler*, Carl Ludwig-Ring 20, by the Stadt-Park; *Promenade*, Burg-Ring; *Café Wien*, Rechbauer-Str. 12; *Seidl*, Glacis-Str. 43; *Austria*, Naglergasse. — On the ight bank of the Mur: *Österreichischer Hof*, *Helm*, both in the Annen-Strasse; *Daniel*, at the Süd-Bahnhof.

Confectioners (ices). **Hasserück*, at the theatre in the Franzens-Platz; *Stuchlik*, Hofgasse; *Grünzweig*, Sporgasse; *Schmidt's Söhne*, Herrengasse.

Restaurants (beer). **Daniel's Rail. Restaurant; *Neu-Gratz*, Hamerlinggasse 4; *Müller's Theater-Restaurant*, Carl Ludwig-Ring; *Schwechater Bierhaus*, Herrengasse 15; *Thonethof*, Pfarrgasse; *Ressource*, Albrechtgasse 3; *Technical College*, Rechbauer-Str.; *Sandwirth*, Griesgasse 27. — Military music several times weekly at the *Annen-Säle*, opposite the Süd-Bahnhof; *Puntigamer Bierhalle*, in the Jacobigasse; *Steinfelder Bierhalle*, Münzgrabeu-Str., on the left bank. — Wine (also at the cafés, etc.): *Admonterhof*, near the Paradeis; **Kleinoscheg*, Herrengasse 13; *Römischer König*, Sporgasse 13; *Landhauskeller*, Schmiedgasse. — The best wines of Styria are *Luttenberger* (strong), *Pickerer*, and *Kerschbacher*. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits ('Gratzer Zwieback') at *Sorger's*, Mur-Platz 14; *Spreng*, Bürgergasse 7, etc.

Baths. *Military Swimming Bath*, above the upper suspension-bridge (Pl. C, 3), at the N.W. base of the Schlossberg, bath, incl. towels, 15 kr. The water of the Mur is very cold. — *Kodella's* swimming and other baths, Tegethoff-Strasse 11; *Förster*, Brandhofgasse 19 and Lichtenfelsgasse 9.

GRAZ
1:20.000
Meter
Denkmäler:
1. Erzherzog Johann D.5.
2. Franz I. D.4.
Kirchen:
3. Barmherziger K. C.5.
4. Dominikaner K. B.5.
5. Dom K. D.4.5.
6. Evangelische K. E.5.
7. Ursuliner K. C.4.
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
MUR
Bäckergasse
Karmeliterinnen
Blinden-Inst.
Lindweg
Wagnergasse
Kreuzgasse
Grabenstr.
Lange Gasse
Mühlgang
Graben-K.
Wartingerg.
Humboldtstrass
Kinder Spital
Taubst. Inst.
Muchargasse
Schlossberg
Neue Universität
Physiolog. Inst.
Chem. Institut
Stadt Park
Leech K.
Elisabethstrasse
Brandhofgasse
Beethovenstr.
Lend Platz
Grüne Gasse
Zellergasse
Hauptzollamt
Institut z. heil. Vincenz
Marienk.
Mühlgasse
Sigmundstadl
Mariahilf K.
Paulus K.
Karmelit. Pl.
Burg
Pathlolog. Institut
Allgem. Krankenhaus
Mil. Spital
Dominikaner Riegel
Strauchergasse
Südbahn
n. Wien
Botan. Garten
Hilmteich
Lend Quai
Schönaugürtel
Kalvariengürtel
Annenstrasse
Rechbauerstrasse
Leechgasse
Zinzendorfg.
Sackstrasse
Schimmelstadt



8. Mausoleum . . . D.5.
9. Justizpalast . . . C.5.
10. Rathaus . . . D.5.
11 Theater am Franzenspl. . D.4.
12. Alte Universität . . . D.5.
Annenstrasse
Köflacher Bahnhof
Graz-Raaber Bahnhof
Renn-Bahn
Industrie-Halle
Central-Friedhof
Gefängnis
Schlachthaus
Colliseum K.
Taubst.Inst.
Gasfabrik
Verpfleg. Magazin
Herz Jesu Kloster
Dietrichsteinplatz
Jakominiplatz
Bibliothek
Mur
n. Triest
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Theatres. *Theater am Franzens-Platz* (Pl. 11; D, 4), operas, operettas, plays (closed June-Aug.); *Theater am Stadt-Park* (Pl. D, 5), operettas, etc.

Military Music twice a week in summer, alternately in the *Stadt-Park* and at the *Hilmteich* (p. 192); once a week on the *Schlossberg* and in the *Volks-Garten*; also in the *Industrie-Halle*, Jakominigasse (Pl. D, 7), with a large park and racecourse; and at the above-mentioned *Bierhallen*. — Band also 3-4 times weekly in the *Stadt-Park* (see below).

Post & Telegraph Office and **Telephone Office** (Pl. 9; C, 5), Neuthorgasse.

Cabs. *Two-horse*, 60 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 1 fl. for 1 hr., 50 kr. for each additional 1/2 hr.; *one-horse*, 30 kr. for the first 1/4 hr., 50 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 80 kr. for 1 hr., 20 kr. for each additional 1/4 hr. — *To or from the Süd-Bahnhof:* middle of the town, one-horse 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; Mur suburb (right bank) 50 or 80 kr. Small articles of luggage carried inside, free; larger articles, 20 kr. for one or more. At night (9 p.m. to 6 a.m.) fares in all cases one-half more. — For half-a-day, for drives within a radius of 5 M., forenoon 2 1/2 fl. or 3 fl., afternoon 3 fl. or 4 fl.; whole day 5 1/2 or 7 fl., etc.

Tramway (10 kr. per drive) from the Süd-Bahnhof through the Annen-Str. and over the Franz-Carl Bridge to the Haupt-Platz; then through the Herrengasse to the Jakomini-Platz, and thence to the right to the Staats-bahnhof, and to the left along the Glacis-Strasse to the Geidorf-Platz, and viâ the Wickenburggasse, the Ferdinands-Brücke, the Lend-Platz, and the Volksgarten-Str. back to the Anna-Str. A branch to the right from the Glacis-Str. runs through the Leonhard-Str. to the Hilmteich.

Omnibuses ply to every part of the environs. To *Eggenberg* (p. 192), 10 times daily (hourly on Sundays and holidays), starting from the Fisch-markt (15 kr.); to *Mariatrost* (p. 192) viâ *Hilmteich*, 4 times daily (20 kr.), starting from the Burg-Thor; to the *Bründl* (p. 192), twice daily (20 kr.), starting from the Fischmarkt; to the *Andritz-Ursprung* (p. 192), 4 times daily (15 kr.), starting from the Ursuliner-Platz.

Gratz (1135 ft.), the capital of Styria, with about 113,000 inhab. and a garrison of 4500 men, picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Mur*, which is crossed by seven bridges, is one of the pleasantest and healthiest of the Austrian provincial capitals, and is the residence of many retired civil servants and officers, including nearly two hundred generals. On the site of the former glacis, between the inner town and the outlying suburbs, is the ***Stadt-Park** (30 acres), charmingly laid out in the English style, and adorned with a *Bust of Schiller* by Gasser, the '*Waldlilie*' (a bronze figure by Brandstetter, illustrating a poem by Rosegger), a marble statue of *Count Anton Al. Auersperg*, the poet (d. 1876), by Kundmann, and the handsome bronze ***Franz-Josefs-Brunnen***, by Durenne of Paris. Near the last are the *Café Wirth* and a *Band-Stand* (concerts, see above).

The chief thoroughfare between the centre of the town and the right bank of the Mur is the **Franz Carl Bridge** (Pl. C, 5), built in 1891, with bronze figures of Austria and Styria, by Brandstetter, on the central buttresses, handsome candelabra surmounted by eagles, and a tasteful balustrade.

The ***Schlossberg** (Pl. C, D, 3, 4; 1545 ft.) towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 15th cent. to protect the town against the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809 in consequence of the armistice, after they had been successfully defended for four weeks by a garrison of 500 Austrians against 3000 French under General Macdonald. The plateau in front of the chalet

(restaurant), halfway up the E. side, is adorned with a *Statue of General Welden* (d. 1853), the originator of the promenades, in bronze. On the S. slope are a quaint *Clock-Tower* (52 ft. high), bearing a gigantic clock-dial, and the *Türken-Brunnen* (300 ft. deep). On the upper platform are a *Belfry*, 60 ft. high, and four topographical indicators. The noble *View is justly celebrated. The course of the Mur and the populous valley, surrounded by mountains of beautiful form, present a most picturesque scene. To the N. rises the Schöckel, N.W. the Alps of Upper Styria, S.W. the Koralpe, S. the Bacher Mts.

A CABLE-TRAMWAY, starting every 1/4 hr., ascends the Schlossberg in 3 min. from No. 56 Sack-Strasse (Pl. C, 4); fares, up 20, down 10 kr., monthly ticket 2 fl. The line is 230 yds. long, has a double track with a toothed rail as an additional precaution, and ascends at a gradient of 60:100. Beside the engine-house at the top (360 ft. above the street) is a *Café-Restaurant*, with view-terrace. — FOOT PASSENGERS ascend (20 min.) on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz (Pl. D, 4): the road passes through an archway under the house No. 1 Paulusthorgasse (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'), and passes the Clock-Tower and the Türken-Brunnen (see above). On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburggasse (Pl. C, 3).

The **Cathedral** (Pl. 5; D, 4, 5), a Gothic structure of 1446-1462 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has been extensively modernized. It has an interesting W. Portal.

INTERIOR. The high-altar-piece in the choir, representing the Miracles of St. Ægidius, is by *Jos. Flurer*. On the walls are two votive paintings by *Peter de Pomis*, representing the Archduke Charles II. with his family before the crucifix and the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir are marble pedestals supporting two ebony reliquaries, brought from Italy in 1617. The six small ivory *Reliefs, choice Italian works of the 16th cent., represent the triumphs of Love, Innocence, Death, etc. (from Petrarch's 'I Trionfi').

The **Mausoleum** (Pl. 8), adjoining the cathedral; was built by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who sought refuge in Gratz at the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. The vault contains his tomb and the sarcophagi of his parents, Archduke Charles II. (d. 1590) and his Archduchess.

Opposite are the extensive buildings of the *Old University* (Pl. 12), occupied by the Jesuits until 1773, and containing the *University Library* (120,000 vols.) and the *Archaeological* and *Numismatic Collections*. The new *University Buildings*, built by Rezori (1894), are in the Harrachgasse (Pl. E, 3). — The *Technical College* (Pl. E, 5) is an imposing Renaissance edifice (1888) in the Rechbauer-Strasse.

In the *Franzens-Platz* (Pl. D, 4), in front of the *Theatre* of that name (Pl. 11), is a bronze **Statue of Emperor Francis II.** (Pl. 2), in the robes of the Golden Fleece, by *Marchesi* (1841).

The *Parish Church* (Pl. D, 5) in the Herrengasse, a late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent. (restored in 1875), contains an Assumption by Tintoretto as an altar-piece. — The *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. A, 4), in the Marienгasse, is an elegant modern Gothic church (1865). The *Leech-Kirche* (Pl. E, 4), a small but interesting Gothic church, is said to have been built in 1283 for the Teutonic Order. — The *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. F, 5), in the Naglergasse, with a lower church (crypt) and a tower 360 ft. in height, is another modern Gothic building.

The **Landhaus** (Pl. D, 5), or *Hall of the Estates*, in the *Herrengasse*, the busiest street in the town, with the best shops, was erected in the Renaissance style in the 16th century. Interesting portal with two balconies, to the right of which is a curious painted notice of 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or 'drawing their daggers or bread-knives'.

The first court, with the arcades (new cloister of 1890) and a finely-executed fountain, in cast and wrought iron of 1590, is particularly pleasing. Memorial tablet to *Johann Kepler*, the astronomer. The *Rittersaal* and *Landtags-Saal* ('Hall of the Diet') may be inspected.

The old ***Landes-Zeughaus**, or *Arsenal* (erected in 1644), adjoining the Landhaus on the S., is maintained in exactly the same condition as it was 250 years ago, with a large quantity of weapons, chiefly of the 17th century. (Admission from the Landhaus daily 10-1, 30 kr.; Sun. free).

The HAUPT-PLATZ (Pl. C, D, 5) is embellished with a bronze ***Statue of Archduke John** (d. 1859), by *Pönninger*, erected in 1878. On the S. side of the Platz is the new ***Rathhaus** (Pl. 10), a handsome German Renaissance building erected in 1892 by Wielemann and Reuter. The façade is adorned with the busts and statues of men of importance in the history of the town. The staircase is decorated with a fresco by Scholz, representing Gratz in 1635. The Council Room contains a Court Scene of 1478, by N. Strobel.

The **Joanneum** (Pl. D, 5) was founded in 1811 by Archduke John. The OLD JOANNEUM (Raubergasse 10) contains the *Natural History Museum* (geological, zoological, and botanical collections), the *Prehistoric Collection* (containing the 'Judenburger Wagen'), and the *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* (daily, 10-11, 20 kr.; Sun. free). The *Library* (over 140,000 vols.) is accommodated in a modern addition, which has reading-rooms on the groundfloor and an exhibition of rare books, etc., on the first floor (adm. 10-1, from May 1st to July 15th also 4-7; in winter 10-1 and 4-9).

The new MUSEUM BUILDINGS, a huge pile in the rococo style from the plans of Gunolt, opened in 1895, contain the *Historical and Industrial Art Museum* and the *Collection of Paintings and Engravings*. Admission: Sun., 10-1, free; Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat., 9-1, 25 kr.; Thurs., 10-2, 50 kr.

The valuable collections of the *Historical and Industrial Museum* (Director, *Prof. K. Lacher;* catalogue 20 kr.) occupy three stories and are arranged in the following divisions: Dwelling-rooms from Styria; industrial and art-industrial works; ecclesiastical art and art-industries; historical portraits and relics; collection of samples of art-industrial works and a collection of models, with a drawing room. Specially interesting are the **Landschadenbund-Becher*, a masterpiece of the goldsmith's art in the 16th cent.; the **'Weizer Prunksaal'* of 1563, and the old Styrian rooms of 1564, 1568, 1577, 1596, and 1607; the travelling-carriage of Emp. Frederick III., and the double litter of Stephan Bathory and his wife. Finally there is a room for the sale of modern Styrian art-industrial products.

The *Collection of Paintings and Engravings* is arranged in four rooms on the first floor. Among the works of the early German school are: *Cranach*, Knight at the parting of the ways; *B. Strigel*, Emp. Maximilian; *H. Memling*, Mary of Burgundy. Dutch masters: Portraits by *G. de Crayer* and *M. de Vos; P. Brueghel*, Triumph of Death; *H. Goltzius*, Ecce Homo. Italian masters: *G. Vasari*, Michael Angelo; *L. Giordano*, Adoration of the

Magi; *P. de Pomis*, Apotheosis of the Archduchess Maria, wife of Charles II. The older and the more modern Viennese schools are also represented.

On the Stadtkai rise the new *Law Courts*, a handsome building designed by Wielemanns and Reuter.

ENVIRONS. About 1 M. to the N.E. of the Stadt-Park by the Zinzendorf-Str. and Schubert-Str. (tramway, see p. 189) is the ***Hilmteich** (Pl. D, 1), with pleasure-grounds (Restaurant) and a large pond (boats for hire). The (10 min.) *Hilmwarte* (98 ft. high; adm. 10 kr.) affords an extensive view.

The following short excursion is recommended. We ascend the *Rosenberg* (1570 ft.) as far as the (1 hr.) *Stoffbauer* (1570 ft.; Inn). Thence we ascend the (3/4 hr.) *Platte* (2136 ft.), an admirable point of view; then descend to (1/2 hr.) *Maria-Grün* (1460 ft.), proceed by the finely situated *Sanatorium Mariagrün* and the *Kaltenbrunn Hotel* to the (1/2 hr.) *Hilmteich* (see above), and return thence to Gratz by tramway. — Other excursions: on the left bank of the Mur, to *Steinberg* (2 hrs.), with a splendid outlook on the mountains of the Carinthian frontier; to the château of *Lustbühel* (1 1/4 hr.), on the *Ruckerlberg*, and on to *Hönigthal* (1 1/2 hr.), returning by the *Riesberg; Andritz-Ursprung* (1 1/2 hr.); *Maria-Trost* (1540 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.), a pilgrimage-church. On the right bank of the Mur, to the château and hydropathic establishment of *Eggenberg* (1 hr.); by the ruin of *Gösting* (1 hr.; near which is the *Jungfernsprung*, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (2 hrs.) *Thal*; to *Judendorf-Strassengel*, the first station of the Vienna railway (p. 181; a walk of 2 hrs.), etc.

The ***Buchkogl** (2150 ft.; 2 1/2 hrs. to the S.W.) may be reached by driving as far as the (4 1/2 M.) *Martins-Brunnen* or *Bründl* (*Inn) in 3/4 hr., and walking thence to the top in 1 hr. more by a marked path passing *St. Martin*, with its old château. On the summit is the *Rudolfs-Warte*, a belvedere 36 ft. in height. The *View embraces the broad valley of the Mur; N., Gratz, the double tower of the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Trost, and the Schöckel; N.W., the Upper Styrian Mts. (Hochschwab); W., the Schwanberg Alps; S., the Bacher Mts.

The ***Schöckel** (4745 ft.) is most easily ascended from *Bad Radegund* (2340 ft.; Hydropathic, with numerous villas, etc.), at the S.E. base of the mountain (10 M. distant, road through the *Annagraben;* omnibus daily in 2 1/4 hrs., starting at 8 a.m.). Thence to the upper *Schöckel-Kreuz* (3695 ft.) 1 1/4 hr., and towards the left to the *Semriacher Alp* (Inn) and the (1 hr.) **Stubenberg-Haus* of the Styrian Alpine Club (Inn), on the top. Extensive view. — Direct ascent from the (1 1/2 hr.) *Andritz-Ursprung* (see above) viâ *Puch* and the *Göstinger Alphütte* (rfmts.) in 2 1/2-3 hrs.

Tobelbad (1150 ft.; **Curhaus; Königsbrunn Inn*), pleasantly situated among pine-woods, 7 1/2 M. to the S.E. of Gratz, may be reached either by carr. and pair viâ *Strassgang* in 1 hr., or in 1/2 hr.'s walk from the (25 min.) station of *Premstätten*, on the Koflach railway (see below).

FROM GRATZ TO KÖFLACH, 25 1/2 M., railway in 1 3/4 hr. The line, constructed for the coal-traffic, descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly due S., to (7 1/2 M.) *Premstätten*, where it turns to the N.W. into the valley of the *Kainach*, and ascends past (10 M.) *Lieboch* (branch-line to *Schwanberg-Wies*, see below). From (25 1/2 M.) **Köflach** (*Bräuhaus*) a road leads to the N.W. over the *Stubalp-Sattel* (5090 ft.), to *Weisskirchen* and (10 hrs.) *Judenburg* (p. 204), in the upper valley of the Mur.

FROM GRATZ TO KLAGENFURT VIÂ SCHWANBERG. Railway in 3 hrs. to (42 M.) *Wies;* then a carriage-road to (15 M.) *Wuchern* (p. 200). — At (10 M.) *Lieboch* (see above) our line diverges to the left from the Köflach line and leads viâ *Lannach, Preding-Wieselsdorf*, and *Gross-Florian* to (29 1/2 M.) *Deutsch-Landsberg* (1220 ft.; Fritzberg; *Stelzer), a prettily-situated village with an old château. We next pass the handsome château of *Hollenegg* to (34 1/2 M.) **Schwanberg**; the little town *(Krasser; Neuwirth; Mollak)* lies 2 M. to the W. The next and last station is (42 M.) *Wies* (Heinisser; Stelzer), pleasantly situated on the *Weisse Sulm*, with iron-works and forges, commanded by an old castle. — We now follow the road towards the S.W. to (3 M.)

Eibiswald, with iron-works, and ascend thence by a steep but well-kept road over the *Radlberg* (2200 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Drave Valley and the Karawanken Chain to the S., and of the Schwanberg Alps as far as Gratz on the N. The road then descends into the valley of the Drave to (12 M.) *Mahrenberg*, a straggling village, with a ruined monastery, from which we cross the Drave by means of a ferry to the (3/4 hr.) railway-station of *Wuchern* (p. 200).

The **Schwanberg Alps** attract many excursionists from Gratz (comp. Map, p. 204). We take the train as far as *Deutsch-Landsberg* (p. 192), cross the *Lassnitz*, and ascend to the right viâ (2 1/2 hrs.) *Trahütten* and the *Parfus Inn* (3245 ft.; fine view) to (1 1/2 hr.) *St. Maria* or *Glashütten* (4180 ft.; *Inn). Thence we follow the road to the right to the (1 1/4 hr.) boundary between Styria and Carinthia, and skirt the fence to the left across the *Weinebene* to the depression between the *Hühnerstützen* and the *Moschkogl*, in which, a little below us, is (1 hr.) the *Schaf-Hütte* or *Grillitsch-Hütte* (5725 ft.; refreshments obtainable if the shepherds are there). From this point we mount in 1 1/2 hr. more, through the *Kar*, to the summit of the *Koralpe (7025 ft.), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps, locally called the *Speikkogl*. The *Koralpen-Haus* (6435 ft.; *Inn), 1/4 hr. from the top, is on the W. side. View to the W. of the Lavant-Thal, Klagenfurt with its lakes, and Villach; part of Carinthia, the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger; N., the Hochschwab, Schöckel, and Gratz; S., the Mts. of Carniola; E., over Gleichenberg and Riegersburg to Hungary and Croatia. — Descent on the E. side viâ the *Brendl-Alp* to (4 1/2 hrs.) *Schwanberg* (p. 192); on the W. viâ the *Hipfl-Hütten* to (4 hrs.) *Wolfsberg* (p. 200), or viâ the *Kollnitzer-Alpe* and *Gemersdorf* to (4 hrs.) *St. Andrä* (p. 200).

From Gratz to Steinamanger *(Bad Gleichenberg)*, see pp. 384-381.

28. From Gratz to Trieste.

Comp. Map, p. 200.

227 M. Railway. Express trains in 8 hrs. (fares 15 fl. 30, 11 fl. 65, 7 fl. 90 kr.); ordinary trains in 12 1/2-13 hrs. (fares 13 fl. 10, 9 fl. 85, 6 fl. 65 kr.).

Gratz, see p. 188. — The line traverses the fertile *Gratzer Feld*, on the right bank of the Mur, at some distance from the river. 4 M. *Puntigam;* on a hill to the right rises *Schloss Premstätten*, the seat of Count Saurau. On the left, beyond (8 M.) *Kalsdorf*, is the château of *Weissenegg*. Near (15 M.) *Wildon* the *Kainach* is crossed; on the height above rise the ruins of *Ober-Wildon*, once the seat of the famous Tycho Brahe (restaurant; fine view).

To the right rises the vine-clad *Sausal-Gebirge*. Near (17 M.) *Lebring* opens the *Lassnitz-Thal*, and at (22 1/2 M.) *Leibnitz* the valley of the *Sulm*. On a peninsula between the Sulm and the Mur lies the *Leibnitzer Feld*, where numerous Roman antiquities have been found, once the site of the Roman *Flavium Solvense*. The episcopal château of *Seckau*, 1 1/2 M. to the W. of Leibnitz, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train crosses the Sulm and approaches the Mur. 27 M. *Ehrenhausen* (Gaar), with the château of that name and the mausoleum of the princes of Eggenberg, on a hill to the right. At *Gamlitz*, 1 1/2 M. to the W., is the interesting museum of Prof. Ferk. — 28 1/2 M. *Spielfeld*, with a château of Baron Bruck.

To Luttenberg, 35 1/2 M., branch-line in 3 3/4 hrs. through the fertile *Murthal*. The little town of (19 1/2 M.) **Radkersburg** (676 ft.; 2600 inhab.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich; Kleinoscheg*) has a fine late-Gothic church of the 15th

century. On the opposite bank of the Mur is (21 M.) *Ober-Radkersburg*, with the loftily situated château of Count Wurmbrand (870 ft.). — 24½ M. **Radein** (656 ft.; **Curhaus*, R. from 50 kr.), with a famous mineral spring. Beautiful walk to (½ hr.) *Kapellen* (1004 ft.), with a fine view towards Hungary. — Thence the train runs viâ *Eich-Mauthdorf*, *Wudischofzen*, and *Kreuzdorf* to (35½ M.) *Luttenberg*, on the *Stainzbach*, noted for its wine.

The line now enters the *Windisch-Büheln*, the hills between the Mur and the Drave, penetrating the watershed by the *Egidi Tunnel* (200 yds.). Near (36 M.) *Pössnitz* it crosses the Pössnitz-Thal by a viaduct 700 yds. in length, pierces the *Posruck* by means of the *Leitersberg Tunnel* (725 yds.), and descends to —

40½ M. **Marburg** (880 ft.; **Stadt Meran; Stadt Wien; *Erzherzog Johann; *Mohr; Traube; *Restaurant* in the Casino; *Rail. Restaurant*), the second town in Styria, with 20,000 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Drau*, at the base of the Posruck. The Tappeiner-Platz in front of the Commercial School is embellished with a statue of *Admiral Tegetthoff* (1827-1871), a native of Marburg. Adjacent is the *Stadt-Park*, with monuments to the Emperor Joseph and the Archduke John. Marburg is the centre of the Styrian fruit and wine cultivation and contains the provincial pomological school. In the suburb of *St. Magdalena*, on the right bank, are the extensive workshops of the '*Südbahn*'.

The (20 min.) *Calvarienberg* and the (½ hr.) *Pyramidenberg* afford a fine survey of the town and environs. — Pleasant excursion to (2 hrs.) **St. Urban** (1950 ft.), a pilgrimage-church on the E. spur of the Posruck, with an extensive view (driving is practicable as far as the foot of the mountain, the ascent of which is easily accomplished in ¾ hr.).

From Marburg to *Villach* and *Franzensfeste*, see RR. 29, 22.

The train crosses the Drave by a long bridge (picturesque view of the town and the Drave Valley to the right). A broad plain is now traversed; to the right, the slopes of the *Bacher-Gebirge*. 48½ M. *Kranichsfeld*; 52½ M. **Pragerhof** *(Buffel)*, the junction for *Kanizsa* and *Budapest* (see R. 74).

The train enters a hilly district and passes through two tunnels. 56 M. *Windisch-Feistritz*. — 60½ M. **Pöltschach** (*Baumann*, near the station; **Post*, in the village), at the base of the *Wotsch* (3215 ft.).

Post-omnibus daily by (9½ M.) the **Baths of Rohitsch**, or *Sauerbrunn-Rohitsch*, a favourite watering-place, and (14 M. in 3 hrs.) *Markt-Rohitsch*, to (26 M. in 6 hrs.) *Krapina-Teplitz* (p. 386). The conical **Donatiberg** (2900 ft.) is a favourite point of view (2½ hrs. from Markt-Rohitsch); near the top is the *Frölich-Hütte* (2535 ft.).

German is now replaced by a Slavonic or Wendish dialect. The train winds through a sparsely-peopled district, intersected by narrow valleys, and richly wooded. Several small stations and foundries are passed. At length an extensive view of the *Sannthal*, a hilly, populous, and undulating plain, bounded by the *Sannthal Alps*, is suddenly disclosed.

82½ M. **Cilli** (790 ft.; **Erzherzog Johann; *Stadt Wien; Elephant; Krone; Löwe*), a pleasant old town on the *Sann* (6264 inhab.), founded by Emp. Claudius *(Claudia Celeja)*, attracts visitors

by the picturesqueness of its environs and its river-baths (in summer 75-85° Fahr.). The *Museum* contains interesting Roman antiquities. On the right bank of the Sann is the *Town Park*, prettily laid out.

The (1/4 hr.) *Josefiberg* (985 ft.) commands a charming view, and the (3/4 hr.) *Laisberg* (1545 ft.) is a still finer point. On the wooded Schlossberg stands the ruin of *Ober-Cilli* (1350 ft.; 1 hr.).

The **Baths of Neuhaus** (1160 ft.; **Curhaus*), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 10 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spurs of the Sannthal Alps (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.). Thermal water (117° Fahr.), almost free from mineral ingredients. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the (3/4 hr.) ruined *Schlangenburg* (1660 ft.), with an extensive view.

Pleasant excursions from Cilli by *Hohenegg* and *Schloss Sternstein* to (4 hrs.) *Gonobitz*, with famous vineyards; by Sternstein to (4 hrs.) *Weitenstein;* through the Sannthal to (2 hrs.) *Deutschenthal*, with its large potteries; ascent of the (2 hrs.) *Dostberg* (2750 ft.), a fine point of view.

Excursions to the *Sannthal Alps* or *Steiner Alpen*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The train crosses the Sann twice, and enters the narrow wooded ravine of that stream. The scenery between Cilli and Sava (see below) is the finest on the line. Several of the hills are crowned with churches and chapels. — 89 M. *Markt-Tüffer* (930 ft.), with the *Franz-Josefs-Bad* and a ruined castle.

The **Franz-Josefs-Bad**, prettily situated at the foot of the dolomitic *Humberg* (1920 ft.), on the left bank of the Sann, possesses three warm springs (95-102°), resembling those at Neuhaus and Römerbad. Visitors received at the **Curhaus* (100 rooms; pleasant grounds) and at the lodging-houses *Zum Flösser*, *Zur Brücke*, *Bräuhaus*, *Villa Stein*, *Rödelhof*, and others.

94 M. **Römerbad** (690 ft.). The baths of that name, Slav. *Teplitza* ('warm bath'; 97°), which are proved by inscriptions to have been known to the Romans, beautifully situated on the opposite bank of the Sann, have a good *Curhaus* (closed in winter), etc.

The baths are open winter and summer. Among the inns are the **Post*, at the station, and the **Alte Post*, 7 min. distant, near the baths. Beyond *Ratschach*, 2 M. below Steinbrück, is the château of *Weichselstein*, rising above the Save, with a park containing rare pines (carr. from Römerbad in 1 1/4 hr., 5 fl.). Another excursion is through the *Gramnitz-Thal* (a side-valley of the Sann, with grand dolomite rocks) to *Gairach*, with its ruined monastery (12 M. from Römerbad; carr. in 2 hrs., 7 fl.).

97 1/2 M. **Steinbrück** (**Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms) is a thriving village on the *Save* or *Sau*, which here falls into the Sann.

From Steinbrück to Agram, 47 M., railway in 3 hrs. Stations: *Lichtenwald*, *Reichenburg*, *Videm-Gurkfeld*, *Rann*, and *Zaprešić* (to *Warasdin* and *Csakathurn*, see p. 385). *Agram*, and thence to *Sissek* and *Karlstadt* (Fiume), see pp. 386, 388.

The train follows the ravine of the Save, bounded by lofty limestone cliffs. 103 M. *Hrastnigg;* 106 M. *Trifail*, with one of the largest coal-mines in Austria (yielding about 300,000 tons annually). The coal is excavated in large open quarries, where the huge seam, 65-80 ft. thick, doubled and trebled at places by dislocations, rises in cliffs of quite imposing appearance. 109 M. *Sagor*, the first place in Carniola; 114 M. *Sava.* The valley expands. At (118 M.) *Littai* the Save is crossed. Scenery still picturesque. 122 M. *Kressnitz;* 127 1/2 M. *Laase.* At the influx of the *Laibach*

into the Save, the line enters the valley of the former. 132 M. *Salloch.* To the N.W. rise the *Julian Alps;* in clear weather the *Terglou* is visible.

137 M. **Laibach** (940 ft.; **Stadt Wien; **Elephant; Hôt. Lloyd, Stern,* well spoken of; **Café-Restaurant Casino; Café Kirbisch; Europa; **Rail. Restaurant*), Slav. *Ljubljana,* on the *Laibach,* the capital of Carniola, with 30,505 inhab. (chiefly Slavs), lies in an extensive plain enclosed by a succession of hills rising in terraces. The town was severely injured by an earthquake in April, 1895. The old *Castle,* now a prison, which commands the town, affords a superb view, especially towards the Terglou and the Sannthal Alps. The *Cathedral,* in the Italian style, is decorated with stucco mouldings and frescoes of the 18th century. In the *Rudolphinum,* at the beginning of Lattermann's Allée, is the *Landes-Museum,* with natural history and other collections (including lacustrine remains from Carniola) and a picture-gallery. New *Theatre.* Concerts are given at the *Tonhalle* of the Philharmonic Society. The Stern-Allée is adorned with a bronze *Bust of Marshal Radetzky.*

Pleasant walk through *Lattermann's Allée,* an avenue with beautiful old chestnuts, to the (3/4 M.) park and château of **Tivoli,** commanding a charming view (restaurant) and to (3/4 M.) *Unter-Rosenbach* (café), both favourite resorts. Thence through wood to (20 min.) *Ober-Rosenbach,* with its conspicuous church, whence a fine view is obtained.

A narrow-gauge railway (48 M., in 3 hrs. 10 min.) runs to the S.E. from Laibach viâ *Gross-Laschitsch* and *Reifnitz* to **Gottschee** *(Post),* a German-speaking town (2830 inhab.) in the Karst. Near it are the interesting *Friedrichstein Ice-Cave,* made accessible in 1893, and other caverns.

From Laibach to *Villach,* see **R. 30.**

The line now traverses the marshy *Laibacher Moos* by means of an embankment nearly 1 1/2 M. long, and crosses the Laibach, which already becomes navigable here, though it issues from the mountains at *Ober-Laibach,* only 2 1/2 M. higher up. This river is probably identical with the *Poik,* which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 197), disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (p. 197), re-appears at Planina as the *Unz,* and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of Loitsch. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the *Julian Alps,* a limestone range intersecting Carniola from N.W. to S.E.

Before reaching (151 1/2 M.) *Franzdorf* the train crosses a viaduct borne by a double series of arches, 625 yds. in length and 125 ft. high in the centre. It then passes *Ober-Laibach* and stops at (160 M.) **Loitsch** (1555 ft.; *Post* or *Stadt Triest*).

Quicksilver Mines of Idria, 21 M. to the N.W. of Loitsch. Diligence twice daily in 4 hrs., 1 fl.; carriage there and back in 6-8 hrs., 6-8 fl.; inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3-4 hrs. The road leads viâ *Hotedersic* and *Godovič* and through the picturesque gorge of the *Sala* to Idria (1540 ft.; **Schwarzer Adler*), the largest town but one (5000 inhab.) in Carniola, finely situated on the *Idriza.* The quicksilver-mines, discovered in 1497, have been worked by government since 1580 (ticket of admission from the manager, 1 fl. 20 kr.). The ore, containing on an average 1 per cent of quicksilver, occurs chiefly in the form of cinnabar; rich cinnabar sometimes contains 75 per cent of the pure metal. Pure quicksilver occurs very rarely here. The foundries at which the ore is

smelted lie on the right bank of the Idriza, 1/2 M. to the N.E. of Idria. The quicksilver is obtained by smelting and distillation, and particularly by mixing the heated and pulverised cinnabar with unslaked lime, which combines with the sulphur and sets the metal free. The annual yield is 500 tons of quicksilver, of which about a tenth is converted into pigment on the spot. The miners, about 1200 in number, form a kind of regulated colony; the women employ themselves in lace-making. The château of *Gewerkenegg*, built in 1527 and now the mine-office, the theatre, built under Maria Theresa, and the school should be noticed. Walks may be taken to the (1/2 M.) *Zemlja Park* and the (1 1/2 M.) *Wilden-See.*

163 M. *Rakek*, about 4 M. to the E. of which is the *Zirknitzer See*, abounding in fish. — 177 M. **Adelsberg** (1800 ft.; **Adelsberger Hof; Krone; Restaurant* at the station), Slav. *Postójna*, is a summer-resort of the Triesters. Fine view from the *Schlossberg* or castle-hill (2215 ft.; 25 min.), with its ruined castle.

The celebrated **Adelsberg Grotto*, known in the middle ages and accidentally re-discovered in 1818, is illuminated with electric light daily in summer (April 15th-Oct. 15th) at 10.30 a.m. (adm. 2 1/2 fl. for each person; no extras), but it may also be visited at any other time on payment of from 10 to 40 fl. according to the scale of the illumination (ticket-office near the church; omn. from the hotels, 15 kr.). Gratuities are forbiddeu. Total length of the cavern, so far as accessible, upwards of 2 1/2 M. The visit usually takes 2 1/2 hrs. (chair with four bearers 6 fl.). Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr.

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the Entrance (1970 ft.), closed by a gate, 3/4 M. to the W. of Adelsberg (omn. from the rail. station, 40 kr.). The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The *Poik Cavern*, into which the *Poik* (*Piuka*; see p. 196) flows, 60 ft. below the entrance, this being the beginning of its subterranean channel. Two natural bridges of rock, connected by one of masonry, lead to the — 2. *Cathedral*, 72 ft. high, 158 ft. broad. The dimensions of this imposing grotto appear magnified owing to the uncertain light, and the eye in vain endeavours to penetrate its sombre recesses, from the bottom of which the murmur of the Poik reaches the ear. — 3. The *Kaiser-Ferdinand Grotto*, consisting of a succession of chambers, in one of which, the *Ball Room*, 150 ft. long and upwards of 40 ft. high, a ball takes place annually on Whit-Monday, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The *Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth Grotto*, one of the most spacious caverns known, 112 ft. in height, 223 yds. in length, and 214 yds. in breadth, containing the *Belvedere*, a height composed of fragments of stalactites. — 5. The *Maria-Anna Grotto*, with the *Calvarienberg*, the farthest point from the entrance.

From Adelsberg to Präwald, 8 M., diligence daily in 1 3/4 hr. About 4 M. from Adelsberg a road diverges on the right to *Landol* and (4 1/2 M.) **Lueg** (1660 ft.; inn), a village with a castle, picturesquely situated at the foot of a wall of rock, 400 ft. high, containing several fortified caves. At its base is a grotto, in which the *Lokva* is swallowed up. — **Präwald** (1900 ft.; *Bräuhaus*), with 350 inhab., is a summer-resort of the Triesters. The *Nanos* (4265 ft.) is frequently ascended hence (3 1/2 hrs., with guide). Extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses the valley of the *Poik* to *Prestranek* and (183 1/2 M.) **St. Peter** (1785 ft.; **Südbahn-Hôtel; Buffet*).

From St. Peter to Fiume, 35 1/2 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — The line traverses the undulating district of the *Karst* (p. 198). Beyond three tunnels we reach (5 M.) *Küllenberg*, Slav. *Kiloca*, with a fine view. At (10 M.) *Dornegg-Feistritz*, which is overlooked by the ruins of a castle, the *Feistritz (Bystrica)* issues from the hill in a copious stream, which is immediately used to drive several mills. The line then traverses a tunnel and descends, in view of the sea and the island of Cherso, viâ (19 1/2 M.) *Sapiane* (1400 ft.) and (26 M.) *Jurdani*, with a large cave, to (28 1/2 M.) *Matuglie-Abbazia*

(690 ft.; *Hôtel Ambrosini, near the station, R. from 1, pens. 2½ fl.; rooms also at the station), the station for Abbazia. Beautiful view of the sea and its islands; below us lie Volosca and Abbazia, at the base of the wooded Mte. Maggiore.

To Abbazia, 3 M., omnibus (fare 1 fl. 20 kr.) in ½ hr. in connection with the 10.30 a.m. express; carr. for 1-3 pers. 4, for 4 or 5 pers. 5 fl. The carriage-road makes a wide curve towards the W.; pedestrians follow the shorter old road, which descends to the S.W. at the hotel (see above) to (25 min.) *Volosca*, a prettily situated village and winter-resort, with a good harbour and several villas. At the S. end is Verboscheck's Inn (good wine). In ¼ hr. more we reach **Abbazia** (**Hôtel Stefanie*, **Hôtel Quarnero*, both belonging to the Southern Railway Co., R. from 1½ fl., A. 30 kr., with restaurant at the former and café at the latter; *Villa Angiolina*, *Amalia*, *Schweizerhaus*, also belonging to the Railway Co.; **Hôt.-Pens. Quisisana*; *Hôt. & Restaurant Slatina*: *Pens. Meyne*, *Hausner*, *Wienerheim*, etc.; house-agent, *Baumsgartner*). This place, in a splendidly sheltered situation, with woods of evergreen laurel, has recently become a favourite summer and winter resort (mean temperature in winter 50° Fahr., in summer 77°). English Church Service in winter. The favourite walk is along the **Strandweg*, a path 4-6 ft. wide, which skirts the rocky coast from Volosca to (7½ M.) *Icici*. Excursions may be made viâ *Volosca* (see above) and *Preluka* (with large quarries and productive tunny-fishery in spring and autumn) to *Fiume* (p. 389; carr. in 1½ hr., 5½ fl.; steamer thrice daily in ¾ hr.); to the cavern of *Jurdani* (see above); by the picturesque coast-road to the S. along the *Liburnian Riviera* viâ *Icici* and (2½ M.) *Ika* (*Wiener Restaurant Zehentner) to (3 M.) *Lovrana* (Hôt. Banhans; Restaurant Pernet), a rising and beautifully situated sea-bathing resort. — The ***Monte Maggiore** (*Velu Učka*; 4580 ft.) is also a delightful object for an excursion (5 hrs.) on foot or by carr. (1-3 pers. 16, 4 pers. 18 fl.). We follow the road to Trieste viâ *Volosca*, *Mattuglie*, and *Veprinaz* to the (3½ hrs.) *Stefanie-Schutzhaus* (3115 ft.; inn), then either follow the road for ¼-½ hr. farther (with view of Istria), or turn at once to the left and ascend to the (1¼ hr.) summit (extensive and beautiful view).

From Mattuglie (above, to the left, is the small town of *Castua*, once capital of Liburnia) the line descends towards the sea, affording a fine view of the Gulf of Quarnero, with the islands of Veglia and Cherso. 35½ M. *Fiume*, see p. 389.

Beyond St. Peter the train enters an inhospitable and dreary plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, called the **Karst** (Ital. *Carso*, Slav. *Kras*), which extends from Fiume to Gorizia (p. 212). The surface is intersected by gorges, and partly covered with underwood and loose stones; and numerous funnel-shaped cavities ('Dolinen') are observed in the rocks. The fierce N.E. wind *(Bora)* which often prevails here has been known to overthrow loaded waggons. The train threads its way through this stony wilderness and passes through several tunnels. — 191 M. *Lesece*. — 198½ M. **Divača** (**Railway Restaurant*, with beds; **Mahorčič*).

About 1 M. from the station is the **Crown Prince Rudolph Grotto**, containing dazzling white stalactites of the most magnificent and varied forms. Tickets of admission (50 kr.) at the railway-restaurant, where a guide (60 kr.) may also be obtained. Illumination extra.

A visit should also be paid to the **Cascades and Grottoes of St. Canzian**, 1¾ M. to the S.E. of Divača, which are among the most magnificent natural phenomena of the kind. The *Reka*, flowing straight towards a massive cliff, 320 ft. high, on which the village and church of *St. Canzian* are situated, forces its course through it and then winds through the *Kleine Doline* ('funnel'), amid a labyrinth of crags and scattered rocks, to a second lofty wall of rock, through which it finds its way by another deep and narrow cañon, falling at the farther end in a beautiful cascade into a

small lake in the *Grosse Doline*. Issuing from the lake, the river again enters a narrow rocky gorge, and finally disappears from the light of day, to emerge from its subterranean course 18 M. off, as the *Timávo* (p. 212). The grottoes and waterfalls are easily accessible from all sides by means of new paths and bridges constructed by the German Alpine Club. The most interesting points are the *Lugeck* (with the '*Giant Gate Gorge*'), the *Tomasini Bridge*, the *Guttenberg Halle*, the *Schröder Gang*, the *Oblasser Warte* (amidst foaming waterfalls, reached by a natural subterranean passage), the *Tominz Grotto*, the *Plenkersteig*, the striking *Schmidl Grotto*, and the subterranean passage from the last grotto to the *Rudolph Cathedral*, into which the Reka dashes in waterfalls and rapids from the rocky gorge mentioned above. Thence we may go on viâ the bold *Devil's Bridge*, the *Brunnen-Grotte*, the *Svetina Cathedral*, and the *Valvasor-Wand*, to the *Müller Cathedral* (260 ft. high) and the magnificent *Alpine Club Cathedral*. The **Stefanie-Warte* (1425 ft. above the sea-level; 525 ft. above the Reka Lake) offers a magnificent view of both Dolinen with their cataracts, St. Canzian, the Krainer Schneeberg, Nanos, etc. The visit requires in all 2-3 hrs.; tickets of admission and guides are obtained at **Gombač's Hotel* at *Matavun* (1/2 M. to the S. of St. Canzian), the headquarters of the Alpine Club. Admission to the grottoes, 30 kr. each pers.; guide for 1 pers. 20 kr. per hr., for more than 1 pers. 10 kr. each (guide advisable for every 3-4 pers. in a party). Torches, candles, magnesium wire, etc., are sold at a fixed tariff. — From the station at Divača we may walk viâ *Unter-Lesece* to Matavun in 3/4 hr. (carr. at Divača dear). From Trieste to Matavun, by *Corgnale* (with a large grotto), is a drive of 2 1/2 hrs.

FROM DIVAČA TO POLA, 76 M., railway in 3-4 1/2 hrs. 8 M. *Herpelje-Kozina* (1703 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for Trieste (p. 211). Bleak stony region. To the left the *Slavnik* (3376 ft.). We traverse the bleak plain of the *Čičen*, inhabited by poor charcoal-burners. 13 M. *Podgorje;* 19 1/2 M. *Rakitovič;* 22 1/2 M. *Pinguente*, with superb view over the whole of Istria. Skirting a steep slope, we descend to (26 M.) *Rozzo* and (31 M.) *Lupoglava*. Fine view of the Monte Maggiore (p. 198), the lake of Čepič, and the island of Cherso. Long curves and a tunnel carry us down to the valley of the *Foiba* and to *Borutto*, *Cerovglie*, and (45 1/2 M.) **Pisino**, Ger. *Mitterburg* (850 ft.; *Inn*), the capital of Istria (14,972 inhab.), grandly situated on the Foiba, which here disappears in an abyss. Then (57 1/2 M.) *Canfanaro* (junction for *Rovigno*, 1 hr.; p. 213), and past *St. Vincenti*, on the left, to (62 M.) *Zabronich*, (68 1/2 M.) *Dignano*, and (76 M.) *Pola* (p. 214).

Beyond (204 M.) *Sessana* (1630 ft.) the train descends to (211 M.) *Prosecco*, noted for its wine, and (216 M.) **Nabresina** (**Rail. Restaurant & Hôtel Böswirth*), where the line to Gorizia and Venice (p. 211) diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 222 M. *Grignano* (p. 211), the last station, is less than 1 1/2 M. below Prosecco as the crow flies. On the *Punta di Grignano*, which here projects into the sea, is the handsome château of *Miramar* (p. 211).

227 M. **Trieste,** see p. 208.

29. From Marburg to Villach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 200, 172.

103 M. RAILWAY in 4-6 hrs. (fares 8 fl. 10, 6 fl. 5 kr., 4 fl.).

Marburg, see p. 194. The train diverges, on the right bank of the Drave, from the Trieste Railway (p. 194), and stops at the (2 M.) *Kärntner Bahnhof*, or 'Carinthian Station', near the suburb of *St. Magdalena*. To the left, at the foot of the *Bacher-Gebirge*, rises

Schloss Rothwein; to the right, on the opposite bank of the Drave, is the village of *Gams*, prettily situated on vine-clad hills. — 6 M. *Feistritz*, opposite which is the château of *Wildhaus;* 9 M. *Mariarast.* The line crosses the *Lobnitz*, passes through a tunnel, and reaches (12½ M.) *Faal*, with a château and park of Count Zabeo. — 16 M. *St. Lorenzen;* the village is 2¼ M. to the S.W.; 22½ M. *Reifnig-Fresen.* — 28 M. *Wuchern-Mahrenberg* (p. 193); 33½ M. *Saldenhofen*, on the *Feistritz*, opposite *Hohenmauthen.*

40½ M. **Unter-Drauburg** (1195 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), at the influx of the *Miesbach* into the Drave.

A road (diligence twice or thrice daily in 1¼ hr.) leads hence to the S.E. through the *Missling-Thal* to (6½ M.) **Windischgrätz** (1340 ft.; *Günther; Goll*), a small town with iron-works and the château of *Rottenthurm.* The *Ursulaberg* (5564 ft.) is ascended hence in 4½-5 hrs.; extensive view from the top, on which is a pilgrimage church.

From Unter-Drauburg to Wolfsberg. 24 M., railway in 1¾ hr., through the fertile **Lavant-Thal.** The train crosses the *Mies* and the Drave. 6½ M. *Lavamünd.* 14 M. **St. Paul** (1310 ft.; *Fischer; Klingbacher*), a prettily-situated village, is commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey, founded in 1091, with a Romanesque church and valuable collections. — 18 M. **St. Andrä** (1420 ft.; *Pongratz; Fischer*), a small town prettily situated, was the residence of the prince-bishops of Lavant down to 1559, when they removed to Marburg. — 24½ M. **Wolfsberg** (1510 ft.; **Pfundner; Schellander*), the largest place in the Lavant-Thal, with 2100 inhab., is finely situated at the base of the *Koralpe.* Above the town rises the handsome modern **Schloss* of Count Henckel von Donnersmark, in the Tudor style, with a fine view. Near the château is the sumptuous **Mausoleum* of the late Countess (d. 1857), with a marble statue of the deceased by Kiss. To the N.W. is (¼ hr.) *Schloss Kirchbüchl*, the property of Baron Herbert. The ascents of the *Koralpe* (7025 ft.; 5-6 hrs., see p. 193) and of the **Grosse Saualpe** (6828 ft.; 5½ hrs.) and other excursions may be made hence.

The railway now quits the Drave and turns to the S. into the pretty wooded *Miesthal*, passing (46 M.) *Gutenstein* and (47½ M.) *Prevali* (1400 ft.; Uranschegg; Zimmerl), a busy iron-manufacturing place. The Miesthal contracts, and the train runs at a considerable height on its N. side; it then turns to the right into the *Langsteg-Thal*, passes through two tunnels, and descends to (57 M.) **Bleiburg** (1555 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). The small town *(*Elephant; Nemetz)*, with a château of Count Thurn, lies on the *Libuska*, 1½ M. to the N. To the S. rises the isolated *Petzen* (6935 ft.). The *Jaunthal*, an upland plain between the Drave and the mountains, for the most part covered with woods, is now traversed to (63 M.) *Kühnsdorf* (1415 ft.; Leitgeb; Reiter), whence a fine view is enjoyed: to the S. the long chain of the Karawanken, from the Ursulaberg and Petzen to the Mittagskogl near Villach; to the N. the green hills of the Saualpe and Koralpe.

A diligence plies twice daily in 2¾ hrs. viâ *Eberndorf* and *Miklauzhof* (*Inn) to (12½ M.) **Eisenkappel** (1830 ft.; **Niederdorfer*), a large village at the influx of the *Ebriach-Bach* into the *Vellach-Bach*, good headquarters for the exploration of the Karawanken and Sannthal Alps (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*) An interesting excursion, especially for mineralogists, is the ascent of the ***Hochobir** (7025 ft.; 4½ hrs.); near the top is the *Rainer Refuge Hut.* — The road goes on to (2 hrs.) the *Vellacher Bad* and over the *Seeberg* (3995 ft.) to (2½ hrs.) *Ober-Seeland* and (7 hrs.) *Krainburg* (p. 202).

KLAGENFURT
VILLACH
Unt. Drauburg
Ostenstein
WINDISCHGRAZ
Weitenstein
Schönstein
Rietz
Oberburg
Franz
Mötting
Wetka Planina
Tüffer
Ratschach
Wotschitz
Gr. Mannsburg
STEIN
KRAINBURG
BISCHOFLACK
LAIBACH
Koschuta Geb.
Sannthaler Alpen
Grintoz
Neumarkt
Stegmark
Kirchberg
Bachergeb.
Radelberg
Eitiswald
Hohenmauthen
Saldenhofen
St. Lorenzen
Ursulaberg
Kaufenstein
Pragerhof
Sachsenfeld
Cilli
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Engl. Miles
1: 500.000
Kilometer

Beyond Kühnsdorf the train crosses the Drave, on the opposite bank of which are the château of *Neudenstein* and the provostry of *Teinach*, below the mouth of the *Gurk*. To the S., a fine view of the Obir and the Koschuta. — 72 M. *Grafenstein* (1370 ft.), with a château of Prince Rosenberg. The train next crosses the Gurk and the *Glan*. On the left, *Ebenthal*, a château of Count Goëss; on the right, Prince Rosenberg's turreted château of *Welzenegg*.

79 M. **Klagenfurt** (1460 ft.; **Kaiser von Oesterreich*, Heu-Platz; **Kärntner Hof*, Cardinals-Platz; **Grömmer*; **Moser*; **Sandwirth*, with garden; *Lamm; Bär; Cafés Madner, Dorrer, Schiberth*), the capital of Carinthia, with 20,100 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Glan*, which is connected with the *Wörther See* (see below) by the *Lend Canal*, 3 M. in length. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into a *Ring-Strasse*. The *Museum Rudolfinum* is situated in the latter, near the station. The first story contains the Museum of Natural History (Sun. 10-12, Wed. 2-5, free; other days 9-12, 20 kr.); in the second story are the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Sun. 10-12, free; other days, 9-1, 30 kr., 3-4, 50 kr.), including Roman and prehistoric antiquities, mediæval and modern works of art, a library, and the provincial archives. Near the museum, to the right, is the *School of Agriculture and Mining*, with a bronze bust of the Emperor Joseph II. The principal hall of the *Landhaus*, or House of the Estates, built in the 16th cent. by the Estates, who were at that time Protestant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles and contains the ancient stone on which the dukes of Carinthia sat to receive the homage of their vassals. In the principal square is a fountain with a huge dragon of chlorite slate, placed here in 1590. Adjacent is a bronze *Statue of Maria Theresa*, designed by Pönninger and erected in 1872. *Herbert's White Lead Manufactury* here is the largest in Austria. The gallery (164 ft.) of the tower of the parish-church commands a fine *Panorama of the environs (20 kr.). The **Franz-Josefs-Anlagen* on the *Kreuzberg*, ½ hr. to the W. of the town, contain a tower (82 ft.) commanding a beautiful view of the entire chain of the Karawanken Alps, etc. (*Restaurant). Pleasant lake-baths in the Wörther-See (steamboat, see below; also tramway to the Military Swimming Baths).

Railway to *Glandorf*, see p. 205. From Klagenfurt a road leads to the S. over the *Loibl* (4495 ft.) to (36 M.) *Krainburg* (p. 202). In the Feistritz-Thal, on the S. side of the Karawanken chain, is the considerable village of *Neumarktl* (*Post), 3 hrs. from Krainburg.

At the station of *Klagenfurt-Lend* the train crosses the *Lend Canal*. To the left is the old abbey of *Viktring*, now a cloth-factory. At the (82 M.) *Military Swimming Baths* (*Hotel; tramway to Klagenfurt every hour, 10 kr.) the train reaches the bank of the pretty **Wörther See** (1440 ft.), or *Lake of Klagenfurt*, 11 M. long, the N. side of which it skirts. (Steamboat on the Wörther See, a pleasant break in the railway-journey, several times daily to Velden and back). To the left, on a promontory, is the château of *Maria-Loretto*,

and farther on, on the S. bank, lies *Maiernigg*, both with restaurants and baths. — 84 M. *Krumpendorf* (Rail. Restaurant; Simon, etc.), with baths and numerous villas. 86½ M. *Pritschitz*; opposite, on a rocky promontory on the S. bank, the village of *Maria-Wörth* (Inn on the lake), with an ancient Gothic church. — 87½ M. **Pörtschach** (**Wahliss's Establishment*, consisting of a hotel and nine villas, with restaurant, large park, etc.; **Werzer; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue; Richter; Rail. Restaurant*), a favourite summer-resort, with lake-baths (mean temperature in summer, 73° Fahr.). — We next pass *Leonstein* and *Töschling*.

92½ M. **Velden** (**Ulbing*, **Wrann*, both with swimming and other baths; *Wahliss*, in the old château; *Müller; Kointsch;* apartments at numerous villas, R. 1½-2 fl.; *Café Moro*), a favourite watering-place, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake.

On the lake at *Auen*, 1½ M. from Velden, is the **Auenhof-Stossier Establishment*, a hotel-pension, with a hydropathic ('Kneipp System'). — A beautiful excursion may be taken to the S. to (3 M.) *Rosegg*, with a château and deer-park of Prince Liechtenstein. The ascent of the *Sternberg* (2405 ft.; 1½ hr.) is also recommended. The top commands a delightful *View.

The line quits the lake, traverses a wooded, undulating tract, and at (97 M.) *Föderlach* approaches the Drave, which it crosses twice. To the right stands the well-preserved castle of *Wernberg*. Farther on, to the N., at the entrance to the Ossiacher-Thal, are the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Landskron*.

103 M. **Villach** (1665 ft.; **Hôtel Mosser*, **Hôtel Tarmann*, both near the station; **Post; Stadt Meran; *Fischer*, with garden; **Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the Drave, with 7680 inhab., the junction of lines to St. Michael (R. 31), to Laibach (R. 30), and to Udine (R. 31), is picturesquely situated in a broad, fertile basin at the base of the *Dobratsch* (see below). The tower of the Gothic *Parish Church* (15th cent.) commands a fine *View. The Hans-Gasser-Platz is adorned with a statue of *Gasser*, the sculptor (d. 1868), by Messner. — About 2 M. to the S.W. lies *Warmbad Villach* (rail. stat., p. 206), with warm sulphur-springs and a good bath-house.

The **Dobratsch*, or *Villacher Alpe* (7110 ft.), is best ascended from *Bleiberg* (2950 ft.; 'Mohren; Stern), 9 M. to the W. of Villach, whence a rough road leads to the top in 4 hrs. (carr. 14 fl.). Inn on the summit. The view embraces the valleys of the Drave and the Gail with the lakes of Ossiach and Wörth, and the Julian Alps to the S.

30. From Laibach to Villach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 200, 172.

80½ M. Railway (*Staatsbahn*) in 4½-5 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 50, 3 fl., 1 fl. 50 kr.). Provisions should be taken. Views generally to the left.

Laibach, see p. 196. The train traverses the broad plain of the *Sau*, or *Save*, towards the N. Beyond (3½ M.) *Vizmarje* it approaches the river. At (7½ M.) *Zwischenwässern* we cross the *Zeier*, beyond which opens the broad basin of Krainburg, with the Grintouz and other Sannthal Alps on the right and the triple-peaked Terglou on

the left. — 12½ M. *Bischoflack.* — 18 M. **Krainburg** (1165 ft.; **Neue Post; **Alte Post*), a small town (2060 inhab.) on a hill, at the influx of the *Kanker* into the Sau.

The valley contracts. 24½ M. *Podnart-Kropp.* The train crosses the Save and enters a tunnel. 30 M. *Radmannsdorf*, at the union of the *Wurzener Save* and the *Wocheiner Save.* — 31½ M. *Lees-Veldes* (1655 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Wucherer; Zum Triglav).

From stat. Lees-Veldes a road (diligence in summer from every train in ½ hr., 25 kr.; one-horse carr. 1 fl.) leads to the W., crossing the Save, to (3 M.) **Veldes** (1640 ft.; **Hôtel Mallner*, **Louisenbad*, both on the lake; **Erzherzog Sigismund*, or *Petran*, ¾ M. farther on; **Jekler; Dane, Poschnik*, in the village; *Rikli's Natur-Heilanstalt*), a favourite watering-place, charmingly situated on the **Veldeser See* (1570 ft.). On an islet in the lake rises the pilgrimage-church of *St. Maria im See.* On a precipitous rock on the N. side stands the picturesque *Schloss Veldes.* Swimming-bath in the lake, adjoining the garden of the Louisenbad.

The Valley of the Wocheiner Save (or '*Savitza*', little Save) affords a favourite excursion from Veldes (one-horse carr. to the Wocheiner See and back 5 fl.; light post-conveyance to Feistritz twice daily 1 fl.). The road crosses the low ridge between the lake of Veldes and the valley of the Save, and continues, viâ *Vellach*, *Neuming*, and *Witnach*, to (13 M.) **Feistritz** (1660 ft.; **Post; Schoglitz*), the chief village in the Wochein, situated in a basin at the junction of the *Feistritzbach* with the Save. The sequestered **Wocheiner See** (1730 ft.) lies 3½ M. to the W.; its lower end (Touristen-Hôtel, R. 1 fl.) is enclosed by wooded hills, and its upper end by lofty walls of rock (to the upper end by boat in 1 hr., 1-2 pers., there and back 2 fl.). From the chalets at the head of the lake a narrow road ascends to the (1¼ hr.) **Savitza Fall*, the picturesque source of the Save. The infant river is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 180 ft. in height, into a dark-green pool at the bottom of a narrow ravine enclosed by huge perpendicular cliffs. — The ascent of the **Terglou* or *Triglav* (9395 ft.), the highest peak of the Julian Alps, should be undertaken only by climbers free from dizziness. The ascent is usually made from *Moistrana*, on the N. side (see below). From the Wochein valley we ascend to the (6 hrs.) *Deschmann-Hütte* (7220 ft.), and thence viâ the *Little Terglou* and the narrow arête (about 80 yds. long) to the (2-2½ hrs.) summit of the *Great Terglou.* Most extensive *View.

The line now approaches the S. base of the *Karawanken*, amongst which the *Stou* (7345 ft.) is conspicuous. — 38½ M. *Jauerburg* (1855 ft.; Kölbl); 40½ M. *Assling;* 46 M. **Lengenfeld** (2305 ft.; *Jansa*). On the opposite bank of the Save lies (¼ hr.) *Moistrana* (*Schmerz), at the mouth of the *Urata-Thal*, 1¼ hr. up which is the **Perischnik Fall*, a picturesquely situated cascade. Ascent of the *Terglou*, see above. — 54 M. *Kronau* (2665 ft.; Urbani), at the mouth of the picturesque *Pischenza Valley.* — 59 M. *Ratschach-Weissenfels* (2850 ft.), on the watershed between the Save and the Drave. The village of *Ratschach* (Kirchmair) lies 1½ M. to the E., *Weissenfels* (2590 ft.; *Post; Touristenhaus, near the Schloss-Park), 2¼ M. to the W.

Charming walk to the (1 hr.) two **Weissenfels Lakes* (3080 ft.). The *Rudolfs-Felsen* (3220 ft.), between the lakes, commands the best survey of the imposing head of the valley with the towering *Mangart* (8785 ft.).

The train crosses the *Weissenbach* by a viaduct (125 ft. high) and then the rocky ravine of the *Schlitza* (bridge 160 ft. high).

64 M. **Tarvis**, and thence to (80½ M.) *Villach*, see p. 206.

31. From Bruck to Villach and Udine (*Venice*).

Comp. Maps, pp. 204, 200, 172.

210 M. Railway to (127½ M.) *Villach* in 5¼-7½ hrs.; to *Udine* in 9-13 hrs. The route from Vienna to Venice viâ the **Pontebba Railway* is 87 M. shorter than that viâ Nabresina and Cormons; express to Venice in 15½ hrs. (fares 74 fr. 10, 51 fr. 70 c.).

Bruck, see p. 180. The train diverges to the right from the main line, crosses the *Mur*, and turns to the W. into the narrow Murthal. 7½ M. *Niklasdorf*. It then crosses the Mur to —

10½ M. **Leoben** (1745 ft.; **Hôtel Gärner*, Franz-Josefs-Platz, ¼ M. from the station; **Hôt. Südbahnhof*, at the station; *Kindler*; **Mohr*, etc.; **Rail. Restaurant*), a town of 7000 inhab., with old walls and towers, on a peninsula formed by the *Mur*, is the seat of a noted school of mining. A miner forms the *Fountain Figure* in the market-place. View from the height 5 min. above the modern *Church of the Redemptorists*, on the Mur. — To *Vordernberg* and *Eisenerz*, see p. 186.

The train describes a wide circuit round the town, and to the S. of the suburb of *Waasen* stops at the (12 M.) *Staats-Bahnhof* or *State Railway Station*. It then follows the left bank of the Mur (passing the old *Schloss Göss* on the left) to (18 M.) **St. Michael** (**Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolf*, at the station), the junction for *Selzthal* (R. 26).

20½ M. *Kaisersberg*. — 28½ M. *St. Lorenzen*. In the *Kobenz-Thal*, 4½ M. to the N., lies *Seckau*, with a fine abbey-church. — 33 M. **Knittelfeld** (2115 ft.; *Finze; Pissel; Eck*), a prettily-situated industrial town (5800 inhab.), with the workshops of the state-railway. An ancient monument in the chief square commemorates the ravages of the plague, the Turks, and locusts. Important cattle-fairs are held here on Aug. 24th and other dates. About 2 M. to the W. lies *Schloss Spielberg* (2300 ft.), commanding a fine view.

The valley of the Mur now expands to its greatest width. — 37½ M. *Zeltweg* (Gumpl), with extensive iron-works.

42½ M. **Judenburg** (2380 ft.; **Post* or *Krone*; **Brand*; *Nowotny*; *Frank*, with garden), a very ancient town (4642 inhab.), is situated on a height on the right bank of the Mur, at the foot of the *Seethal Alps*. The principal church dates from the 16th century. In the Platz rise the *Römerthurm* (235 ft.), built in 1449-1509 (fine view from the gallery, 10 kr.), and a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1719. Fine view from the **Anlagen* on the N. and E. sides of the town; also from the **Calvarienberg*. To the E. (¼ hr.) rise the château and the ruin of *Liechtenstein*.

46 M. *Thalheim*; 51 M. *St. Georgen an der Mur*. — 54 M. *Unzmarkt*. On the opposite bank is the ruined *Frauenburg*, with a chapel containing the tombstone of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein.

From Unzmarkt-Frauenburg to Mauterndorf, 47 M., railway in 5 hrs., viâ (16½ M.) **Murau** (2610 ft.; **Post*; *Sonne*; *Bräu*), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of *Ober-Murau*. For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Pölsthal
Seethaler Alpen
Judenburg
Zeiring
Unzmarkt
Neumarkt
Obdach
Sekkauer Alpe
Hochreichart
Zinken
Hohenwart
Hochwerber
Kreischberg
Hansl
Kasofen
Schöberl
Kegelerk
Schiesseck
Schönbg.
Ob. Zeiring
Rosenkgl.
Schattenbg.
Sekkau
Reichenfels
Pusterwald
Möderbrück
Oberwölz
Stadt
Oberwölz
Lind
Pleschnitz
Althofen
Stolzalpe
Katsch
Murau
Murtal
Triebendf.
Teufenbach
Kreuzeck
Perchau
Wenzelalpe
Reifbg.
Mühldf.
Weisskirch
Kathal
Obdach
Gaisberger Eck
Gerieck
Reichenfels
Sommerau
Metnitz
Grades
Ingolsthal
Dürnstein
Zeltschach
Hüttenbg.
Löllingerbg.
Hohenwart
Schulterkgl.
Prebl
Friesach
Saualpe
Gr. Saualpe
Rothgl.
Sulzerkopf
Krassnitz
Strassburg
Gurk
Gurnitz
Weitenstein
Althofen
Wieting
Kienbg.
Eberstein
Ob. Wasserling
Ob. Mühlbach
Kl. St. Paul
St. Oswald
Speikgl.
Wölfnitz
Launsdf.
Goselng
St. Veit
St. Andrä
Taxerbach
Ob. Pöllau
Kuhalpe
Grebenzen
Scharfes Eck
Einöd
Ingolsthal
Dürnstein
Gaisbg.
Zeltschach
Olbe
Dobritsch
Graseudl.
Micheldorf
Mellach
Pleschnitz
Hirt
Guttaring
Zwischenwass.
Treibach
Silberegg
Kappel
Ob. Wasserling
Goldkgl.
Launsdf.
Goselng
St. Veit
Engl. Miles
1:500
Geograph. Anst. von

BRUCK A.
LEOBEN
Mautern
Edling
St. Peter
Judendf.
Proleb
Niklasdf.
Utschthal
Übelstein
St. Jacob
St. Erhard
Traboach
Traidersbg.
Donawitz
Tanzkgl.
Kammern
Seitz
Liesingthal
Göss
Schladnitz
Mugel-Kg.
Hochanger
Kirchdf.
Pernegg
Mauthstatt
Bärenschütz
Hochlantsch
Kraubathecke
Kaisersbg.
St. Michael
St. Stefan
Neuerdf.
Ochsenkgl.
Hochalpe
Hochalpe 1643
Trafös
Röthelstein
Laufnitzdf.
Gamsgraben
Kraubath
Leising
Wasserleith
St. Marein
Feistritz
Lobming
Schobernock 1639
Lamm Kgl.
Fensteralpe
Frohnleiten
Schrems
Pfannbg.
Hochgrötsch
Kreuzsattel
Wegscheider
Übelbach
Waldstein
Badl
Semriach
Glein
Speik Kogel
Ochsenkgl.
Rossbach-Alpe
Peggau
Schöckel
Gr. Stübing
D. Feistritz
Kl. Stübing
Geistthal
Tenenbach Alpe 1657
Stemplan
Kl. Lobming
Gr. Lobming
Turneralpe
Römaskgl.
Kainach
Abraham
Walzkgl.
Pleschkgl.
Eggenfd.
St. Stefan
Gradenbg.
Graden
St. Pankratzen
Gratwein
Stüblerr
Salla
Stiwoll
Wiesenwirth
Strassengel
Gösting
Rauchek
Rappelkgl.
Bundscheck
Knobelbg.
Piber
Kl. Kainach
Lercheck Kgl.
St. Oswald
Plankenwart
Plabutsch
GRAZ
Wölkerkgl.
Köflach
Oberdorf
St. Bartolomä
Wetzelsdf.
Salzstiegel
Speikkgl.
Spenger-Kgl.
VOITSBERG
Stallhofen
Peterer-Kgl.
St. Bartolomä
Kreuzbg.
Hirschegg
Edelschrott
Krems
Gaisfd.
Krottendf.
Hitzendorf
Strassgang
Seiersbg.
Puntigam
Feldkirchen
Hirschegger
St. Martin
Wartenstn.
Ligist
Söding
Jägerwirth
Mooskirchen
Lieboch
Tobelbad
St. LEONHARD
Modriach
Schwaig-Kgl.
Waldkenschler
Premstetten
Unt.
Pretteneegg
Schiefling
Waldenstn.
Klement-Kgl.
Koberegg
Lannach
St. Stefan
Dietersdf.
Wundschuh
Theisenegg
Stockeralp
Trog
St. Josef
Zwaring
Kamp
Bürofen
Schwarz-Kgl.
Rosen-Kgl.
Stainz
Pöls
Hengsbg.
St. Gertraud
Osterwitz
Gams
Rassach
Wieselsdf.
Preding
Wildbach
Mettersdf.
Freiland
Hand A.
Tanzelsdf.
WOLFSBG.
Schober-Kgl.
Gr. Florian
St. Johann
St. Martin
Freidl
D. Landsberg
St. Nikolai
Riegelsdf.
Koralpe 2141
Poppendorf
St. Andrä
Sausal-Geb.
St. Ulrich
Waldschuterk
Pisdorf
Sausal
Östl. v. Greenw.
Schwanbg.
Kilometer
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Mur
Kainach
Gleinalpe
Koralpe
Stubalpe

The train quits the Murthal at (58 M.) *Scheifling* (to the right, the château of *Schrattenberg*) and ascends to (63 M.) *St. Lambrecht*, on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. — 66 M. *Neumarkt*; the village, 1 M. to the E., attracts summer-visitors. We next enter a narrow defile in which the *Olsa* forms a series of small cascades. On the right, near (71½ M.) the station of *Einöd*, are the baths of that name (warm alkaline water, a cure for gout). The castle of *Dürnstein*, the traditional prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (comp. p. 91), situated on the frontier of Styria and Carinthia, guards the entrance to the Olsa-Thal.

76½ M. **Friesach** (2090 ft.; **Primig*, or *Post; Czechner; Bauer*), an old town (2575 inhab.), still surrounded with walls and moats, and commanded by the ruined castles of *Geiersburg*, *Lavant*, and *Petersberg*, and the remains of the provostry of *Virgilienberg*, is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Metnitz*, and is much frequented in summer. Gothic *Parish Church* of the 15th century. The octagonal fountain in the market was erected in 1563. A large portion of the town was burned in 1895.

79½ M. *Hirt*. At the influx of the Metnitz into the *Gurk*, 1½ M. to the S., lies *Zwischenwässern*, with *Schloss Böckstein*, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Gurk. To the E. is the long crest of the *Saualpe* (see p. 200); to the S. rise the *Karawanken*. At (83 M.) *Treibach* are extensive iron-works.

92 M. **Launsdorf** (**Rail. Restaurant*). The most interesting of the old ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobles which abound in this district is **Hoch-Osterwitz*, 2 M. to the S.W. of stat. Launsdorf, the seat of the Khevenhüller family since 1571. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 500 ft. in height, is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through fourteen turreted gateways, and crossing three drawbridges. The chapel, with its numerous monuments, and the armoury are in good preservation. Fine view from the balcony and the bastions.

FROM LAUNSDORF TO HÜTTENBERG, 18½ M., railway in 1½ hr. The train traverses the *Görtschitz-Thal*, the principal seat of the Carinthian iron-industry. Stations: *Brückl*, *Eberstein*, *Mösel*, and (18½ M.) **Hüttenberg** (2530 ft.; *Sacherer; Krone*, etc.), the chief village in the Görtschitz-Thal (2600 inhab.), at the base of the *Erzberg*, which yields a large proportion of the iron of Carinthia.

The train now turns to the W. and enters the valley of the *Glan*. — 95½ M. **Glandorf** (1530 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*).

FROM GLANDORF TO KLAGENFURT (11 M.), railway in 40 min., traversing the **Zollfeld**, an extensive and at places marshy plain, where many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. To the left, just before (3 M.) *Willersdorf*, is the handsome château of *Stadelhof*. To the left of (3½ M.) *Zollfeld* is the château of *Töltschach*, probably erected on the site of the Roman station *Virunum*; to the right, on a hill, on the opposite bank of the Glan, rises the castle of *Tanzenberg*. 5½ M. *Maria-Saal*, with a pilgrimage-church. Between these two stations, near the road, is the ancient *Ducal Chair* (surrounded by an iron railing), on which the dukes of Carinthia took the oath of fidelity to their subjects. — 11 M. *Klagenfurt*, see p. 201.

97 M. **St. Veit** (**Rössl*; **Stern*), an ancient town with 4000 in-

hab., was the capital of Carinthia down to 1519. A fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30 ft. in diameter, excavated in the Zollfeld, is said to be Roman. The Rathhaus contains some interesting reliefs. The Gothic church dates from the 15th century.

The line follows the marshy valley of the Glan. 101½ M. *Feistritz-Pulst.* To the right, high up, rises the ruin of *Liebenfels*, to the left the ruined castle of *Karlsberg.* — 105 M. *Glanegg*, with another old castle. The valley contracts, but beyond (112 M.) *Feldkirchen* (9 M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of *St. Leonhard*), becomes broad and marshy. The line approaches the *Ossiacher See* (1600 ft.), a lake 6 M. in length. — Opposite (119 M.) *Ossiach* is the village of that name, with an old monastery. 123 M. *Sattendorf* (*Gerlitzenhaus; *Pens. Julienhöhe), frequented as a summer-resort. From (123½ M.) *Annenheim* steam-launches ply to the **Cur-Hôtel Annenheim*, on the S. bank of the lake. On a mountain-spur at the S.W. end of the lake stands the ruin of *Landskron* (p. 202).

127½ M. **Villach,** junction of the Franzensfeste and Marburg line (Südbahn), see p. 202 and R. 22.

Skirting the town, the train runs towards the S. and crosses the *Drave* by a handsome iron bridge. On the right is the *Dobratsch* (p. 202). — 130 M. *Bad Villach* (p. 202). Crossing the *Gail*, we next reach (133½ M.) *Fürnitz*, opposite *Federaun*, with its lofty shot-tower. — 138½ M. *Arnoldstein.*

From Arnoldstein to Hermagor, 19½ M., railway in 1½ hr., through the smiling *Gailthal* with its numerous villages, viâ *Nötsch*, *St. Stefan*, and *Görtschach-Förolach.* — 19½ M. **Hermagor** (2010 ft.; **Post*; *Fleiss*, etc.) is a charmingly situated little town at the mouth of the *Gitsch-Thal*, through which a diligence plies daily in 4 hrs. to (20 M.) **Kötschach** (2325 ft.; *Rizzi*; *Post*), the beautifully situated capital of the upper Gailthal, frequented as a summer-resort. From Kötschach a road leads to the N. over the *Gailberg-Sattel* (3180 ft.) to (9½ M.) *Ober-Drauburg* (p. 173); and a route to the S. leads viâ the *Plöken-Alpe* (4125 ft.; *Inn) and the *Plöken Pass* (4500 ft.) to (9 hrs.) *Tolmezzo* and (2 hrs.) *Stazione per la Carnia* (p. 207).

141 M. *Thörl-Maglern.* The line runs high up on the left side of the deep valley of the *Gailitz*, threads two tunnels, and reaches (144 M.) *Tarvis*, the junction of the Laibach Railway (see R. 30).

Tarvis (2410 ft.; **Railway Hotel & Restaurant*), a large and finely-situated village and summer-resort (3230 inhab.), consists of *Unter-Tarvis* (Teppan), in the valley, ½ M. from the station, and *Ober-Tarvis* (*Hôtel Schnablegger; *Gelbfus, with garden and fine view), on the hillside, ¾ M. farther off.

From Tarvis to **Raibl* (2½ hrs.) and to the (4 hrs.) *Predil* (carr. 4 fl.), see p. 213; to the **Weissenfels Lakes* (one-horse carr. 2 fl.), see p. 208.

The train runs to the W. to (147 M.) *Ober-Tarvis*, and ascends (with the Luschariberg on the left, and the Mangart behind) to (151 M.) **Saifnitz** (2615 ft.; *Post*), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

The ***Luschariberg** or **Heilige Berg** (5880 ft.), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Carinthia, is generally ascended from Saifnitz (2½ hrs.; horse 4 fl.). On the top are the church and an inn. Extensive *View.

The train gradually descends on the bank of the *Fella*, which rises a little to the N., past the rock-strewn mouth of the *Seisera Valley* (splendid view, with the jagged Wischberg in the background), to (154 M.) *Uggowitz* (2580 ft.). It then passes the picturesque *Fort Malborget* (with a monument at its base, in memory of the heroic defence of the fort by Capt. Hensel in 1809), and crosses the Fella to (156½ M.) **Malborget** (2375 ft.). The large village of that name *(*Schnablegger)* lies on the opposite bank.

The train threads its way through a narrow rocky valley, which offered many difficulties to the construction of the railway. 160 M. *Lusnitz*, with a small sulphur-bath. Beyond *Leopoldskirchen* (on the left) the line crosses the rapid *Vogelbach*, and reaches —

166 M. **Pontafel** (1875 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant;* in the village, **Post*, unpretending), the Austrian frontier-station, splendidly situated (custom-house examination for travellers leaving Italy).

The train crosses the *Pontebbana*, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

166½ M. **Pontebba** (Ital. custom-house; *Rail. Restaurant*), a village of quite Italian character. Interesting carved altar in the old church.

The construction of the line from Pontebba through the wild, rocky ravine of the Fella *(*Valle del Ferro)* to Chiusaforte was attended with extraordinary difficulties, necessitating an almost uninterrupted series of rock-cuttings, tunnels, huge bridges, and imposing viaducts. The train descends rapidly on the right bank of the Fella, and crosses it at *Ponte di Muro* by means of an iron bridge, 158 yds. long, 131 ft. high, borne by four huge buttresses. — 171 M. *Dogna*, at the mouth of the *Canale di Dogna* or valley of the Dogna, at the head of which, towards the E., rises the grand pyramid of the **Montasio* or *Bramkofel* (9030 ft.).

174 M. **Chiusaforte** (1280 ft.; **Albergo alla Stazione*, with garden and staircase to the station), below which, on the left, opens the wild *Raccolana Valley*. The train crosses the Fella for the last time at *Peraria*. 179 M. *Resiutta* (1035 ft.), at the mouth of the *Resia Valley*. 181 M. *Moggio*. The valley of the Fella expands, and its rock-strewn floor is intersected with numerous water-courses. — 184 M. *Stazione per la Carnia* (diligence to Tolmezzo, 1 fr., see p. 206). A little lower down, in a wide plain, the Fella falls into the *Tagliamento*.

187 M. **Venzone** (755 ft.), an old walled town on the Tagliamento. The train crosses the marshy *Rughi Bianchi* by an imposing viaduct of 55 arches, 860 yds. in length, and quits the Tagliamento, which descends towards the S.W. to the Adriatic. — 191 M. *Gemona-Ospedaletto;* 194 M. *Magnano-Artegna;* 197 M. *Tarcento;* 199 M. *Tricesimo;* 203 M. *Reana del Rojale*.

210 M. **Udine** (**Italia; Croce di Malta*, etc,), see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

32. Trieste.

Arrival. The *Südbahn Station* (Pl. B, C, 2) lies to the N. of the town, 1/2 M. from its centre. *Hôtel-Omnibuses* 40 kr.; *Cab* 60 kr., with two horses 1 1/2 fl. (from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. 50 kr. more); from the town to the station 40 kr. and 1 fl.; trunk 10-15 kr. The *Riva Line* connects the Südbahn with the *S. Andrea Station* (Pl. B, 7) of the Trieste, Herpelje, and Pola Railway (see p. 211).

Hotels. Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a; C, 4), Riva Carciotti 3, on the quay, R. 1 1/2-5 fl.; *Hôtel Delorme (Pl. b; C, 4), Via al Teatro 2, opposite the Exchange, R. 1-2 fl., L. & A. 60 kr.; Europa (Pl. c; C, 3), Piazza della Caserma, 1/4 M. from the station, R. 1 fl. 70, L. & A. 40 kr., with café; Aquila Nera (Pl. d; C, 4), Via S. Spiridione 2. — *Stadt Wien *(Città di Vienna)*, Via S. Niccolò 11; *Zum Guten Hirten *(Al Buon Pastore)*, Via S. Niccolò 20. — *Hôtel Garni, Piazza Grande 5, with baths, R. 1-3 fl. — The *Sardone*, *Branzino*, *Tonina*, and *Barbone* are good sea-fish. *Prosecco* is a half-effervescing wine like Asti; *Refosco*, a dark sweet wine; the ordinary wines are *Terrano* and *Istriano*, usually drunk with water.

Cafés. *Degli Specchi*, *Orientale*, Piazza Grande; **Tergesteo*, *Alla Borsa*, Piazza del Teatro; *Tedesco; Adriatico*, near the Post Office, etc.

Restaurants (beer). *Puntigamer Bierhalle*, Via S. Niccolò 5; *Steinfeld*, Piazza della Borsa 12; *Dreher*, by the Exchange; **Pilsner Bierhalle*, Via Caserma, opposite the Post Office; *Pilsen*, Via Commerciale 5; *Alt-Pilsenetz*, Via S. Spiridione 2 and Via S. Niccolò; *Belvedere*, in the old town, below the castle (approached by the Vicolo S. Chiara), with good view from the garden. — **Osterie** in the Italian style: *Al Buon Pastore*, Via S. Niccolò 20; *All' Adriatico*, Via Valdirivo 17; *Bissaldi*, on the Canal Grande.

Cabs. To or from the station, see above. Per 1/4 hr., one-horse 30, two-horse 45 kr., 1/2 hr. 50 or 75 kr., 3/4 hr. 75 or 1 fl. 10 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 50 kr., each additional 1/4 hr. 20 or 30 kr., at night (9-6) 10 kr. more per 1/4 hr.; luggage 15 kr. — *Boats* 1-1 1/2 fl. 'per ora'.

Tramway from the station, along the harbour, to the Campo Marzo; from the Piazza Grande through the Corso and the Corsia Stadion to the Giardino Pubblico and the Boschetto; from the station through the Via del Torrente to the Boschetto; also to the N. by Barcola to Miramar (p. 211).

Porters. Luggage not exceeding 110 lbs., within the city, 20 kr.

Steamboats to Muggia, Capodistria, and Pirano several times daily; small steamers to Parenzo, Rovigno, and Pola daily. Steamboats of the Austrian Lloyd to Venice thrice, to Pola eight times weekly; to Greece, Constantinople, and the Levant once weekly. Steamers of the Hungarian-Croatian Co. to Fiume and Dalmatia, once weekly; etc.

Post & Telegraph Office, Via delle Poste.

Baths. Warm Baths at *Oesterreicher's*, Via Lazzaretto Vecchio 7, near the Artillery Arsenal, and at the *Hôtel de la Ville*, the *Hôtel Garni*, etc. — Vapour Baths at *Rikli's*, on the way to the Boschetto. — Sea-baths at the *Bagno Fontana*, Molo S. Teresa, with *Restaurant (band 3-4 times weekly); *Bagno Maria*, opposite the Hôtel de la Ville; **Bagno Excelsior*, at Barcola (p. 211); *Military Swimming Bath*, below the lighthouse, to the left. Ferry to or from the baths 3 kr. (a single person 6 kr.); small steamer from the Lloyd Offices to Barcola hourly (40 kr., incl. bath); tramway from the station every 5 minutes.

Theatres. *Teatro Comunale* (Pl. C, 4), opposite the Tergesteo; *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. D, 4), French and German plays sometimes; *Armonia* (Pl. D, 4), dramas and operas; *Politeama Rossetti* (Pl. E, 3); *Fenice*.

American Consul, *Mr. J. E. Nettles*, Via Forni 5; vice-consul, *Mr. Basil Bryce*. — **British Consul**, *Mr. J. G. Haggard*, Via delle Poste 2. — Lloyd's Agent, *Mr. R. Greenham*, Via S. Lazzaro 15.

English Church Service in the Via S. Michele at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Trieste, the *Tergeste* of the Romans, and the chief seaport of Austria, with 121,976 inhab. (incl. the suburbs and environs

TRIESTE.
1: 16.700
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metri.
1 Banco nazionale C.4
2 Gabinetto letterario d. Minerva C.4.
Chiese:
3 Cattedrale S. Giusto D.5.
4 S. Antonio nuovo D.4.
5 S. Maria Maggiore C.5.
6 S. Nicolo dei Greci C.4.
7 Dogana B.2.
8 Museo Civico B.5.
9 " Lapidario triestino C.5.
10 " Revoltella B.5.
11 Pescheria C.3.
12 Posta & telegr. C.3.
A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
4
ROJANO
SCORCOLA
GUARDIELLA
PORTO NUOVO
PORTO
Miramare
Via
Via Montorsino
Via Belvedere
Molo Iro
Molo IIdo
Molo IIIro
Molo IIro
Molo S. Carlo
Stazione
Piazza della Stazione
Piazza Caserma
Caserma
Piazza d'Armi
Riva del Sale
Canal grande
Ponte Rosso
Ponte Legna
Giardino publico
Ospitale civile
Piazza dell'Ospitale
Teatro Armonia
Teatro Fenice
Via Nuova
Via Stadion
Via Carintia
Via Carnia
Via Giulia
Via Polizeia
Via Boschetto
Via Ladro
Via Fabio Severo
Via Fascolo
Via Bellavista
Via Cologna
Via Gallina
Via Angelo
Via Scuola Elisabetina
Via Scuola Evangelica
Via Scuola Israelitica
Via Scuola Serbica
Via Scuola Greca
Via Scuola Illirica
Via Scuola Tedesca
Via Scuola Vecchia
Via Scuola Nuova
Via Scuola Rabbinica
Via Scuola Turca
Via Scuola Armena
Via Scuola Valdese
Via Scuola Inglese
Via Scuola Francese
Via Scuola Italiana
Via Scuola Spagnola
Via Scuola Portoghese
Via Scuola Olandese
Via Scuola Danese
Via Scuola Svedese
Via Scuola Norvegese
Via Scuola Finlandese
Via Scuola Polacca
Via Scuola Ungherese
Via Scuola Boema
Via Scuola Slovena
Via Scuola Croata
Via Scuola Dalmata
Via Scuola Albanese
Via Scuola Bulgara
Via Scuola Rumena
Via Scuola Russa
Via Scuola Turca
Via Scuola Armena
Via Scuola Valdese
Via Scuola Inglese
Via Scuola Francese
Via Scuola Italiana
Via Scuola Spagnola
Via Scuola Portoghese
Via Scuola Olandese
Via Scuola Danese
Via Scuola Svedese
Via Scuola Norvegese
Via Scuola Finlandese
Via Scuola Polacca
Via Scuola Ungherese
Via Scuola Boema
Via Scuola Slovena
Via Scuola Croata
Via Scuola Dalmata
Via Scuola Albanese
Via Scuola Bulgara
Via Scuola Rumena
Via Scuola Russa

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
S. Primus
Gabrovica
Mali Repen
Dolje
Verchovie
Rep. n. Taber
Medvedjak
Veliki Repen
Bosiepole
Stazione Prosecco
Stazione Grignano
Vall Grignano
Prosecco
Briščiki
Grignano
Castello Miramare
Contovello
Fernetic
M. Grisa
Grisa
Gurka
Obcina
Obcina
Albergo M. Obcina
Banne
Barcola
Terstice
Belvedere
Concanello
GRETTA
Trebic
GOLFO
Monte Cal
Porto
TRIESTE
DI
Faro
Lazzaretto vecchio
Pta S. Andrea
Stabilimento tecnico
Arsenale del Lloyd
S. MARIA
TRIESTE
Servola
Pta Gardin
M. Castiglione
Vallone di Muggia
M. Pantaleone
S. Pantaleone
S. Sabatto
Torre
Pta Olmi
Stabilimento tecnico
Pta Sottile
MUGGIA
Zaule
Brdo delinski
Lazzaretto nuovo
Muggia vecchia
Vall S. Bartolomeo
M. S. Michele
Torre Tonello
S. Andrea
Pta Grossa
S. Golombano
S. Giorgio
S. Brigita
Monti
S. Barbara
M. Castellier
Torr. Recca
Colombara
M. Caselle
Milochi
Oltra
Elleri
S. Nicolò
M. Moro
Rizzotto
Scoffi di sotto
Plavia
Sopra Radica
Vallone di
Radica
Urbanzi
Vall. Campi
Capodistria
M. Sermino
Scoffie dimezzo
Scoffie disopra
CAPODISTRIA
Decani
Pta Vilison
V. Stagnon
Lazzaretto
Isola
Delbello
In Prate
Pobeghi
M. St. Marco
Canzano
S. Sazarin
S. Tomà
Carlisburgo
M. Segadici
Chilometri
1:150.000
Engl. Miles

158,648), lies at the N.E. end of the Adriatic. It was made a free port by Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, but since 1891 only the harbour proper is outside the customs limit. About 14,000 vessels, including 5000 steamers, of an aggregate burden of $2^1/_4$ million tons, enter and clear the harbour annually. The annual value of the imports is about 145, that of the exports 117 million florins. In the heterogeneous population the Italian element predominates; about one-sixth of the inhabitants are Slavs, and there are only about 5000 Germans.

The business of the town centres in the **Harbour**, which has been greatly enlarged and improved of late years at a cost of 15 million florins. From the *New Harbour* near the railway-station, which is sheltered by a huge breakwater, the *Old Roads*, with several moles, stretch southwards to the *Molo S. Teresa* (Pl. A, 5, 6), on which stands a *Lighthouse (Fanale Marittimo)*, 108 ft. high. On the *Riva dei Pescatori*, to the N., is the *Health Office* (*Sanità;* Pl. B, 5). Adjacent, on the Piazza Grande (see below), are the handsome new offices, built by Ferstel, of the '*Austrian Lloyd*', a steamboat-company established in 1833. Farther N., between the *Molo del Sale* and the busy *Molo S. Carlo*, is the mouth of the *Canal Grande* (Pl. C, 4; 366 yds. long, 56 ft. deep), which penetrates into the new town or Theresienstadt and is always filled with shipping. At the E. end of the canal rises the church of *S. Antonio Nuovo* (Pl. 4), erected by Nobile in 1830 in the Greek style.

On the Riva Carciotti, to the S. of the Canal Grande, are the *Palazzo Carciotti*, with its green dome, and the *Greek Church* (*S. Niccolò dei Greci*, Pl. 6, C 4), sumptuously fitted up. A few paces from the harbour, opposite the *Teatro Comunale*, is the **Tergesteo** (Pl. C, 4), an extensive block of buildings, containing a cruciform arcade roofed with glass, which is used as an *Exchange*.

Near the Tergesteo are the two busiest squares in Trieste, the Piazza della Borsa and the Piazza Grande. The Piazza della Borsa (Pl. C, 4), with the handsome *Old Exchange* (now the Chamber of Commerce), is embellished with a *Group of Neptune*, in marble, and a *Statue of Leopold I.*, erected in 1660. In the Piazza Grande (Pl. C, 4) are the new *Municipio*, the *Maria Theresa Fountain*, erected in 1751, and a *Statue of Emp. Charles VI.*

The Corso (Pl. C, D, 4), the principal street of Trieste, which leads to the E. from the Piazza della Borsa, separates the New Town, with its broad and handsome streets, from the Old Town. The latter, nestling round the castle-hill, consists of narrow, steep streets, some of which are inaccessible to carriages.

On the way from the Piazza Grande to the cathedral, to the left, is situated the **Jesuits' Church** (*S. Maria Maggiore;* Pl. 5, C 5), containing a large modern fresco by *Sante*. To the W., a few paces higher up, is the *Piazzetta di Riccardo*, named after Richard Cœur de Lion, who is said to have been imprisoned here

after his return from Palestine(?). The *Arco di Riccardo* (Pl. C, 5) is believed by some to be a Roman triumphal arch, but probably belonged to an aqueduct.

Ascending the Via della Cattedrale, we soon reach on the right the entrance to the **Museo Lapidario** (Pl. 9, B 5; custodian opposite, to the left, No. 16, fee 30 kr.), an open-air collection of Roman antiquities, in a disused burial-ground.

The fragments placed on the upper terrace were found at Trieste, those on the lower at Aquileia. *Winckelmann*, the famous German archæologist, who was murdered at Trieste in 1768, is buried here. A small temple contains a *Monument* to him, erected in 1832, with an allegorical relief, and a genius with a medallion-portrait above; on each side are fragments of an Amazonian sarcophagus. At the lower end is the 'Glyptothek', containing an inscription from the pedestal of Fabius Severus, a decurio of Trieste, and heads and other fragments of statues.

The loftily-situated **Cathedral of S. Giusto** (Pl. 3; D, 5) occupies the site of an ancient Roman temple, part of the foundations and some of the columns of which are still visible by the tower. The present building was formed in the 14th cent. by the union of three contiguous edifices of the 6th cent., an early-Christian basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome. The façade is adorned with busts of three bishops in bronze. To the right and left of the portal are six busts in relief from Roman tombs. Most of the interior has been whitewashed. In the altar-recess on the right is Christ between SS. Justus and Servatius; in that to the left is the Madonna between Gabriel and Michael, with the Apostles below (7th cent.). Some of the capitals are antique, others Romanesque. In the Chapel of S. Carlo (first on the left) are buried all the members of the older line of the Spanish Bourbons. The projecting terrace commands a fine view of the town and the sea.

In the Piazza Lipsia, which is laid out in promenades, is the **Nautical Academy** (Pl. 8; B, 5), on the second floor of which is the *Ferdinand-Maximilian-Museum*, containing a complete collection of the fauna of the Adriatic (Wed. and Sat. 10-1, Sun. 11-1). On the opposite side of the court, also on the second floor, is the *Municipal Museum* (daily 9-1; fee 30 kr.), which contains terracottas, vases, bronzes, and other small antiquities, chiefly from Aquileia and Rudiæ, Egyptian and Cyprian relics, coins and medals, weapons, and objects relating to Trieste.

At the corner of the Via della Sanità and the Piazza Giuseppina is the **Palazzo Revoltella** (Pl. 10; B, 5), handsomely fitted up and embellished with pictures and sculptures, which was bequeathed to the town by Baron Revoltella, together with a sum of money for its maintenance (now the *Museo Civico Revoltella;* adm. daily, 11-2). The Piazza Giuseppina is embellished with a **Monument to Emp. Maximilian of Mexico* (d. 1867), in bronze, by Schilling, erected in 1875. The unfortunate prince, who was a rear-admiral in the Austrian navy, resided at Trieste before he undertook his ill-starred expedition to Mexico.

The *Passeggio di S. Andrea* (Pl. A, E, 7), an avenue 3 M. long, skirting the coast and commanding a series of fine views, leads on the E. side of the town, past the *Villa Murat*, the *Lloyd Arsenal*, and the *Gas Works*, to *Servŏla*. The extensive **Wharves of the Lloyd Co.* (Pl. C, D, 7), opposite Servola, may be visited daily, except Sat. and Sun., 9-11 and 2-4 (tickets obtained at the Lloyd Office in the Piazza Grande; guide 50 kr.). — On the road to *Zaule*, famous for its oyster-beds, are the handsome *Cemeteries*.

A favourite resort is the *Boschetto* (brewery) to the E. of the town, reached by the tramway (10 kr.) through the Corso and the Corsia Stadion, passing the shady *Giardino Pubblico* (Pl. E, 2). Shady walks ascend hence to (1/2 hr.) the *Villa Ferdinandea* (Restaurant al Cacciatore), on a plateau 755 ft. above the sea. Adjacent is the *Villa Revoltella*, now the property of the town, with park and chapel, commanding a charming view of town, sea, and coast.

Excursions. A very pleasant excursion (railway to Miramar station; trains stop if desired, and then 10 min. walk; tram, see p. 208; steamboat at 10.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., returning at 12.30 and 6.15; naphtha-launch 4 times daily in 38 min., return-ticket 50 kr.; one-horse carr. 2 fl., carr. and pair 3 fl., boat 3 fl.) may be made to the château of **Miramar**, formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (see p. 210), charmingly situated near *Grignano* (*Hôt. Garignano, R. 1 fl. 20-2 fl. 50 kr.), 5 M. to the N.W. of Trieste, and commanding a fine view of Trieste, the sea, and the coast. The beautiful park is always open to the public. The sumptuously-furnished château is shown to visitors daily after 11 a.m. on application to the steward. Outside the entrance to the garden, on the right, is a 'museum' of Greek and Roman antiquities. Good sea-baths at *Barcola* (restaurant), halfway between Trieste and the château (steamboat, see p. 208).

Other excursions may be taken to (3 M.) *Občina* (1035 ft.; *Hôtel-Pens. all'Obelisco), with a beautiful view of the town and the sea; to *Servola* (see above); to *St. Canzian* (drive of 2 1/2 hrs., viâ *Corgnale*; see p. 199), etc. — A very interesting excursion for a whole day (early start) is by steamer (p. 203) to *Muggia*; over the hill on foot (beautiful view from the top) to *S. Nicolò* (1 hr.), thence by boat (40 kr.) to **Capodistria** (**Albergo al Vaporetto; Caffè* in the principal piazza), an ancient town (10,690 inhab.), the Roman *Justinopolis*, on an island now connected with the mainland. The chief objects of interest are the *Cathedral*, the *Palazzo Pubblico*, on the site of a temple of Cybele, and the extensive *Salt Works*. We now skirt the shore, passing *Semedella*, to (3 M.) *Isola* (good Refosco wine; p. 208) and (4 1/2 M.) *Pirano*, and return to Trieste by steamer in the evening. — About 2 M. from Pirano lies the sea-bathing place of *S. Lorenzo*, with an extensive park.

From Trieste to Herpelje and Pola, 85 M., railway in 4 1/4 hrs., from the *S. Andrea Station* (p. 208; Pl. B, 7). Beyond the *Lloyd Arsenal* (see above) the line quits the sea and mounts in many windings, affording splendid views, to *Rizmanje*, (8 M.) *Borst*, and the Karst plateau, which we reach at (12 1/2 M.) *Draga*. From (17 M.) *Herpelje-Kozina* to (85 M.) *Pola*, see p. 199.

33. From Trieste to Villach. Isonzo Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 172.

120 M. Railway to (35 1/2 M.) *Gorizia (Görz)* in 2-2 1/2 hrs. Diligence from Gorizia to (67 M.) *Tarvis* daily in 16 hrs. (5 fl. 74 kr.). Railway from Tarvis to (17 1/2 M.) *Villach* in 1 1/4 hr.

From Trieste to (11 M.) *Nabresina*, see p. 199. Farther on, at *Duino*, to the left, is a château of Princess Hohenlohe. At *S. Gio-*

vanni the *Timavo*, which under the name of *Reka* disappears near St. Canzian (p. 199), emerges from a rock after a subterranean course of 18 M., and falls into the Adriatic 1½ M. lower down. 22 M. *Monfalcone* (*Post) has frequented medical baths. — 23 M. *Ronchi.*

A diligence plies hence to the W. viâ *Cervignano* in 3½ hrs. to (16 M.) **Aquileia** *(Osteria al Museo)*, one of the most important of the ancient Roman provincial cities, formerly strongly fortified, but destroyed by Attila in 452. Though now only a poor village with barely 1000 inhab., it is of great interest from the antiquities found here. The *Museo Nazionale* contains inscriptions, coins, glass, sculptures, etc., including a fine torso of Venus. The *Cathedral*, built in 1019-42, formerly the metropolitan church of the patriarchs of Aquileia, is also standing.

A Steamboat plies 4 times daily (40, 20 kr.) from Aquileia through the *Lagune di Grado* to **Grado** *(Cervo d'Oro; *Hôt. National; Hôt. de la Ville; Posta; Luna*, well spoken of), a small fishing-port on the Adriatic, with good sea-bathing and a marine hospital for children. In the early middle ages Grado also was the seat of a patriarch; and a relic of its importance is seen in the 6th cent. cathedral of *S. Eufemia*, a basilica with aisles, marble columns, mosaic pavement, curious old pulpit, etc.

The line skirts the N.W. spurs of the *Karst* (p. 198) and passes the stations of *Sagrado*, *Gradisca*, and *Rubbia.*

35½ M. **Gorizia**, Ger. *Görz* (280 ft.; **Südbahn Hôtel; Gr. Hôt. Suda; *Post; *Cur-Pension Wienerheim*, pens. 3-4½ fl. per day; *Deutsches Haus; Leone; Angelo d'Oro; Rail. Restaurant*), the capital of a province, and an archiepiscopal see, with 21,900 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Isonzo*. Pleasant walks and excursions; theatre; casino. The cathedral (14th cent.) merits inspection; its treasury contains several costly Romanesque works from Aquileia. The *Provincial Museum*, adjoining the cathedral, contains natural history collections, antiquities, etc. (open on Sun., 11-1; at other times on application). In the Piazza Grande are a tasteful fountain and the elaborately adorned church of *St. Ignatius* (17th cent.), built by the Jesuits, whose former convent is now a barrack. Close by, in the Via Giardino, is the pretty *Giardino Pubblico*, with its luxuriant southern vegetation. In the upper part of the town is the ancient *Castello* of the Counts of Gorizia, now used as a barrack (fine views). The public bath-establishment is well equipped.

High above the town, to the N., is the Franciscan convent of **Castagnavizza** (fine view), with the burial-vault (shown on application) of Charles X. (d. 1836), Henry V. (d. 1883), and other members of the Bourbon family. — About 7½ M. to the N. is the *Monte Santo* (2245 ft.; two inns), with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view.

The Highroad leads from Gorizia on the left bank of the Isonzo, viâ *Salcano*, to (49 M.) *Canale* (Inn), where it crosses the river. It then leads viâ *Ronzina* to (59 M.) *Volzano* (Koffou), and crosses the Isonzo to (60 M.) **Tolmino**, Ger. *Tolmein (Posta)*, in the château of which **Dante**, according to a doubtful tradition, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy.

70½ M. *Caporetto*, Ger. *Karfreit; 77* M. *Serpenizza.*

83 M. **Flitsch** (1470 ft.; **Post; Huber*), a poor village in a sequestered basin. On the W. rises the huge *Canin* group. The road now quits the Isonzo valley and follows the *Koritenza* towards the

N., into a defile called the *Flitscher Klause* (1745 ft.), guarded by a new fort. Beyond this pass, near (6 M.) *Unterbreth* (Post), a view of the imposing *Mangart* (8785 ft.) is disclosed.

The road ascends in long windings to *Oberbreth*, grandly situated, passes the mouth of the *Mangart Valley*, and a small fort, where a handsome monument commemorates the death of a Capt. Hermann, who fell in a skirmish here in 1809, and reaches (4 M.) the highest point of the **Predil Pass** (3810 ft.; two plain *Inns*). We now descend, enjoying fine views of the light-green *Raibler See*, to (2½ M.) —

9½ M. **Raibl** (2925 ft.; *Schnablegger; Post*), a picturesquely situated village and summer-resort on the *Schlitza* (the outlet of the Raibler See), with extensive lead-foundries. To the N.W. rises the dolomitic *Königsberg* (6292 ft.), to the N.E. the *Fünfspitz* (6240 ft.), with its five huge pinnacles.

The road thence leads through the smiling valley of the *Schlitza*, viâ *Ausser-Raibl* (Hôt. Slatorog), *Kaltwasser*, and *Flitschl*, to —

10½ M. **Tarvis** (p. 206). Thence to (120 M.) *Villach*, see R. 31.

34. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume.

STEAMERS of the *Austrian Lloyd* to *Pola* five times weekly in 6-8 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 15, 2 fl. 10, 1 fl. 5 kr.; berth 35 kr.). — Steamers of the *Hungarian-Croatian Steamship Co.* to *Fiume* viâ *Pola* (where the night is spent), once weekly in 31 hrs. (from Trieste at 8 a.m., arriving in Pola at 3.20 p.m., leaving Pola at 6 a.m., and reaching Fiume at 3 p.m.); also twice weekly (Tues. and Sat. at 6.30 a.m.) from Pola to Fiume in 8¾ hrs. (fares from Trieste to Fiume 6 fl. 35, 4 fl. 40, 1 fl. 95; berth 50 kr.; good restaurants on board, dinner 1½, supper 1 fl.). — RAILWAY viâ Herpelje to Pola (in 4¼ hrs.), see p. 211; viâ Divača (in 5½ hrs.), see p. 199; viâ St. Peter to Fiume (in 4½-5 hrs.), see p. 197. — Luggage is examined at Trieste before the train starts.

The steamer skirts the hilly, olive-clad coast of Istria. In a bay to the S.E., in the distance, lies *Capodistria* (p. 211), with its large prison. On a prominent hill is seen the church of *Pirano*, supported by arches; the town (Stabilimento di Cura, with sea-baths; 12,300 inhab.), with its salt-works, lies in a bay, with the towers and pinnacles of an old fortress peeping from among olive-groves. We next observe the lighthouse of *Salvore*, *Umago*, the lofty *Buje* ('la spia dell' Istria'), the château of *Daila* (seat of Count Grisoni), *Cittanuova* (on the site of the ancient *Noventium*), and *Parenzo*, once the first station of the Crusaders, with a curious cathedral of 961. Recent excavations here have brought to light some interesting mosaic pavements (2nd and 4th cent.), etc. Then follow the monastery of *S. Niccolò* (converted into a château) and a watch-tower on an island, *Orsera*, and the *Canal di Leme*, an arm of the sea 7½ M. long. In the distance (E.) rises *Monte Maggiore* (4580 ft.; p. 198). Usually about noon the steamer reaches **Rovigno** *(Caffè del Municipio)*, the ancient *Arupenum* or *Rubinum*, a thriving place with 12,000 inhab., busied in ship-building, the sardine-fishery, the timber-trade,

and the culture of the olive and the vine. The wine of Rovigno is the best in Istria, and its hazel-nuts are reputed the finest in the world. The *Cathedral* of St. Euphemia is interesting. The tower, a copy of the campanile of Venice, is crowned with a bronze vane in the form of a figure of the saint. Fine sea-view from the square in front of the cathedral. The old town of Cissa, famous for its purple dyes, is said to have sunk in the sea in the 7th cent. near the present lighthouse. To the N., in the bay of S. Pelagio, is a large *Marine Hospice* for children, opened in 1888. Opposite, on the S. side of the Valdibora, is a station of the Berlin Aquarium, where the interesting fauna of the Adriatic may be seen and studied (visitors admitted). On the island of *S. Andrea*, to the W., is an old Benedictine monastery, now a private residence. — Railway to *Canfanaro*, see p. 199.

Nearing *Fasana*, we observe on the right the hills of the *Brionian Islands*, separated from the Istrian coast by the narrow *Canale di Fasana*. The Genoese defeated the fleet of Venice here in 1379. These islands yielded the Venetians stone for their palaces and bridges; in *S. Girolamo*, the southernmost, a huge quarry stretching across the whole island is still conspicuous.

Beyond this strait Pola comes in sight. Two fortified towers, one on *Capo Compare* to the right, and the other on the *Punta del Cristo* to the left, defend the *Canale di Pola* and the harbour, which has become important since the headquarters of the Austrian navy were transferred from Venice to Pola.

Pola. — **Hotels.** *Austria, by the harbour, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20-2 fl. 50 kr.; *Città di Pola, with restaurant and garden. — Second-class: Ladavaz, near the quay. German spoken, as well as Italian.

Restaurants. *Grazer Bierhalle*, at the theatre; **Budweiser Garten*, behind the infantry barracks, good cuisine; **Pilsner Bierhalle*, on the Riva, near the Piazza dei Pesci; **Hirsch & Cie.*, Via dell' Arsenale; **Al Restaurant* (Rismondo), Via Nettuno; **Lloyd*, on the quay; *Angelo*, Via Nettuno; *Silberegger's Bierhalle*, Piazza Dante Alighieri. Italian: *Trattoria ai Due Mori*, Piazza dei Pesci; *Al Vecchio Tempio d'Augusto*, near the quay of the Austrian Lloyd steamers. Ordinary dishes: *minestra*, a kind of soup; *riso con ostriche*, rice with oysters; *frittura*, *allesso*, and *arrosto*, fried, boiled, and roast meat; *umidi*, stew; *bracciola di vitello*, veal-cutlet; *testina di vitello*, calves' head; *pollo*, fowl; *dindietta*, turkey; *selvatico*, game; *cavölifiori*, cauliflower; *dölce*, pudding.

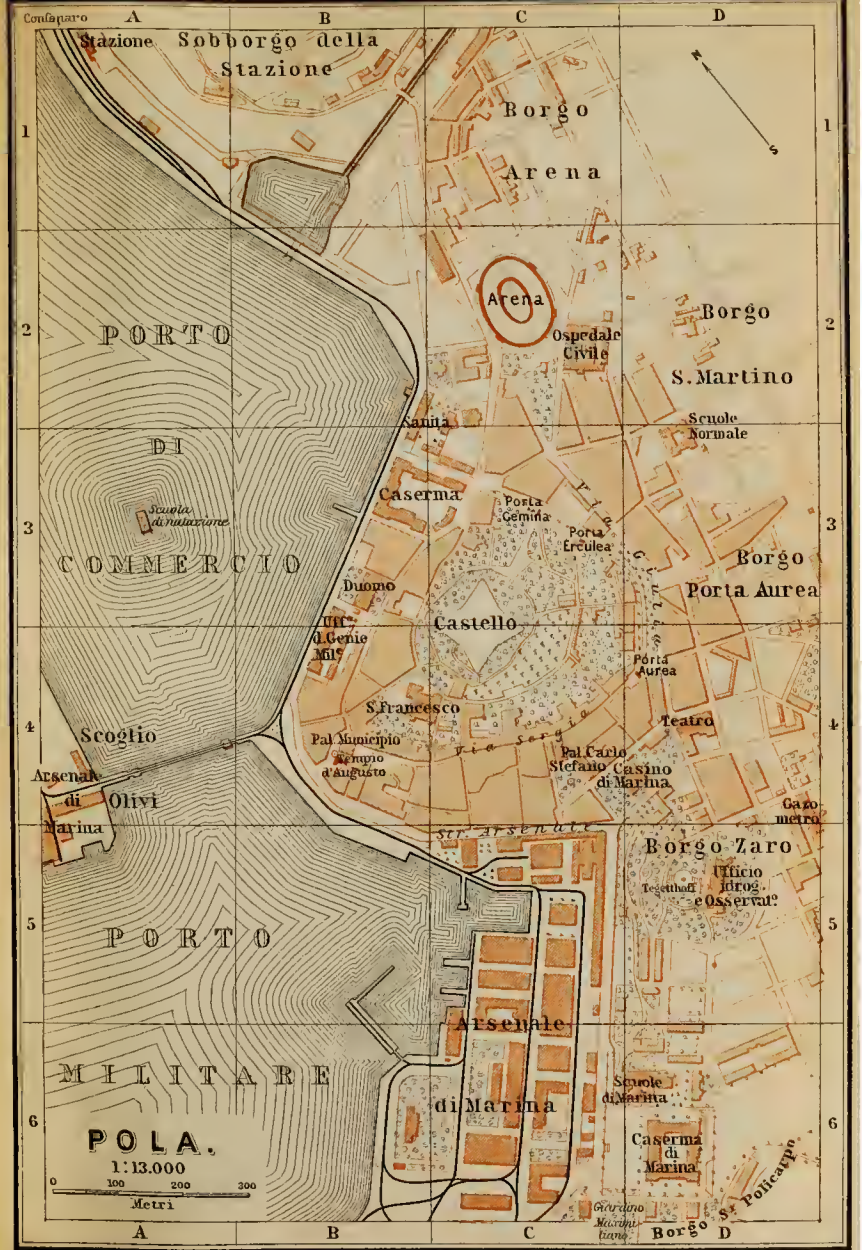
Cafés. **Miramare*, newspapers; *Pavanello*, both on the quay; *Café Municipio*, by the Municipio.

Cabs. In the town, with one horse, 1/4 hr. 30, 1/2 hr. 50, 3/4 hr. 75 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., each 1/4 hr. more 20 kr.; with two horses 40, 75 kr., 1 fl., 1 fl. 30, and 30 kr. respectively. To the 'Jäger' 50 or 70 kr.; Bosco Sianna 70 kr. or 1 fl., there and back 1 fl. 30 or 1 fl. 80; to Punta Cristo 1 fl. 75 or 2 fl. 10 kr. — At night (9-6, in winter 8-7) 15 or 20 kr. more for each drive. Trunk 10 kr.

Baths. *Bagno Polese*, on the Riva (June 1st to Oct. 1st), ferry 3 kr., bath incl. towels 20 kr.; *Military Swimming Bath*, reserved for ladies till 11 a.m. — Warm Baths at *Wassermann's*, at the Café Miramare; vapour-baths at the *Marine Hospital*.

Post and Telegraph Offices, Piazza Dante Alighieri (Pl. C, 4).

Pola, a considerable sea-port, with 31,620 inhab., became a Roman colony after the conquest of Istria by the Romans in B. C. 178,



Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes Leipzig.

and attained great prosperity under Augustus and his successors. As a war-harbour it was known as *Pietas Julia.* In 1148 Pola was taken by the Republic of Venice. During their contests for supremacy the Venetians and the Genoese repeatedly destroyed the place, particularly in 1379, since when it remained little more than a ruin until recently.

Several superb Roman buildings still exist. The Temple of Augustus and the Amphitheatre are enclosed by a railing. Keys at the Municipio (Pl. B, 4), where a guide may be obtained (fee).

The **Temple of Augustus and Roma* (B.C. 19), adjoining the Municipio, 27 ft. high, 51 ft. broad, with a portico of six Corinthian columns 23 ft. high, and a frieze with admirable ornamentation, is in excellent preservation. The inscription is gathered from the holes made by the nails which once secured the metal letters to the wall: Romae et Augusto Caesari Divi F(ilio) Patri Patriae. The narrow and dark cella contains a small collection of architectural fragments and inscriptions, and other Roman antiquities.

Another *Temple*, of which the back only remains, is supposed to be that of Diana, but is more probably a temple of Roma. Its site is enclosed by the *Municipio*, dating from 1300. A bust of L. Carrara (d. 1854), a preserver of the antiquities, has been erected here.

From the Municipio, the Via Sergia, the main street, runs to the E., passing the *Piazza Dante*, with the palace of Archduke Charles Stephen and the post-office, to the **Porta Aurea* (Pl. D, 4), once connected with the Minerva town-gate (now destroyed). This elegant and richly decorated triumphal arch in the Corinthian style, 21 ft. in height, was erected according to the inscription on the back (Salvia Postuma Sergi de sua pecunia) by the family of the Sergii who resided at Pola. The monument, dating perhaps from the 1st cent. after Christ, is protected by a railing. To the right, at some distance, stood the ancient *Theatre*, now recognisable only by a semicircular cutting in the hill. To the right, farther on, are the large **'Marine Casino'*, with a well-supplied reading-room and a pleasant garden (introduction by a member), and the *Monte Zaro (Pl. D, 5), on which lie the *Hydrographic Office* and the *Observatory.* On the W. side, towards the sea, are pleasure-grounds, embellished with a **Statue of Admiral Tegetthoff*, by Kundmann (1877), and commanding a beautiful view of the harbour and the town.

In the ancient town-wall, which ascends the hill to the left of the Porta Aurea, excavations made since 1845 have brought to light two gateways on the E. side, the *Porta Erculea*, the name of which is indicated by the head and the club adjoining the keystone, and the *Porta Gemina*, probably erected about A. D. 150, the entrance to the ancient Roman Capitol. The site of the latter is now occupied by the *Castle* (Pl. C, 3, 4), built by the Venetians and restored in the 17th cent. under Emp. Francis. (Visitors not always admitted. The view from the grounds a little below it is nearly the

same as from the Castle.) The excavations are still leading to the discovery of interesting buildings, mosaics, etc. To the S. of the castle is the monastery of *S. Francesco* (Pl. B, C, 4), erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. Fine cloisters. Romanesque W. Portal, with tasteful shell-ornamentation.

From the Porta Gemina a street leads to the N. to the **Amphitheatre* (Pl. C, 2), constructed in the time of the Antonines (A.D. 150), 79 ft. in height, 345 ft. in diameter (with room for 20,000 spectators). The enclosure, which is in excellent preservation, consists of two rows of arches (72 in all), one above the other, each 19 ft. high, while a third story contains square window-openings. Four gateways, preceded by a kind of jutting story, the object of which is not clear, lead into the interior from the four points of the compass. The interior is in a chaotic condition, most of the steps having been removed to Venice as material for palaces (whereas in Verona the interior of the amphitheatre has been preserved, and little of the external enclosure remains). In the centre, however, the arrangements of the *Naumachia* are still traceable. The ground is now overgrown with thistles, creepers, and fragrant herbs. The view from the top (where an echo may be awakened) through the lofty arches embracing the sea, with its islands and promontories, and the green olive-clad hills, is strikingly beautiful.

On our way back we may visit the *Cathedral* (Pl. B, 3), built in the 15th cent. and containing several antique columns (undergoing restoration). Along the quay run rails connecting the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 1) with the Naval Arsenal (see below).

To the S.W. of the Monte Zaro, in the suburb of *S. Policarpo*, lies the beautiful *Maximilian Park* (Pl. C, D, 6), adorned with a *Monument of Ferdinand Maximilian*, consisting of a column with a relief of the archduke (p. 210), and ships' prows, and a goddess of fame above. Near this are several buildings connected with the dockyard *(School, Barracks, Hospital, Prison)*. To the W., on the quay, is the imperial *Naval Arsenal* (Pl. C, 5, 6; foreigners admitted only by permission of the war-office). A museum in the Artillery Office contains interesting ship-models, trophies, weapons, etc. — The wharves and docks are on the *Olive Island*, between the naval and the commercial harbour.

A favourite resort is the *Bosco Sianna* or *Kaiserwald*, an oak-grove 2 M. from the town, on the road to Altura. (On the 'Kaiserwiese' a pavilion and restaurant.)

On its way to Fiume the steamer rounds the S. point of the Istrian peninsula, leaves the islands of *Cherso* and *Veglia* on the right, and steers to the N. through the *Canale di Farasina* into the broad *Bay of Quarnero*. To the left rises the *Monte Maggiore*, with *Abbazia* at its base (p. 198). To the E. on the horizon rise the Croatian Mts., conspicuous among which is the *Kapella* range (p. 388).

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35. Prague.

Language. As in Prague and the rest of Central and S. Bohemia the traveller will hear little but Bohemian (Czechish) spoken, he should note the following Bohemian characters: c = tz; č = tch; ě = ye or ie; ň = nj or ni; ř = rs or rsh; š = sh; ť = ty or ti; ž = zh.

Railway Stations. 1. *Staats-Bahnhof* (government-railway; Pl. G, H, 4), for Dresden (R. 36), Vienna viâ Brünn (R. 43a), the Buschtiehrad line (Carlsbad, Eger, etc., R. 38), and Braunau viâ Chotzen (p. 267). — 2. *West-Bahnhof* (*Smichow*; Pl. D, 9), for Pilsen and Furth (R. 40), Schlan, Brüx, and Dux (p. 238), and a few trains of the Buschtierad line. — 3. *Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 5), for Gmünd and Vienna (R. 43b), for the Neratowitz and Turnau Railway (p. 269), and for Dresden viâ Všetat-Přivor. This station is connected with the preceding by a loop-line. — 4. *Nord-West-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 3), for the line to Vienna viâ Znaim (pp. 262, 257), and for Mittelwalde and Breslau. — 5. *Buschtiehrader Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 8), for the line to Komotau, Carlsbad, and Eger (R. 38). — Porter from the station to the cab 10 kr.; into the town, for 55 lbs. of luggage, 20 kr.; for each 22 lbs. additional, 4 kr.

Strangers may apply for advice or information to the *Verein zur Hebung des Fremdenverkehrs*, Graben 30 (Herr E. Hruby; no fee).

Hotels. *Hôtel de Saxe (Pl. a; G, 4), Hybernergasse, R., L., & A. from 1½ fl.; *Blauer Stern (Pl. e; G, 4), corner of the Graben and Hybernergasse, R. from 1 fl., L. 40, A. 35 kr.; *Schwarzes Ross (Pl. b; G, 4), in the Graben, R., L., & A. 1½-3½ fl.; Grand Hotel (Pl. c; H, 4), in the prolongation of the Mariengasse; *Erzherzog Stephan (Pl. g; G, 5), Wenzels-Platz, R., L., & A. from 1½ fl.; *Englischer Hof (Pl. d; H, 4), Poříčer-Str., R., L., & A. 1½-2 fl.; Victoria (Pl. f; F, 6), corner of Jungmann-Str. and Palacky-Str., R. 1 fl. 20 kr.-2 fl. (English landlady); *Goldner Engel (Pl. h; F, 4), Zeltnergasse; Hôt. Monopol, Hôt. Royal (Pl. 1; G, 4), both opposite the 'Staats-Bahnhof'; *Kaiser von Oesterreich (Pl. 1; G, 4), Poříčer-Str.; Stadt Wien (Pl. k; G, 4), Hybernergasse, tolerable; Hôtel Garni, in the Wenzels-Platz. — Pension: *Hermine Finger*, Thorgasse 4.

Restaurants, etc. At the above hotels, and at all the stations. Also: *Eis*, **Deutsches Haus*, *Geissler*, *Dreher*, all in the Graben; **Mayer*, Zeltnergasse; *Zwei Amseln*, Herrengasse 4; *Urban*, in the Stadt-Park; *Chodéra*, *Platteis*, Ferdinand-Str.; *Carmasini*, with garden, Obere Wenzels-Platz; *Sluk*, Kleinseite, Radetzky-Platz 37. — *Müller*, Ferdinand-Str. 9, near the suspension-bridge; *Stadt Venedig*, Obstmarkt 9 (these two luncheon-rooms). — **Wine**: **Binder*, Grosser Ring, opposite the old Rathhaus; *Gürtler*, Wenzels-Platz 26; **Austria-Keller*, Postgasse 189, near the Karls-Brücke; *Victorin*, Wenzels-Platz; *Bodega* (Spanish wines), Obstgasse. — **Cafés.** *Café Central*, Graben 15; **Continental*, Graben 17; *Café Français*, Graben 39; *Slavia*, *Café-Salon*, *Impérial*, all in the Ferdinand-Str.; *Erzherzog Stephan*, see above; *Rother Adler*, Zeltnergasse 21; *Urban*, see above. 'Tshai' = tea with rum; 'Thee' = tea with cream. — **Beer**, generally good, at all the hotels, restaurants, and cafés. Good Pilsner beer also at *Donat's*, Brenntegasse 53; *Zwei Amseln*, *Chodéra*, see above; *Sochurek*, Tempelgässchen 649, near St. Jacob's; *Wohlrath*, Karolinenthal; *Možny*, Tilly-Platz, Weinberge. — **Confectioners.** *Stutzig*, in the Wenzels-Platz; *Köpf & Jäger*, Zeltnergasse; *Schourek*, *Heck*, both in the Ferdinand-Str.

German Club at the *Deutsche Haus*, Graben 26, with a large garden; numerous concerts in summer; introduction by a member (restaurant on the groundfloor open to the public). — *Deutscher Verein Austria*, in the Kleinseite. — Bohemian *Bürger-Ressource* (Měšťanská Beseda), in the Wladislawgasse.

Bohemian Glass: *Graf Harrach*, Graben 34, in the Blaue Stern; *Fischmann & Söhne*, Graben 30. — **Prague Gloves**: *Pilat*, Graben 13; *Březnowsky*, Ferdinand-Str. 6. — **Bohemian Garnet Wares**: *Bubeníček*, Altstädter Ring 23; *Pichler*, Obstgasse 4, etc.; *M. Kersch*, Graben 33; *M. Auer*, Jacobsgasse.

Baths. **Elisabethbad*, Elisabeth-Str. 30 (Pl. G, 3); *Königsbad*, Postgasse 35, in the Altstadt; river-baths at the *Sophien-Insel*. Also *Swimming Baths*

Geograph. Anst. v. Rostiwitz Brix Pilsen Furth Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

on the left bank of the Moldau, below the chain-bridge (p. 222), and at Smichow, above the Palacky Bridge.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. G, 5), Heinrichsgasse.

Cabs. The tariff for one-horse cabs for 1-3 pers. and two-horse carr. ('Fiaker') for 4 pers. is as follows (at night, 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., a fare and a half): —

	1-horse cab.	2-horse cab.
	fl. kr.	fl. kr.
Within the Altstadt, Neustadt, Josefstadt, Untere Kleinseite (as far as the Spornergasse and Chotek-Str.), and the suburbs of Karolinenthal, Smichow, and Weinberge: per ¼ hour	— 40	— 60
per ½ hour	— 60	1. —
Each addit. ¼ hr. (each ½ hr. for two-horse cabs)	— 20	— 50
To the Obere Kleinseite, the Wyschehrad, Hradschin, Žižkow, and Bubna-Grossholeschowitz	In addition to the fares given above	
	— 20	— 30
To or from the Railway Stations	— 70	1. 10
Small articles of luggage free; each trunk	— 20	— 20
From the Altstadt, Neustadt, or Josefstadt to Baumgarten, Belvedere, Bubenč, Kaisermühle, Košíř (Clam's Garden), Nusle, Wolšan, or Wrowič	1. —	1. 50
To Lieben (château) and Pancraz (excl. Fuchsen)	1. 20	1. 80
To Podol, 1 fl. 40 kr., two-horse cab 2 fl. — To Sternthiergarten	2. —	3. —
From Kleinseite to Košíř (Clam Garden)	— 80	1. 30
To Baumgarten, Belvedere, Bubenč, or Kaisermühle	1. —	1. 50
To Nusle, Wolšan, or Wrowič	1. 20	1. 80
To Lieben (château) or Pancraz (excl. Fuchsen)	1. 40	2. —
To Podol or Sternthiergarten	1. 60	2. 30
Return-fare or waiting, each ¼ hr. (each ½ hr. for two-horse cabs)	— 20	— 50

Omnibus from the station into the town, passing the principal hotels, 15 kr., luggage 15 kr. each trunk.

Tramways. 1. From *Karolinenthal* viâ Josefs-Platz, the Graben, Ferdinandsgasse, and Karls-Brücke to *Kleinseite*. — 2. From *Josefs-Platz* viâ the Graben and Wenzels-Platz (Museum) to *Weinberge*. — 3. From *Josefs-Platz* viâ Franz-Josefs-Brücke and Bubna to *Baumgarten*. — 4. From *Počic* viâ Reitergasse, Heinrichsgasse, Wassergasse, Palacky Bridge, and Smichow to the *West-Bahnhof*. — 5. From *Žižkow* viâ Hibernergasse and Zeltnergasse to *Kreuzherren-Platz* (Karls-Brücke). — 6. From the *Franz Suspension Bridge* viâ the Kinskygasse to *Smichow*. Fare for four stations 5 kr., more than four 10 kr., from one side of the town to the other 15 kr.

Cable Tramways from Aujezd (Kleinseite) to the top of the *Laurenziberg* (p. 230); from the Franz Josef Bridge to the *Belvedere* (p. 230). — **Electric Railway** from the Belvedere to *Baumgarten* (see below).

Theatres. *German Theatre* (operas, etc.; Pl. F, 5), Ohstmarkt; *New German Theatre* (Pl. G, 6), Stadt-Park. — *Bohemian National Theatre* (Pl. E, 6), on the Quay (p. 225). — *German Summer Theatre*, in the *Heine'sche Garten* (Pl. I, 6). — *Bohemian Theatre of Varieties*, Palacky-Str., Karolinenthal.

Permanent Exhibitions in the *Rudolphinum* (p. 223); *Lehmann's*, Ferdinand-Str. 5 (20 kr.); *Gallerie Ruch*, Heuwags-Platz.

Public Resorts. **Baumgarten* (tramway and electric railway, see above), a park belonging to the Bohemian Estates, with café, etc., outside the Sandthor, 2 M. from the Graben, a fashionable resort. Military band thrice a week. — *Belvedere* (Pl. E, F, 3), see p. 230; frequent concerts in summer. — *Dreher's Biergarten*, in the Belvedere Grounds, concert three times weekly. — **Sofien-Insel* (Pl. D, E, 6), restaurant with shady garden, a favourite resort in summer; military band three times weekly at 4 p.m. — *Schützen-Insel* (Pl. D, 5, 6), with restanrant, the shooting-range of the Pragne Rifle Club, and boat-club. — The **Hasenburg* (Pl. C, 5; cable-tramway, p. 230), a public garden, with restaurant and a belvedere-tower 180 ft. in height.

United States Consul, *Mr. C. B. Hurst*, Bolzanogasse 1.

Divine Service in English (Free Church of Scotland) at 11 a.m. in the Hôtel Victoria; chaplain, *Rev. J. Pirie, M. A.*

Principal Attractions. Walk from the station through the Altstadt (*Grosse Ring*, see below) and the Josefstadt (*Jewish Cemetery*, p. 224) to the *Karls-Brücke* (p. 222); cross the chain-bridge (p. 223) to the *Hradschin* (*Cathedral* and View from the balcony of the Fräuleinstift, p. 229); return by the *Kaiser-Franz-Brücke* (p. 224), the Ferdinand-Str., and the Graben.

Prague (635 ft.), Bohemian *Praha*, capital of the kingdom and crown-land of Bohemia, the seat of the imperial government, and residence of a prince-archbishop, lies picturesquely in a broad basin on both banks of the *Moldau*. Its foundation is ascribed to Libussa, the first Duchess of Bohemia (8th cent.?). From Ottokar II. it received a municipal charter, and it attained to great prosperity under Emp. Charles IV. (1346-78), when the university and the Neustadt were founded. Prague was besieged and captured in the Hussite War (1424), the Thirty Years' War (1631 and 1648), the War of the Austrian Succession (1741), and the Silesian Wars (1744 and 1757); and it was occupied by the Prussians in 1866. Population 183,085 ($^4/_5$ Bohemians, $^1/_5$ Germans; 20,000 Jews; garrison of about 7000 men). The town possesses many mediæval buildings and towers, and rising above them all the venerable Hradschin. Its historical associations are also deeply interesting.

The town is 9 M. in circumference, and is divided into seven districts: the *Altstadt*, the centre of the town and the focus of traffic; the *Josefstadt* on the N.W. (known down to 1850 as the *Judenstadt*); the *Neustadt*, encircling the Altstadt, on the right bank of the Moldau; the *Kleinseite*, on the left bank of the Moldau, partly in the valley and partly on the slopes of the Hradschin and Laurenziberg; the *Hradschin*, with the imperial palace, on the heights of the left bank; *Wyschehrad;* and *Holeschowitz-Bubna*. Beyond these districts are the suburbs of *Karolinenthal*, *Žižkow*, *Weinberge*, and *Smichow*.

The principal streets radiate from the *Josefs-Platz*, near the *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. G, 4): the Zeltnergasse, Grosse and Kleine Ring, and Karlsgasse lead W. to the Karls-Brücke; the Graben and the Ferdinand-Strasse lead S.W. to the Franzens-Brücke; the Elisabeth-Str. leads N. to the Franz-Josefs-Brücke. We follow the Zeltnergasse, leading into the Altstadt, at the entrance to which rises the late-Gothic **Pulverthurm** (Pl. G, 4), erected as a gate-tower in 1475-84 and restored in 1883. Adjoining it on the N. is the *Königshof*, once a palace of the Bohemian kings, now a barrack. Opposite is the *Custom House*. To the left, in the Zeltnergasse, at the corner of the Obstmarkt, are the *Civil Courts of Law* (Pl. F, 4).

At the end of the Zeltnergasse is the Grosse Ring (Pl. F, 4), in the middle of which rises the *Mariensäule*, erected by Emp. Ferdinand III. in 1650 to commemorate the liberation of Prague from the Swedes. On the E. side of the Ring stands the —

Teynkirche, the old church of the Hussites, begun in 1360 by German merchants (sacristan, Unter den Lauben 16). The W. façade, partly concealed by houses, with its two pointed towers,

and the high-pitched roof were added in 1460 in the time of George Podiebrad, who was crowned King of Bohemia here in 1458. He caused the façade to be adorned with a large gilded chalice (an emblem of the Hussite doctrine that the communion should be administered in both kinds), and with a statue of himself; but after the battle of the White Hill (p. 230) the chalice was superseded by an image of the Virgin. In the interior, on the last pillar on the S.E., is the tombstone of the celebrated Danish astronomer *Tycho Brahe* (d. 1601), who was invited to Prague by Emp. Rudolph II. in 1599. The adjacent Marien-Capelle contains statues of Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of Bohemia, presented by Emp. Ferdinand in 1845. On the opposite side is an ancient font, in pewter, dating from 1414. The pulpit, in which John of Nepomuc and Huss are said to have preached, bears a portrait of the former. The Chapel of St. Luke contains a winged altar with paintings by Skreta (18th cent.). The burial-vault of the Waldstein (Wallenstein) family is in front of the Maria Lichtmess Chapel. — The *Kinsky Palace*, containing a valuable library, adjoins the Teynkirche on the N.

The **Rathhaus of the Altstadt**, on the W. side of the Grosse Ring, was erected in 1838-48 in the Gothic style on the site of an older building, of which the chapel, the great tower of 1474 (with a curious clock), the S. side with its fine portal, and the old council-chamber still exist. The statues (by *J. Max*) on the balcony of the second floor represent two Bohemian kings, two German emperors, and two Austrian emperors, to whom Prague is indebted. The handsome new *Council Chamber*, in the S. wing of the Rathhaus, is adorned with a colossal *Painting by *Brožik* (Huss before the Council of Constance) and with frescoes. The N. wing contains the municipal *Archives*. — In front of the Rathhaus, on 21st June, 1621, after the battle of the White Hill (p. 230), twenty-seven of the leaders of the Protestant party, most of them Bohemian nobles, were executed. On the same spot, in Feb., 1633, the same fate befell eleven officers of high rank, by Wallenstein's command, on the ground of alleged cowardice at the battle of Lützen.

In the Hussgasse, not far from the Rathhaus, is the handsome palace of *Count Clam-Gallas* (Pl. E, 4, 5), erected in 1701-12 by Fischer von Erlach in the rococo style.

Farther on, in the Karlsgasse, on the right, is an extensive block of buildings, erected in the latter half of the 17th cent., consisting of two churches, two chapels, three gateways, and four towers, the Jesuit **Clementinum** (Pl. E, 4, 5), comprising the archiepiscopal seminary, the University Library (200,000 vols., rich in Bohemian literature), natural history collections, an observatory, lecture-rooms, etc. The first court contains a *Statue, by *E. Max*, of a student of Prague in the costume of the 17th cent., erected in 1864 to commemorate the participation of the students in the defence of the town against the Swedes in 1648.

Near the Karls-Brücke, in the Kreuzherren-Platz (where the *Kreuzherren-Kirche*, in the Italian Renaissance style, rises on the right), is the handsome bronze ***Statue of Charles IV.** (Pl. E, 4, 5), founder of the University, designed by *Hähnel* and cast at Nuremberg, erected in 1848 on the 500th anniversary of the foundation. The *University* of Prague, founded in 1348, was soon attended by students from every part of Europe. Wenzel, the successor of Charles, having proposed to limit the privileges of foreign students, many hundreds quitted Prague and founded the university of Leipsic (1409) and others. The university, called 'Carolo-Ferdinandea', is now divided into a Bohemian and a German section, the former attended by 2000, the latter by 1600 students. The university-building for students of law is the **Carolinum** (Pl. F, 4, 5), Eisengasse 11, near the Grosse Ring. The hall where degrees are conferred contains portraits of Austrian emperors and archbishops of Prague. Medical buildings of the university, see p. 225.

The ***Karls-Brücke** (Pl. D, E, 4, 5), with 16 arches, 546 yds. in length, erected between 1357 and 1507, was partially destroyed by the floods of the Moldau in 1890, but has been restored.

The buttresses of the bridge are adorned with thirty STATUES and GROUPS of saints, some of them 18th cent., others modern, by *Jos. Max.* The inscription on the crucifix records that it was erected with a fine exacted from a Jew in 1606 for reviling the Cross. The bronze statue of St. John Nepomuc, the patron-saint of Bohemia, in the middle of the bridge, and the two reliefs were executed in 1683 at Nuremberg. A slab of marble with a cross on the right, on the coping of the wall, between the 6th and 7th pillars, marks the spot where the saint is said to have been flung from the bridge in 1383 by order of Emp. Wenzel, for refusing to betray what the empress had confided to him in the confessional. According to the legend, the body floated for a considerable time in the Moldau, with five brilliant stars hovering over the head. Since 1728, when the holy man was canonised, the bridge has been visited annually by thousands of pilgrims from Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, especially on 16th May, the festival of the saint.

The *ALTSTADT TOWER, on the right bank, erected in 1451, and lately restored, is adorned with the armorial bearings of the lands once subject to the crown of Bohemia, and the statues of Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenzel IV. The heads of the Protestant nobles executed in 1621 were barbarously exposed to view for ten years on the gallery of this tower. In 1648 the tower defended the city against the Swedes, who through the treachery of an Austrian officer had gained possession of the Kleinseite almost without a blow. When the Prussians were expelled from Prague in 1744, the bridge was the scene of a fierce struggle.

The **Kaiser-Franz-Brücke** (Pl. D, 6; toll 1 kr.), a suspension-bridge 500 yds. in length, crosses the Moldau at the Schützen-Insel, above the Karls-Brücke. Between these bridges runs the *Franzens-Quai*, with the **Monument of Francis I.** (Pl. E, 5), a Gothic canopy, 75 ft. high, over an equestrian statue of the emperor in bronze, serving at the same time as a fountain. Below, at the corners, are the sixteen ancient districts of Bohemia and the city; above are figures of art, science, commerce, and industry, in sandstone. The whole was designed by *Kranner*, the statues executed by *Jos. Max.* — The Bethlehemsgasse leads hence to the E. to the *Bethlehems-*

Platz (Pl. E, 5), in which once stood the chapel and house of *John Huss* (now Nos. 5 & 6). At No. 1 is *Náprstek's Bohemian Industrial Museum* (adm. on application). — By the Franzens-Brücke is the *Bohemian National Theatre* (p. 225). — Farther down the river is the **Palacky Bridge** (toll 1 kr.), 250 yds. long, which crosses the river from the *Palacky-Quai* on the right bank to *Smichow* (p. 230).

Below the Karls-Brücke is the *Rudolfs-Quai*, on the right bank, with the *Kettensteg* (a chain-bridge for pedestrians; toll 1 kr.), on which stands the **Rudolphinum** (Pl. E, 4), an imposing edifice in the Renaissance style by Zitek and Schulz. The S. wing contains the Conservatory of Music and two concert-rooms; the N. wing contains the Art-Industrial Museum, the exhibitions of the Art Union (15th April to 15th June annually), and the picture-gallery of the Bohemian 'Kunstfreunde'. Adm. free on Wed., Frid., & Sun., 11-3; on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 30 kr. — In the first room are sold catalogues of the pictures (2 fl.; with 30 photographs 4 fl.) and of the engravings (10 kr.) and separate photographs (large size, 1 fl. 20 kr.).

Picture Gallery. Room I (anteroom): *18A. *And. della Robbia*, Madonna (in relief); *9. Lower part of a Greek herma, with small female figures in relief. — Room II (old German and Dutch schools): 687. *Theodoric of Prague*, Votive picture of Archbisbop Ocko of Wlaschim; several other Bohemian pictures of tbe 14-15th cent.; *222-224. *Geertgen van Sint-Jans*, Winged altar in three sections; *230. *Jan Gossaert*, surnamed *Mabuse*, St. Luke (the 'Prague Dombild'); 462. *Master of the Death of Mary*, Winged altar; 501. *Dutch Master* (style of Hugo van der Goes), Death of Mary (replicas in London and Rome); 379. *Holbein Junr.*, Portrait of Lady Vaux; *27. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Martyrdom of St. Dorothea; 502. *Dutch Master* (about 1483), Madonna. — Room III (corner-room): Bohemian pictures of the 15-16th centuries. — Room IV (Italian and later Dutch and German schools): *486. *P. Moranda*, surnamed *Cavazzola*, Portrait of a man; *382. *Dutch Master* (about 1626), Young lady in rich costume; 590. *J. van Ruysdael*, 202. *Everdingen*, Waterfalls; 388. *Dutch Master* (about 1660), Old woman spinning; 497, 498. *Neufchatel*, snrnamed *Lucidel*, Portraits; 468. *Fr. Millet*, Large Italian landscape; 452. *Frans Luycx*, Portrait of Ottavio Piccolomini; 142. *An. Carracci*, Pietà; 702. *Fr. Vecellio*, Portrait of a man; *138. *Dom. Campagnola*, Madonna enthroned, with saints (1525); 127. *School of Michael Angelo*, Holy Family; *347A. *Frans Hals*, Portrait of Jasper Schade van Westrum; *686A, *686B. *Gerard Ter Borch*, Portraits. — Room V (divided into eight Cabinets, a-h): 120-123. *P. Brueghel Senr.*, Four small ronnd pictures; 537. *Patinir*, St. Jerome; *Rubens*, *585. Small Annunciation, 586. Sketch of the Expulsion from Paradise for the Jesuits' Church at Antwerp; 597. *Saftleven*, Genre-piece; 710. *P. Verelst*, *594, 595. *D. Ryckaert*, Genre-pieces; *721. *Watteau*, Party returning home by torchlight (a sketch); 467. *Fr. Millet*, 192. *G. Dughet (Poussin)*, Landscapes; *660. *Fr. Snyders*, Large still-life piece; 358. 359. *C. de Heem*, Still-life; *203. *Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape; *225. *A. de Gelder* (formerly attributed to *Rembrandt*), Vertumnus and Pomona; *463. *G. Metsu*, Fishwoman; 706. *W. van de Velde*, Rippling sea; *589A. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *A. van der Neer*, *493. Skittle-alley, *494, *495. Moonlight-scenes; *666. *Jan Steen*, Cats' music; 169. *Cuyp*, Landscape with cattle; 492. *Naiwjncx*, Landscape with a river; *200. *A. Elsheimer*, Temple on a lake. — Room VI (corner-room; Austrian masters of tbe 18th cent.): 239-341. *Norbert Grund;* 71-94. *Christ. Brand;* 95-104. *Joh. Brand* (*95. View of the Dannbe); 546. *Jos. Plazer*, etc. — Room VII (Bohemian masters of the 17-18th cent.): 106-111A. *Petrus Brandl;* 627-644. *Carl Screta.* — Room VIII: 236. *J. B. Greuze*, Young girl; 216. *Führich*, Madonna and two saints. — Rooms IX, X (modern masters): *And. Achenbach* (8A), *Oswald Achenbach* (9, 9A), *T. Aj-*

dukiewicz (16), *Herm. Baisch* (26, 26A), *Defregger* (190, 191), *Douzette* (196, 197), *Fagerlin* (204A), *Gude* (342), *Kessler* (413A), *Kurzbauer* (420), *Paul Meyerheim* (463A), *Norman* (517, 517A), *R. Russ* (591, 591A), *Schirm* (618), *Schleich* (620), *Ant. Seitz* (650), *Spitzweg* (663-665), *W. Veltin* (706), *H. Zügel* (747). — Room XI (water-colours and drawings; blue numbers): 2A. *Hans von Bartels;* 32-34. *Jaroslaw Cermak;* 56. *Jos. von Führich;* 57. *Genelli;* 86-132. *Jos. Manes;* 135. *W. Joh. Martens;* 140. *F. Overbeck;* 146. *L. Passini;* 175. *Jos. Trenkwald.*

From the first Cabinet (a) a flight of steps leads to the *Cabinet of Engravings, where 658 specimens of masters of all schools are exposed to view. Adjacent is the *Hollareum, devoted to 457 plates exclusively by *Wenzel Hollar* (b. at Prague 1607, d. 1677.)

The groundfloor contains the valuable and tastefully arranged Art-Industrial Collection. Here also is *Labenwolf's* colossal group of Venus and Cupid, in bronze, carried off by the Swedes from the Lobkowitz Palace, and recently presented to the museum by a patron of art.

Opposite are the *Academy of Art*, the *Art-Industrial School*, and the *Seminary for Schoolmistresses*. Lower down, on the left bank of the Moldau, are the *Belvedere* or *Kronprinz-Rudolf Grounds* (p. 230), at the farther end of which the river is crossed by the **Franz-Josefs-Brücke** (Pl. G, 3; toll 1 kr.) and the tramway.

The Josefstadt (Pl. E, F, 4), formerly called the Judenstadt, on the Moldau, at the N.W. angle of the Altstadt, used to be occupied exclusively by Jews, but more than half of the present population are Christians. Opposite the old Jewish Rathhaus is the **Altneuschule** (Pl. E, 4; custodian, Rabbinergasse 7), a strange-looking, gloomy pile of the 12th cent., the oldest synagogue in Prague, having been founded, according to tradition, by the first fugitives from Jerusalem after its destruction. The large flag suspended from the vaulting, and extending across the whole synagogue, was presented by Ferdinand III., in recognition of the bravery of the Jews during the siege of Prague by the Swedes in 1648.

In the midst of these narrow lanes and crowded purlieus, near the Altneuschule, lies the ancient *Jewish Burial Ground (Pl. E, 4; *Beth-chajim*, 'house of life'), disused since 1780, the entrance to which is closed by a door (fee 10-20 kr.; closed on Sat.). Thousands of grey, time-worn, moss-growu stones, some of them of great antiquity, bearing Hebrew inscriptions, are interwoven with under-wood, creeping plants, alders, etc. Many of them are furnished with the symbol peculiar to the tribe to which the deceased belonged; thus, a pitcher marks the tribe of Levi, two hands the descendants of Aaron. The small stones piled on the graves and tombstones have been placed there, according to the Jewish custom, by relatives of the deceased as a token of regard.

Around the Altstadt, on the E. and S., lies the Neustadt, from which it was formerly separated by a wall and moat. The Graben (Pl. F, 5, G, 4) is now the finest and busiest street in the town, containing the best shops and the most popular cafés.

The S.W. end of the Graben is adjoined on the left by the Wenzels-Platz (Pl. F, G, 5, 6), 55-65 yds. in width, and 750 yds. in length, ascending slightly towards the S.E. and planted with double avenues. At the upper end rises the ***Bohemian National Museum** (Pl. G, 6), erected in 1889-93 by *Schulz* in the round-arched style, and handsomely fitted up in the interior (adm. in summer

Wed. and Sat., 2-6 p.m., free, Mon., Tues., Thurs., Frid., 10-4, 20 kr., Sun., 9-12, 10 kr.; in winter open on a few week-days only).

The arrangement of the collection is still unfinished; at present besides the *Pantheon*, an imposing hall destined for festivals and occupying two stories, 17 rooms are open to visitors. The inscriptions on the cabinets are generally both in German and Bohemian. — Room I contains the rudiments of a Bohemian ethnological collection. — Room II: Bohemian antiquities. Bronzes; ancient weapons; flails used in the Hussite wars; sword of Gustavus Adolphus; the sword with which the Protestant nobles were beheaded in 1621 (p. 221); goblets; musical instruments; Egyptian and Roman antiquities; carvings in ivory and wood; glass, majolica, metal work, etc. — Rooms III-V: Prehistoric collection, including a remarkable series of objects of the flint and bronze periods found at Scharka in Bohemia. — Room VI: Numismatic collection (Bohemian coins and medals, seals, stamps, etc.). — Room VII: Autographs (of Huss, Ziska, etc.), documents, incunabula. — Rooms VIII-XI and Cabinet I: Mineralogical collection, including numerous rare and beautiful specimens. — Rooms XII-XV, XVI, XVII: Zoological and Palæontological collections. The reading-room of the Library is opeu daily, 8-1, except on Sun. and holidays.

In front of the Museum is a handsome fountain. — To the N.E., below the Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof, is the pretty ***Stadt-Park,** 18 acres in extent. In the Mariengasse, on the W. side of the park, is the *New German Theatre* (p. 219; Pl. G, 6).

At the E. end of the FERDINAND-STRASSE, opposite the church of *St. Maria-Schnee* (Pl. F, 5; 1347), rises a monument to the Bohemian scholar *Joseph Jungmann* (d. 1847), designed by Šimek. Farther on in the same street (No. 24), to the left, at the corner of the Brenntegasse, is the *Palais Schlik;* on the right (No. 15), at the corner of the Postgasse, is the *Police Office* (Pl. E, 5), opposite which are the *Church* and *Convent of the Ursuline Nuns* (Pl. E, 6). On the right again are the *Bohemian Savings Bank* (No. 7), a handsome building by Ullmann (1861), and the *Lažansky Palace.* Lastly, on the left, by the Franzens-Brücke, rises the handsome ***Bohemian Theatre,** a Renaissance edifice by *Zitek,* altered and enlarged by Schulz since a fire in 1881. — *Franzens-Brücke,* see p. 222.

The largest Platz in Prague is the KARLS-PLATZ (Pl. F, 6, 7), 580 yds. long, and 165 yds. broad, embellished with tasteful grounds and a monument to the Bohemian poet *Viteslaw Halek* (d. 1874). In the N.E. corner is the **Rathhaus of the Neustadt** (Pl. F, 6), so altered in 1806 that of the original structure of 1370 a tower only remains. It is now occupied by the criminal courts of justice. The Hussite wars began here in 1419. The infuriated populace under Ziska stormed the Rathhaus, released the Hussite prisoners, and flung the unpopular counsellors from the windows. On the W. side of the Platz is the new *Polytechnicum,* a handsome building in the Renaissance style. Half of the E. side of the Platz is occupied by the *Military Hospital* (Pl. F, 7), formerly a Jesuit college. On the S. side are the *Children's Hospital* (Pl. E, 7) and the *Deaf & Dumb Asylum* (Pl. E, 7). Near this are the *Hospital* (*Allgemeines Krankenhaus;* Pl. F, 7), the buildings of the *Medical Faculty of the University,* the *Foundling, Commercial,* and *Lying-in Hospitals,*

and the *Lunatic Asylum* (Pl. F, G, 7, 8). In the same neighbourhood is the *Karlshof Hospital*, with the *Karlshof Church* (Pl. G, 8), a Gothic edifice erected by Charles IV. in 1350, with a dome and superb star-vaulting. In the Wyschehrader-Str., which runs S. from the Karls-Platz, is the *Monastery of Emaus*, with the lately restored *Marien-Kirche*, a Gothic structure of 1348-72, with interesting frescoes of the 14th cent. in the cloisters. In the Slupergasse, farther to the S., are the garden of the *Horticultural Society* (Pl. F, 8), the *Elisabethinerinnen Hospital*, and a *Lunatic Asylum*, with the *Church of the Annunciation* built by Charles IV.

The **Wyschehrad,** or citadel, occupying the site of the castle of Libussa, the traditional foundress of the Bohemian royal family, forms the S. extremity of Prague. The approach leads through the old Rathhaus, beyond which steps ascend to a bastion (fine view), or it may be reached by carriage. The original Wyschehrad, with its numerous towers, was almost entirely destroyed during the Hussite wars. The present fortifications date from 1848.

Karolinenthal, the N.E. suburb of Prague, intersected by the long viaduct of the Dresden railway, is a busy manufacturing place with 19,554 inhabitants. The large *Church of SS. Cyril and Methodius* (Pl. I, K, 3) was built in 1854-63 from designs by Rösner. The small *Park* (Pl. H, 4; Restaurant) between Karolinenthal and the Neustadt, opposite the station of the *N. W. Railway* (p. 218), contains a monument by J. Max to the memory of the Bohemian soldiers who fell in 1848 and 1849, and the *Town Museum*, with memorials of the Thirty Years' War, guild-insignia, etc.

From the Karls-Brücke the Brückengasse leads to the KLEINSEITNER RING, embellished with the **Radetzky Monument** (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1858. The marshal, with his baton, holding a flag in his hand, stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers; figures in bronze, designed by *Em.* and *Jos. Max.* — The neighbouring church of **St. Nicholas** (Pl. C, 4), built in 1673-1752, is richly decorated with gilding and marble. On the N. side of the Platz are the *Government Offices;* on the W. side is the *Office of the Commandant.*

From the N.E. angle of the Kleinseitner Ring, the Thomasgasse leads past *St. Thomas's Church* to the Waldstein-Platz, in which, to the right, is **Count Waldstein's Palace** (Pl. D, 4), erected in 1623-30 by Albrecht von Wallenstein, or Waldstein, the famous general of the Thirty Years' War, and still belonging to the family. The great hall was restored in 1854; adjacent is the chapel, with paintings attributed to Dürer, Guido Reni, etc. At the back, facing the garden, is a fine open hall in the Renaissance style. The horse (stuffed) which Wallenstein rode at the battle of Lützen is also shown. (Castellan in the first court, to the right.)

In the Waldsteingasse (Nos. 10, 11) is the *Palace of Prince Hanau* (formerly *Fürstenberg;* Pl. D, 3, 4), with a beautiful garden.

From the Waldstein-Platz we return by the Fünfkirchengasse, passing the *House of the Provincial Diet* (to the left), to the Kleinseitner Ring. A little to the S., in the Malteser-Platz, is the **Palace of Count Nostitz** (Pl. D, 5), containing about 300 pictures and a library. Many of the best pictures are in the private apartments, which are frequently inaccessible (catalogue 20 kr.; fee).

Among the best works are: **Rembrandt*, Rabbi (1635; damaged); **Rubens*, General Spinola, in full armour; 163. *Ravesteyn* (ascribed to *Pourbus*), Man and woman; 48. *G. Mostaert*, Market; 53. *N. Knupfer*, Diana's bath; 278. *Lucidel*, Girl; 291. *A. van der Neer*, Moonlight-scene; *106. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene (an early work); *Mignon*, Still-life; 275. *G. Dou*, A savant; 171. *A. van Dyck*, St. Bruno (early work); 215. *Sir A. More* (?), Portrait; *Lucidel*, Woman and child; 212. *D. Teniers*, Rustic tavern.

The catacombs beneath the neighbouring Carmelite church of *Maria de Victoria* (Pl. C,5) afford a curious but gruesome sight, to which visitors are admitted on application to the curé.

Two routes lead from the Kleinseitner Ring to the Hradschin: the shorter to the right through the Schlossgässchen, and by 203 steps to the entrance to the court; the longer and easier leads straight through the Spornergasse (with the rococo palaces of Count Thun on the right and Count Czernin on the left), and then to the right.

The **Hradschin** (Pl. B, C, 4, 3) may be called the Capitol of Prague. The *Hradschiner-Platz* is a quadrangle bounded on the N. by the archiepiscopal palace, on the S. by that of Prince Schwarzenberg and by a Carmelite nunnery, and on the W. by a palace of Emp. Francis Joseph. In the middle rises a *Column of the Virgin.*

The **Burg** (Pl. C, 4), or *Imperial Palace*, which occupies the E. side of the Platz, founded by Charles IV., renewed by Ladislaw II. in 1484-1502, and again in the 16-17th cent. by Ferdinand I., Rudolph II., and Matthias, was completed by Maria Theresa. The court is separated from the Platz by an iron railing. On entering we bear to the right and pass through a gateway into the first court; farther on, to the right of the chapel, we pass through another archway into the second court, to the left in which rises the cathedral (see p. 228). To the right is the main entrance to the S. wing of the Palace (adm. on application to the porter; fee 20-30 kr.).

The most interesting rooms in the palace are *Ladislaw's Hall*, or the *Hall of Homage*, constructed in 1484-1502, in which tournaments were once held, the old *Statthalterei*, the *Private Chapel*, and the *German* and *Spanish Halls*. From the window of the old *Council Chamber* Count Thurn caused the two imperial counsellors Martinitz and Slawata to be thrown down on 23rd May, 1618. This act of violence was the immediate occasion of the Thirty Years' War. Two small obelisks under the windows, bearing their names, commemorate the event.

The equestrian *Statue of St. George*, a fountain-figure opposite the portal of the palace, was cast in bronze in 1373; the horse, having been injured, was recast in 1562. In the N. corner of this court is a gallery connecting the cathedral and the palace. In the passage under this gallery, on the left, is the entrance to the cathedral.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 4; open 5-12 and 2-5 o'clock), the *Metropolitan Church of St. Vitus*, begun in 1344 under Charles IV. by the French architect *Matthias of Arras*, consists of little more than the spacious Gothic choir completed by *Peter Arler* of Gmünd in 1385. A plain party-wall, covered with frescoes (now faded) in 1729 to commemorate the canonisation of St. John Nepomuc, closes the unfinished W. side. The tower, once 520 ft. high, was reduced by a fire in 1541 to its present height of 323 ft. The church and its monuments, which were seriously damaged by the Prussian bombardment in the siege of 1757, have since undergone restoration. The nave is now being completed.

The nave (118 ft. in height) contains the fine *Monument of the Kings, executed in marble and alabaster by *Alex. Colins* of Malines (p. 131) in 1589, under Rudolph II., and erected over the hereditary burial-place of the Bohemian monarchs. Beneath it repose Charles IV. (d. 1378), Wenzel IV. (d. 1419), Ladislaw Posthumus (d. 1458), George Podiebrad (d. 1471), Ferdinand I. (d. 1564), Maximilian II. (d. 1577), Rudolph II. (d. 1612), and several queens and princesses. The *Wenzel Chapel (20 kr.), the first on the right, contains the monument of the saint; behind it his helmet and coat-of-mail, and a large candelabrum with his statue, cast by the celebrated *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1532. The chapel, built in 1358-66, is inlaid with Bohemian precious stones and decorated with very ancient, half-obliterated frescoes of the early Prague school (*Thomas of Mutina, Theodoric of Prague*). A small picture of *Cranach's* school (1543) represents the murder of St. Wenzel. The ring on the door is said to be one which was grasped by the saint when he was slain at Altbunzlau in 936 by his brother Boleslav. — The Martinitz Chapel, adjoining the Wenzel Chapel, contains a handsome modern *Altar* by *Achtermann* (d. 1834). In the Chapel of SS. Simon & Jude, on the left wall, hangs a Head of Christ on the napkin, revered as a '*vera icon*', copied in 1368 by Thomas of Mutina from an ancient Byzantine picture; the patron-saints of Bohemia on the margin are original; the whole admirably executed. Above is a picture of St. John Nepomuc. The royal Oratorium is borne by admirably-executed stone vaulting (1493). Opposite, on the wall of the choir, a large representation in carved wood of the devastation of the church by the Protestants. To the right in the choir is the Shrine of St. Nepomuc, executed in 1736, of no artistic value, but said to consist of 1½ tons of silver. In the Sternberg Chapel are the very ancient tombs of Ottocar I. and II. and other Slavonic monarchs. A ball suspended by a chain from a pillar is one of those which injured the church in the Seven Years' War; the damage it occasioned to the balustrade is still observable. The Trinity Chapel contains the altar of St. Ludmilla, the first Christian duchess of Bohemia, with a modern group by *Em. Max*, and also a candelabrum said to have been in Solomon's Temple, but really dating partly from the 12th cent. (foot) and partly from 1641 (upper part). Opposite to it, at the back of the high-altar, is the tomb of St. Vitus, the patron-saint of the church, with a modern statue. In the Chapel of St. John the Baptist is a Crucifixion carved in wood. The walls of St. Anna's Chapel are adorned with paintings by *Swerts*. The marble figures of SS. Anna, Luke, and Methodius, at the altar, are by *Simek*. Opposite this chapel, on the wall of the presbytery, are two reliefs in wood, one representing Prague before 1620, the other the flight of King Frederick of the Palatinate from Prague after his defeat on the White Hill. Over the N. portal is an Adoration of the Cross, a fresco originally executed in 1562 and painted over in 1631, interesting only on account of the portraits of Ferdinand II. and III. and the two wives of the latter. — The large Mosaic on the S. external wall represents the Last Day, the Bohemian patron-saints, Charles IV. (who caused the work to he executed in 1371 by Italian artists), and his queen Elizabeth. — Adjoining the cathedral is the Treasury, con-

taining numerous curiosities and objects of value, to inspect which permission must be obtained from the canon Dr. Diettrich.

Behind the cathedral rises the Romanesque *Church of St. George*, a heavy-looking edifice of 1142-50, partly rebuilt after a fire. It contains the monument of St. Ludmilla, dating from the 14th century. To the left is the new cathedral provostry. To the right of the church is the *Theresianische Adlig-Fräuleinstift*, an institution for spinsters of noble family, the balcony of which commands an admirable view (comp. p. 220; entrance in the circular portico; fee 20 kr.). At the end of the Georgsgässchen, a gate to the right, adjoining the 'Schwarze Thurm', leads to the *Old Bastei*, another good point of view. Adjacent is the *Palace of Prince Lobkowitz*. The *Alte Schlossstiege* (98 steps) descends hence to the Bruskagasse and the chain-bridge over the Moldau (p. 223).

From the Hradschiner-Platz the Lorettogasse leads to the S.W., passing the *House of Correction*, to the Loretto-Platz, in which rise the extensive *Franz-Josef Barracks*, formerly *Count Czernin's Palace* (Pl. A, 4). Opposite, to the N., is a *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. A, B, 4), into the walls of which are built Prussian balls in memory of the siege of 1757. Adjacent is the pilgrimage-chapel of *St. Loretto*, an exact imitation of the celebrated Casa Santa of Loretto. The treasury, to which 6 persons only are admitted at a time, under the guidance of a Capuchin (9.30 to 11.30; each pers. 20 kr.), contains several monstrances of the 16th cent., the most curious of which is in the form of rays, said to be set with 6580 precious stones.

From the Pohozeletz-Platz, which adjoins the Loretto-Platz on the W., a flight of steps through No. 8, or farther up, near the *Reichsthor* (Pl. A, 4), a gateway to the left adorned with figures of saints, leads to the Strahower-Platz. Here, to the right, on the highest site in the town, stands the wealthy Premonstratensian ***Abbey of Strahow** (Pl. A, 4, 5; admission in the forenoon on application to the porter), a very imposing structure, with spacious arcades and the *Church of the Assumption*, containing the tombs of St. Norbert, founder of the order, and Pappenheim, the Imperial general, who fell at Lützen in 1632. The finest work in the *Picture Gallery* (pass to the left of the church, enter the next gateway on the right, and apply to the porter; ladies not admitted) is a *Virgin and Child crowned by angels, by *Dürer* (1506), containing portraits of the painter himself, his friend Pirkheimer, Emp. Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and other princes (freely retouched). The admirably arranged *Library* (door to the right of the church; first floor; ring), with 70,000 vols. and 1000 MSS., contains autographs of Tycho Brahe and a portrait of Ziska, the blind leader of the Hussites. Adjoining it is a small natural history collection. Superb *View, from the upper windows, of the imposing city and the distant landscape bounded by the Giant Mts. on the N.E. (Fee to the guide in the monastery 20 kr.; donation to the librarian 'für die Armen'.)

Returning to the Burg we regain the road from the N. side of the first court and, passing the *Schloss-Garten* on the right, reach the ***Belvedere** (Pl. C, 3), an imposing villa in the Italian Renaissance style, erected in 1534 by Emp. Ferdinand I. for the Empress Anna. It is erroneously called Tycho Brahe's observatory, perhaps from the fact that Rudolph II. sometimes observed the stars here with his astronomer. The great hall is adorned with frescoes from the history of Bohemia, after cartoons by Rubens. *View from the balcony (fee 20 kr.). In the Schloss-Garten, in front of the W. façade, is a handsome Renaissance fountain.

From the Belvedere we may descend through the grounds of the *Volks-Garten* (Pl. D, 3) and by the Chotek-Str. to the Bruskagasse (p. 229), and then cross the chain-bridge (p. 223), or turn to the right through the Wendische Gasse to the Karls-Brücke (p. 222). — To the E., on the steep bank of the Moldau, in the direction of the Franz-Josefs-Brücke (p. 224), are the **Kronprinz Rudolf* or *Belvedere Promenades*, commanding picturesque views, with the *Belvedere Restaurant* (electric railway to Baumgarten, see p. 219; cable-tramway in 1¼ min. to the Franz-Josefs-Brücke, p. 219).

The ***Hasenburg**, above the *Aujezderthor* (Pl. B, C, 5), to the N.W., affords a charming view. A cable-tramway ascends in 5 min. (there and back 15 kr.) to the upper terminus (985 ft.; 330 ft. above the lower terminus) beside the Hasenburg Restaurant, which lies 3 min. walk from the *View-Tower* (195 ft.; lift; Restaurant) on the *Laurentiusberg*. The upper gallery (1245 ft. above the sea-level) commands a superb *Survey of Prague and the valley of the Moldau and over the greater part of Bohemia to the Giant Mts., the mountains on the Moravian frontier, the Bohemian Forest, the Erzgebirge, and the limestone hills of Saxon Switzerland. The summits of the central Bohemian Forest and the Brdywald are especially conspicuous. — Above the Aujezderthor, to the right, is the *Villa Kinsky*, the garden of which affords another charming view of Prague (adm. Mon., Wed., & Frid.; tickets obtained from the head-gardener).

Smichow (Pl. C, D, 6-8), the S.W. suburb, with 32,693 inhab., is another industrial quarter.

In the Kinsky-Str. is the handsome **Church of St. Wenzel** (Pl. C, 6), built in 1880-85 by *Barvitius* in the early-Renaissance style, with a tastefully decorated interior, and nave with lacunar ceiling. Beyond the church, towards the Moldau, is the *Botanic Garden*. The *Palacky Bridge* (tramway, see pp. 219, 223) leads hence to the Neustadt.

On the **White Hill** (*Weisse Berg*), to the W. of Prague, 3½ M. from the Reichsthor (p. 229), the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia was decided on 8th Nov., 1620. The Protestant Bohemians under Frederick V. of the Palatinate, the king of their own election and son-in-law of James I. of England, had thrown up intrenchments on the White Hill, but the attacks of Maximilian of Bavaria, chief of the Roman Catholic League, with his army of Bavarians and Walloons, were so irresistible that Frederick and

his party were speedily routed, and the battle won in less than an hour. A pilgrimage-church was afterwards erected here to commemorate the victory. — On the N.W. slope of the White Hill a large and massive structure, erected in the form of a star, rises in the midst of wood. It was originally a royal château, and afterwards a powder-magazine, and was restored in 1875. It is situated at the end of a park which derives its name of Stern (star) from this building, and is a favourite resort of the citizens, thousands of whom repair hither on the first Sunday after 13th July (1/2 M. from stat. *Libotz*, p. 238). A stone here, commemorating the capture of Prague by Frederick the Great in 1744, purports to occupy the precise spot whence that monarch directed the operations of the besiegers. — On 6th May, 1757, *Marshal Schwerin*, Frederick the Great's favourite general, fell at the battle of Prague. Two monuments mark the spot where he was mortally wounded, near the village of *Sterbohol*, 4 1/2 M. to the E. of Prague and 1 1/2 M. from the station of *Hostiwar* (p. 264).

36. From Dresden to Prague.

121 M. Railway in 4-6 1/2 hrs. (fares 14 ℳ 20, 9 ℳ 90, 5 ℳ 60; express 19 ℳ 40, 13 ℳ 40, 7 ℳ 40 pf.). — Finest views on the left. — Steamboat five times daily to Pirna in 2 1/4 hrs., thrice daily to Schandau in 4 1/2 hrs., twice or thrice daily to Aussig in 10 hrs. — The traveller who desires to see the picturesque banks of the Elbe may perform part of this route by steamer. The finest scenery terminates at Aussig.

Dresden, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*. — The station is on the S. side of the town. Soon after starting, the *Grosse Garten* is seen on the left. Beyond the stations of *Sedlitz* and *Mügeln*, the line approaches the Elbe and follows the serpentine course of the river through the picturesque '*Saxon Switzerland*' (described in *Baedeker's Northern Germany*). The château of *Sonnenberg* at (11 M.) *Pirna* is now a lunatic asylum. *Pötzscha* is the station for the little town of *Wehlen* on the opposite bank. At stat. *Rathen* rises the **Bastei*, a precipitous rock on the opposite bank of the Elbe, 640 ft. above the river, the finest point in the Saxon Switzerland, commanding a beautiful view. At (22 M.) **Königstein** is the fortress of that name, 810 ft. above the river, commanding a noble prospect. Opposite the fortress rises the *Lilienstein*, 167 ft. higher. 24 M. **Schandau**, a favourite summer-resort, lies on the opposite bank. *Herrnskretschen* is the first Bohemian place on the right bank. 32 M. *Niedergrund* is the first Bohemian village on the left bank. The line follows the left bank. Several viaducts and embankments. Then two short tunnels under the projecting *Schäferwand*.

38 1/2 M. **Bodenbach** (**Post*, R. 1-1 1/2 fl.; *Grams; Umlauft; Frieser; *Rail. Restaurant*), with 7574 inhab., is the Saxon and Austrian custom-house station. Long halt and change of carriages. Opposite to it lies the pleasant town of *Tetschen* (p. 254), connected with the left bank by a railway-bridge and a suspension-bridge. The village of *Obergrund* (Starck's Hôtel; *Bad-Hôtel; Bellevue), on the left bank, below the bridge, is a favourite summer-resort.

From Bodenbach to Dux and Komotau, 51 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line traverses the narrow and picturesque valley of the *Eulauer Bach*: on the right rises the *Schneeberg* (p. 282) with its belvedere. Stations: *Bünaburg*, *Eulau*, and (8 1/2 M.) *Tyssa-Königswald* (3 M. to the N. of which

is the village of *Tyssa*, with its huge and curiously-riven cliffs of sandstone, called the *Tyssaer Wände*). On the hill to the right of (10½ M.) *Klein-Kahn* lies *Nollendorf*. 14 M. *Tellnitz*; 16 M. *Kulm*, where a battle took place on 30th Aug., 1813 (p. 234). 18 M. *Hohenstein*, with the *Geiersburg* on the right; 19½ M. *Mariaschein*; 20 M. *Rosenthal-Graupen* (p. 237), where the *Wilhelmshöhe* and *Rosenburg* rise on the right; 23 M. *Teplitz-Waldthor* (p. 234; station 1 M. from the town; omn. 15 kr.). 25½ M. *Kosten* (1½ M. to the W. is the little town of Klostergrab, p. 237). 30 M. *Ossegg* (p. 237; branch-line in 10 min. to *Dux-Liptitz*, p. 237). The train now skirts the S. base of the Erzgebirge, and runs by *Bruch*, *Wiesa* (junction for the line from Prague to Moldau, p. 237), *Ober-Leutensdorf*, *Ober-Georgenthal*, *Eisenberg*, and *Görkau* to (51 M.) *Komotau* (p. 239).

Ascent of the Schneeberg from Bodenbach (2½ hrs.). We diverge from the Teplitz road to the right, either at the (¾ M.) *Zum Rothen Kreuz Inn*, or at the (1½ M.) *Zur Grünen Wiese Inn*. The path in the first case is easy to trace, being indicated by white marks on the trees, but is almost shadeless. In the second case we reach after 7 min. a footpath which crosses the valley to *Dorf Schneeberg* (1866 ft.; Hebestreit's Hotel). A still shorter way diverges from this path to the right at a clearing in the forest and leads straight towards the tower, but for this route a guide is necessary. Those who wish to walk as little as possible may drive to Dorf Schneeberg by the road diverging to the left near *Peiperz*, below the chain-bridge, or take the Bodenbach and Dux railway to Eulau (see p. 231). The steep road from Eulau to (2½ M.) Schneeberg ascends to the right. From the village of Schneeberg we reach the plateau of the **Hohe Schneeberg** (2372 ft.), the highest of the Bohemian sandstone-hills, in ¾ hr. The tower at the top, 112 ft. high, commands a magnificent *Panorama (Inn).

43 M. *Topkowitz-Kartitz*; 47½ M. *Nestersitz-Pömmerle*.

53 M. **Aussig** (1600 ft.; **Goldnes Schiff*, R. 1-2 fl.; **Englischer Hof; Dampfschiff-Hôtel*, on the Elbe; **Rail. Restaurant*), a busy town with 23,723 inhab., lies at the influx of the *Biela* into the Elbe. Large factories (including chemical works with 1300 hands) and a brisk coal-trade occupy the inhabitants. The vast brown-coal seams of N. Bohemia lie a little to the W. The large river-barges load at a special coaling-harbour on the Elbe. Aussig was the birthplace of the painter Raphael Mengs (1728-79). The town is connected by a railway-bridge with the station of *Schreckenstein* on the right bank of the Elbe (p. 254). The traveller detained here should ascend the *Ferdinandshöhe* (¼ hr. to the S.) or to the ruin of *Schreckenstein* (¾ hr.) A more extensive prospect is obtained from the *Hohe Wostrey* (1920 ft.), ascended viâ *Ober-Sedlitz* and *Neudörfel* in 1½ hr. — The plain of *Bihana*, to the W. of Aussig, was the scene of the great Hussite battle of 16th June, 1426, which ended in the rout of the Saxons under Frederick the Quarrelsome and the destruction of the then flourishing town.

From Aussig to *Teplitz* and *Komotau*, see R. 37.

Travellers from Prague to Dresden will find it pleasant to quit the train at Aussig and perform the rest of the journey by Steamboat (three times daily, in 4½-6 hrs.). The steamers start from *Leitmeritz* (p. 255); they reach Lobositz in ½ hr., and Aussig in 2 hrs. more.

A bold rock on the right bank, 280 ft. in height, resembling the Lurlei on the Rhine, is crowned with the extensive ruins of the **Schreckenstein*, not destroyed until the 18th cent., the property of Prince Lobkowitz, who keeps them in good preservation. Beautiful view from the top. This forms a worthy termination to the more

picturesque part of the Elbe scenery. 59 M. *Salesl* lies picturesquely on the river, opposite *Sebusein* (p. 254). 61½ M. *Praskowitz.*

66 M. **Lobositz** (*Post; Ross; Dampfschiff-Restaurant*, on the Elbe, with view), a manufacturing town with a château of Prince Schwarzenberg, was the scene of the first battle in the Seven Years' War, in which, on 1st Oct., 1756, Frederick the Great and the Duke of Brunswick defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brown. Branch-line to (8½ M.) *Libochowitz.* On the opposite bank are the village of *Gross-Černosek* (p. 255), noted for its wine, and the *Hradek* (1180 ft.) with its chapel. The *Mileschauer* (p. 237) may be easily ascended from Lobositz, viâ *Wellemin*, in 3 hrs.

71 M. **Theresienstadt** *(Rail. Restaurant);* the fortified town (Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolf; pop. 11,482), lies 1½ M. to the N., at the influx of the *Eger.* Fine *View of the picturesque basaltic cones of the *Mittel-Gebirge* from the station: to the N.E., the Geltsch and Kelchberg; to the N., the Kreuzberg, Radischken, and Radobil; to the N.W., the Lobosch, Mileschauer, and Kletschen; to the W. the Kostial, with a ruined castle; to the S.W. the isolated Hasenburg. Beyond Theresienstadt the Eger is crossed.

74½ M. *Hrobetz.* — 77½ M. **Raudnitz** *(Krone; Löwe)*, on the Elbe (6614 inhab.). The château of Prince Lobkowitz contains a library (45,000 vols.), an armoury, and interesting pictures from the time of Charles V. to the Thirty Years' War. In 1350 Cola di Rienzi, 'the last of the tribunes', was confined in the castle for a year by Emp. Charles IV. To the right rises the conspicuous *Georgenberg* or *Ripberg* (1325 ft.), with its white chapel, 1 hr. to the S.E. of Raudnitz.

84 M. *Wegstädtl;* 89 M. *Beřkowitz-Melnik*, where the line quits the Elbe, into which the *Moldau* falls 3 M. higher up. 94 M. *Jenšowitz.* In the distance, to the left, lies *Melnik* (p. 255).

98½ M. *Weltrus*, with a château and park of Count Chotek, where we reach the Moldau. 100 M. *Mühlhausen* (with a château of Prince Lobkowitz); we pass through several tunnels and galleries, and cross the *Zakolaner Bach.* 102 M. **Kralup** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction for Neratowitz and Turnau (p. 269), and for Kladno (p. 238), with large factories and railway-works.

The train follows the sinuosities of the Moldau. 106 M. *Libšitz;* 112 M. *Roztok*, amidst fruit-trees, with chemical works; 114 M. *Selč;* 116 M. *Podbaba*, at the mouth of the picturesque valley of the *Scharka.* At (118 M.) *Bubenč*, the last station before Prague, the narrow, rocky valley widens. Charming scenery. The line intersects the lower part of the *Baumgarten* (p. 219), and is carried across the Moldau and several of its arms, and over the *Hetz-Insel*, *Jerusalems-Insel*, and *Karolinenthal* (p. 226) by a vast viaduct of 87 arches, 1450 yds. long (which cost 3½ mill. fl.). On the left rises the *Ziskaberg*, memorable as the scene of the great Hussite battle of 1420, in which the Protestants were led by Ziska.

121 M. **Prague**, see p. 218.

37. From Aussig to Komotau viâ Teplitz.

41 M. Railway in 2¼-3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 45, 1 fl. 64, 82 kr.). Nearly all the trains start from the *State Railway Station*, and most (but not all) halt also at the *Aussig-Teplitz Station*.

Aussig, see p. 232. The train starts from the State Railway Station. ½ M. *Aussig-Teplitz Station* (see above). — 3 M. *Türmitz*, with coal-mines and a château belonging to Count Nostitz.

From Türmitz to Bilin. 16½ M., railway in 2 hrs. Stations: *Tschochau-Hlinai*, *Hertine*, *Auperschin*, *Liessnitz*, *Wohontsch*, *Schwaz-Kuttowitz*. — 16½ M. **Bilin** (650 ft.; *Hohes Haus: Löwe*), an industrial town (6500 inhab.) on the *Biela*, with a château of Prince Lobkowitz. About ¾ M. to the S.W. is the well-known *Biliner Sauerbrunnen* (*Curhaus, with restaurant; railway-station, see p. 248), whence upwards of 1,000,000 bottles of the water are annually exported. About 3 M. to the S. of the Sauerbrunnen is the *Biliner Stein* or *Borschen* (1755 ft.), the largest mass of clinkstone, or phonolite, in Germany, with rare flora. — From Bilin to *Dux* and to *Pilsen*, see p. 248.

4½ M. *Schönfeld;* 5½ M. *Karbitz* (Rail. Restaurant), a thriving manufacturing town, 1 M. to the N. of the line. The white church of *Kulm* (p. 232) is seen at the foot of the Erzgebirge, to the right. Farther on, the *Mittel-Gebirge* appears on the left. — 8 M. *Mariaschein;* the village (Anker Inn), with a Jesuit monastery and a famous pilgrimage-church, lies 1 M. to the N., and has also a station on the Dux-Bodenbach line (p. 232). On the right is *Graupen* (p. 237), with the Wilhelmshöhe and Rosenburg; then *Eichwald* (p. 236), beyond the park of Probstau, which the train skirts. — 12 M. *Teplitz.*

Teplitz and Environs.

Hotels. *Post, Langegasse; *Zum Alten Rathhaus, in the market-place; *Stadt London, Langegasse, R. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50 kr., D. 1 fl. — Kronprinz Rudolf and Blauer Stern, in the Bahnhof-Str.; Bahnhofs-Hotel. — At *Schönau* (open in the season only): Hermannsburg, Habsburg, both in the Neubad-Allee; Haus Oesterreich, and others.

Restaurants. At all the hotels (usually à la carte); Prince Clary's *Schlossgarten-Saal* (p. 236); *Cursalon*, in the Stefans-Platz; **Seume-Park; Schwarzes Ross*, Kirchengasse, by the Stadtbad and the lower entrance of the Schlossgarten; *Goldnes Schiff*, *Preussischer Hof*, Seume-Str., near the Curgarten; *Weilburg*, Linden-Str., in the direction of Schönau; *Germania*, Steinbadgasse, at Schönau; *Drei Rosen*, Stefans-Platz, etc. — **Beer** at the *Leitmeritzer Bierhalle*, with garden, in the Schul-Platz. — **Wine** at *Schäck's*, Badeplatz, *Fiala's*, Linden-Str., and *Fleck's*, Langegasse.

Cafés. *Cursalon* (see above), with reading-rooms; *Theater-Café*, at the theatre, towards the Curgarten.

Apartments at the *Kaiserbad*, the *Stadtbad*, the *Steinbad*, the *Herrenhaus-Fürstenbäder*, and the *Schlangenbad* and *Neubad* at Schönau. Private lodgings also abound, those at Schönau mostly having gardens. Room 5-25 fl. per week. Inquiry may be made of the bath inspector at the Cursalon, of the manager of Prince Clary's baths at Teplitz, or at the burgomaster's office in Schönau.

Mineral Water Depôt at the house 'Zum Englischen Gruss', in the Bade-Platz; branches in the Curgarten.

Visitors' and Music Tax for a stay of more than a week, 1st class 9 fl., members of a family 6 fl. each; 2nd class, 6 or 4, 3rd class 4 or 1½, 4th class 1½ fl. — A band plays in the Curgarten from 6.30 to 8 a.m., in

the Schlossgarten from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and in the Curgarten on Mon. and Frid. from 5 to 7 p.m. Military band at the Schönau Pavilion on Sun. and Thurs., 10-11½, and on Wed. and Sat., 5-7. Dancing Réunions in the Gartensalon and Hôt. Neptun every Saturday, 8-12 p.m. — Theatre in the Curgarten. — Swimming Bath in the Turner-Park (p. 236).

Carriages. Drive within Teplitz and Schönau, one-horse carr. 40, two-horse 60 kr., ½ hr. 60 or 90 kr., each additional ½ hr. 40 or 60 kr.; to or from the Aussig station, 40 kr., with luggage 60 kr., two-horse 80 kr. or 1 fl., to the Dux-Bodenbach Station 80 or 1 fl. 30 kr.

English Church Service during the season.

Teplitz (720 ft.; Slavonic 'warm bath'; 6000 patients annually), a favourite watering-place with 17,400 inhab., lies in a broad and undulating basin between the Erzgebirge and the Mittelgebirge, 3 M. to the N. of the *Biela*. It is now united with the village of *Schönau*. The thermal springs (97-120° Fahr.), said to have been discovered as early as 762, are almost entirely free from mineral ingredients. They are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, stiffness of joints, etc., and are chiefly used for bathing. Their principal source is the *Urquelle* (115° Fahr.) in the *Stadtbad* (Pl. 3), which also supplies the united *Herrenhaus* and *Fürstenbäder* (Pl. 6), the small *Sofienbad* (Pl. 10), frequented by Jews, and the *Kaiserbad* (Pl. 1). The *Steinbad* (Pl. 5) and *Stefansbad* (Pl. 4) in the part of Teplitz next Schönau, and the *Schlangenbad* (Pl. 9) and *Neubad* (Pl. 8) at Schönau, are supplied by separate springs, with a temperature of 84-110° Fahr.

The pleasant **Curgarten** (Pl. D, 3) is enclosed by the handsome buildings of the *Herrenhaus*, the *Cursalon*, the *Kaiserbad*, and the *Theatre*. A number of the patients assemble here at an early hour to drink the Teplitz and other waters, while the band discourses its music.

A little higher up, adjoining the linden-avenue leading to Schönau, is the small *Seume-Park*, where the poet *Johann Gottfried Seume* (d. 1810) is buried. Farther on are the *Payer-Anlagen*, at the foot of the **Mont de Ligne** (768 ft.; ascended from the Linden-Str.), a terraced hill, with a belvedere and restaurant, commanding a fine panorama. On the top is the new *Technical High School*. — On the N. side of the Linden-Strasse are a number of lodging-houses and public buildings, including the *Saxon* and *Prussian Military Baths*, the *Bürger-Spital*, and the *John'sche Spital*. Beyond these rise the new *Synagogue*, with a conspicuous dome, and the *Protestant Church*, on a terrace above the Elisabeth-Str.

Between Teplitz and Schönau extends the **Kaiser-Park** (Pl. E, F, 2), adjoining which are the *Steinbad* and the *Stefansbad*, mentioned above, the *Austrian Military Bath House* (Pl. 18), built in 1807, the *Schlangenbad*, farther distant, and, on a hill to the N., the *Roman Catholic Church* (*St. Elisabeth*; Pl. E, F, 2) of Schönau. On the S. this park is adjoined by the *Humboldt-Anlagen*, and to the N.E., behind the Austrian Bath House, is the *Neubad-Allee*, with the *Neubad* (p. 234).

The most attractive pleasure-grounds at Teplitz are those of ***Prince Clary's Schlossgarten** (Pl. B, C, 4), at the back of the *Schloss*, which occupies the highest site in the town. The grounds, with their fine old timber, and two large ponds enlivened with swans, were laid out at the end of last century. They are reached from the Bade-Platz by the Kirchgasse, leading to the S.; or from the Schloss-Platz (with its rococo fountain-column of 1717) by the chief portal of the Schloss; or by an entrance adjoining the Garten-Salon (p. 234), where the band plays from 11 to 1. In the Schlossgarten, on the E. side, is the *Meierei* (Pl. C, D, 4), or dairy.

The best view of Teplitz is afforded by the ***Königshöhe** (867 ft.; Pl. D, E, 4), ascended by a path with steps from the Stefans-Platz, or from the Bade-Platz through the Kirchgasse, and past the lower entrance to the Schlossgarten. The finest point is marked by a wooden hut, near the *Monument of King Frederick William III.*, who frequently visited Teplitz, erected in 1841. A little farther on are the *Belvedere* and *Schlackenburg Restaurants*, the latter a grotesque castellated building of slag and brick; and in the direction of the Meierei is the *Schiesshaus*. — To the S. (40 min.) rises the **Wachholderberg** (1253 ft.), also a very fine point of view. We ascend by the Bilin road, past the Schlossgarten, and take the 'Katharinen-Weg' to the right. Halfway up is the *Bergschlösschen Restaurant*.

Another good vantage-ground is the **Stefanshöhe** (837 ft.; Pl. F, 3), which rises to the E., above Schönau, ascended from the Prager-Strasse (Pl. F, 4), or to the right from the route to the Schlossberg (Pl. F, 2, 3). — A path diverging to the right, $^1/_2$ M. beyond the toll at the end of the Prager-Strasse, leads past a tannery to the *Fasanerie*, a pheasant-preserve with a forester's house (rfmts.).

To the E. of Schönau, farther distant, rises the **Schlossberg** (1286 ft.; comp. Pl. F, 2, 3; ascent $^3/_4$ hr.; one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 3, there and back incl. halt, 3 fl. 50 or 5 fl. 60 kr.). On the top are a ruined castle and a belvedere (good view). The adjoining modern château (except the handsomely decorated Rittersaal) and restaurant were burned down in 1895.

The Mecséry-Weg (Pl. F, 2, 1) leads from Schönau to the ($^3/_4$ M.) *Turner Park* (restaurant) and across the main street of the village of *Turn* to the ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Probstauer Park* (rfmts. at the forester's).

Eichwald (1175 ft.; **Curhaus Theresienbad*, 1380 ft., well fitted up, with baths of every description, R. 7-20 fl. per week, pens. 2-4 fl.; **Dr. Brecher's Hydropathic*, lower down; lodgings abound), $3^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of Teplitz, situated on a slope and in a ravine of the Erzgebirge, amidst beautiful woods, is a favourite summer-resort. The dusty high-road from Teplitz to Eichwald passes numerous mines of brown-coal (omnibus at 8.15 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. in $^1/_2$ hr., 20 kr.; carr. 2, with two horses 3 fl.); a longer but pleasanter route leads by *Weisskirchlitz*. — A road and paths lead

from Eichwald to the (25 min.) *Schweissjäger*, a forester's house (Restaurant), which commands a picturesque view of the plain, bounded by the Schlossberg and the Mileschauer. — A level road leads to the W., through Prince Clary's deer-park, to (1¼ M.) the *Doppelburg*, another forester's house often visited.

At the foot of the Erzgebirge, 3 M. to the N.E. of Teplitz, lies the old mining town of **Graupen** (1116 ft.; rail. stat., p. 232), near which rise the *Wilhelmshöhe* (1156 ft.) and the **Rosenburg* (1381 ft.; rfmts.), two fine points. To the E., above Hohenstein, rises (½ hr.) the ruin of *Geiersburg* (1581 ft.). — The Graupen road then ascends by *Obergraupen* (the old road to which is shorter, but steeper) to the (4 M.) *Mückenthürmchen* (2644 ft.; Inn), a conspicuous point on the crest of the Erzgebirge (carr. from Teplitz 5 fl. 70 kr., with two horses 8 fl.).

The **Mileschauer*, or *Donnersberg* (2740 ft.), 3½ hrs. to the S.E. of Teplitz, commands the most extensive and picturesque view in Bohemia. Rustic **Inn* at the top. Road (carriage with two horses in 1½ hr., 8 fl., or with one horse in 2 hrs., 5 fl.) from Teplitz to *Pilkau* (1930 ft.), whence the summit is easily reached in 1 hr. The path enters the wood at the foot of the mountain in 12 min., and 7 min. later turns to the right and follows the white crosses. The path from Kostenblat is similarly indicated by red, that from Mileschau by blue crosses. — Descent to Lobositz, see p. 233.

Beyond Teplitz the line passes numerous mines. — 13 M. *Settenz;* 15 M. *Ullersdorf.*

18 M. **Dux** (710 ft.; *Krone; Ross; Rail. Restaurant*) is a town with 10,100 inhab. and lignite mines, sugar-refineries, glass-works, etc. The *Schloss* of Count Waldstein, a kinsman of the celebrated Wallenstein, contains various memorials of the great general. The reservoir in the entrance-court was made of the metal of guns captured by Wallenstein. The greater part of the château is more modern. In front of it is a Column of the Virgin, with groups in sandstone. Adjacent is the church, with its three red towers. Between Dux and the village of *Liptitz*, 1¼ M. to the S.W., is the station of *Dux-Liptitz* on the railway from Bodenbach to Komotau (p. 232). — *From Dux to (Bilin) Saaz and Pilsen*, see p. 248.

20½ M. *Preschen;* 23½ M. *Maria-Ratschitz.* — To the left are several basaltic peaks, in the distance is the *Biliner Borschen* (p. 234); at the foot of the Erzgebirge, to the right, lies the convent of *Ossegg*, with the *Riesenburg* behind it (see below).

27½ M. **Brüx** (780 ft.; *Ross; Löwe; Adler; Rail. Restaurant*), a thriving town of 15,000 inhab., with a late-Gothic church and a quaint Rathhaus, is commanded by the ruins of an ancient castle. — The mineral springs of *Püllna* rise 6 M. to the S., on the road to Saaz.

FROM BRÜX TO MOLDAU, 20 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. The line intersects the Bodenbach and Komotau railway at (4½ M.) *Wiesa* (p. 232). 7½ M. **Ossegg** (1010 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a small town with the famous Cistercian abbey of *Ossegg*, founded in the 12th cent. (beautiful gardens). In a ravine, ¾ hr. farther on, is the ruined castle of *Riesenburg* (1840 ft.). — 10½ M. *Klostergrab* (Rathhaus), a small and ancient mining-town at the base of the Erzgebirge, near which is the *Königshügel* (1352 ft.),

a good point of view. Thence the line ascends viâ (14 M.) *Eichwald* (p. 236) to (17½ M.) *Niklasberg*, and viâ *Neustadt* to (20 M.) *Moldau*, the Austrian frontier station (customs examination). From Moldau to *Freiberg* in Saxony, 24 M.

FROM BRÜX TO PRAGUE, 88 M., railway in 4 hrs. Stat.: *Obernitz* (junction of the Pilsen and Dux line, see p. 248); 9 M. *Hochpetsch*, a little to the N. of which are the mineral springs of *Saidschitz;* 18½ M. *Laun* (Rail. Restaurant), a busy town (6346 inhab.) on the *Eger;* 38 M. *Zlonic* (branch to *Hospozin*, 5 M.); 44 M. *Schlan* (Rail. Restaurant), on the *Rothe Bach*, a thriving town of 9086 inhab., with extensive coal-pits; 50½ M. *Swoleńoves* (junction for the railway from *Kralup* to *Střebichovic* and *Vinařic*). Farther on, the line crosses the *Kralup-Kladno* and the *Prague-Komotau* railways (see below), and reaches the W. station of (88 M.) *Prague* (p. 218).

30 M. *Triebschitz;* 32 M. *Holtschitz-Neestadtl;* 35 M. *Wurzmes* (branch to *Potscherad*, p. 248). On the slope to the right, Countess Buquoy's château of *Rothenhaus.* — 37½ M. *Udwitz-Görkau.* Görkau (Hôt. Schorsch), also a station on the Bodenbach and Komotau line (p. 232), has large cotton-mills and extensive fruit-cultivation.

41 M. **Komotau,** see p. 239.

38. From Prague to Carlsbad and Eger.

148½ M. RAILWAY *(Buschtiehrad Line)* in 5¾-9 hrs. (fares 7 fl. 96, 5 fl. 31, 2 fl. 66 kr.).

The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof* (p. 218), crosses the Moldau to the (1¾ M.) *Bubna Station*, and skirts the town (Kleinseite) in a wide curve. 3¾ M. *Sandthor Station;* 6 M. *Weleslawin;* 8 M. *Libotz.* To the left rises the *Weisse Berg;* on its N.W. slope lies the *Stern* (p. 231). 9 M. *Rusin;* 11½ M. *Hostiwitz;* 13½ M. *Jenč;* 17½ M. *Unhoscht.* — 20 M. *Kladno* (Rail. Restaurant), a busy mining town (17,215 inhab.).

TO KRALUP, 17½ M., branch-line in 1¼ hr., traversing the rich Kladno coal-district. Stations: *Neu-Kladno*, *Duby*, *Buschtiehrad* (2 M. to the N. is the castle of that name, the property of the Emperor, with extensive coal mines). At stat. *Brandeisl* the line crosses the Prague and Teplitz high-road, and passes several large iron-foundries. Stations: *Zakolan*, *Wotwowitz*, and *Kralup* (p. 233).

23½ M. *Smečna-Sternberg;* 30 M. *Lana;* 32 M. *Neustraschitz;* then through woods. To the right of (35 M.) *Renc* are the heights of the *Sbanwald.* — 40½ M. *Lužna-Lischan* (Rail. Restaurant).

TO RAKONITZ AND BERAUN, 33 M., railway in 3½ hrs. — 6 M. *Rakonitz* (Krone), with 5300 inhab., has two ancient gate-towers and the Gothic church of St. Barbara. — 15 M. *Burg Pürglitz*, founded about 1100, was splendidly restored by Emp. Charles IV., and now belongs to Prince Furstenberg. 16 M. *Pürglitz* is the chief place in the prince's domain (ca. 220 sq.M.). Thence we follow the *Beraun-Thal*, viâ *Zbečno*, *Neuhütten*, and *Althütten*, to (33 M.) *Beraun* (p. 247).

43½ M. *Krupa* (junction for *Kolleschowitz*); 46 M. *Milostin-Kounowa.* The line crosses a wooded hill and enters the valley of the *Trnowa.* 52 M. *Satkau-Teschnitz;* 57 M. *Michelob;* 62 M. *Trnowan* (to the right *Schloss Dobritschan*, with a small mineral bath). The train then crosses the *Eger.* — 64½ M. **Saaz** (764 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Engel; Hanslick*), an old town on the right bank of the Eger, with 13,234 inhabitants. The old *Dekanatskirche* was founded

in 1383, the *Rathhaus* in 1559. Hops are largely cultivated here. From Saaz to *Pilsen* and to *Dux*, see p. 248.

The line enters the valley of the *Saubach*. 69 M. *Horatitz;* 73 M. *Priesen* (1000 inhab.), with iron-works and a mineral spring.

79 M. **Komotau** (1080 ft.; **Scherber*, R. 1 fl.-1 fl. 80 kr.; *Reiter*, R. 80 kr.-2 fl.; **Rail. Restaurant*), an old town (13,030 inhab.) with a late-Gothic church, at the foot of the Erzgebirge. The *Stadt-Park* (1/2 M.) is a favourite resort.

From Komotau to *Aussig*, see R. 37; to *Bodenbach*, see p. 232.

From Komotau to Chemnitz, railway by *Reitzenhain* (66 M.; 5¼-6 hrs.) or by *Weipert* and *Annaberg* (82 M.; 7¾ hrs.). The first stations on the latter line are *Tschernowitz* and *Domina-Schönlind*. 20½ M. *Krima-Neudorf*, where the line to *Reitzenhain* diverges. 23½ M. *Sonnenberg*, 2 M. to the S.E., with a conspicuous church. 27 M. *Pressnitz-Reischdorf*; Pressnitz (3500 inhab.) is the home of many itinerant musicians. Beyond (30 M.) *Kupferberg* the line reaches its culminating point (2830 ft.); it then descends to (37 M.) *Schmiedeberg* and along the Saxon frontier to (44½ M.) *Weipert* (2395 ft.), a town with 6400 inhab. (custom-house examination). From Weipert viâ *Annaberg* to Chemnitz, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*. — From Schmiedeberg a road leads by (4½ M.) *Ober-Wiesenthal* (2990 ft.; Deutscher Kaiser, etc.) to (2½ M.) **Gottesgab** (3373 ft.; *Grünes Haus; Stadt Berlin*), the highest town in Austria, once a busy mining place. The *Fichtelberg* (3980 ft.), the highest mountain in Saxony, may be ascended from Ober-Wiesenthal in ¾ hr.; at the top is a stone tower, which commands an extensive view, an important trigonometrical station. From Gottesgab by Joachimsthal to (9 M.) *Schlackenwerth*, see below. The *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4083 ft.), the highest point of the Erzgebirge, may be ascended from the Gottesgab road in 1 hr. (tower at the top; extensive view).

84 M. *Deutsch-Kralup*. — 87 M. *Kaaden-Brunnersdorf*, 2 M. to the S. of which, on the *Eger*, lies **Kaaden** *(Sonne; Grüner Baum)*, an old town (6889 inhab.) with an interesting gateway and fine Rathhaus tower. Outside the town are a handsome late-Gothic Franciscan church, with a monastery, and pilgrimage-stations sculptured in stone.

90½ M. *Klösterle* (Rathhaus), a small town belonging to Count Thun, with a new Rathhaus and a considerable porcelain-manufactory. The train crosses the *Eger* and follows the pretty Egerthal. Several unimportant stations. It then quits the Eger and follows the *Wistritzbach* to the right, through a hilly district. — 107 M. *Schlackenwerth* (Renthaus; Adler; *Restaurant at the Gartenhaus), a small town with a château and park of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany.

A post-road leads hence to the N. through the Erzgebirge to (5½ M.) Joachimsthal (2365 ft.; **Stadt Dresden; Wilder Mann*), a town of 7046 inhab., with a modern church and a town-hall with a library. The word 'thaler' is derived from the coins ('Joachimsthaler') struck in the silver found here by Count Schlik in the 16th cent., but the mining is now insignificant. From Joachimsthal to Gottesgab and Schmiedeberg, see above. The *Keilberg* (4083 ft.) may be ascended from Joachimsthal in 1 hr. (see above; road to the top).

111 M. *Neudau*. — 116 M. **Carlsbad** *(Rail. Restaurant)*; the town (p. 242) lies on the opposite bank of the Eger, 1 M. from the railway (cabs and omnibuses, see p. 242).

Beyond Carlsbad the railway quits the Eger, which from this point to Elbogen flows through a deep and tortuous rocky ravine. We turn towards the N. to (124 M.) *Chodau*.

From Chodau to Neudek, 9 M., railway in 1 hr. The line traverses the coal-measures of Chodau, passes *Münchhof* and *Poschetzau*, and at (4 M.) *Neurohlau* enters the pretty valley of the *Rohlaubach*. 9 M. **Neudek** (1834 ft.; *Rathhaus; Herrenhaus; Post*), a prettily situated town, with 3574 inhab., has a large cotton-mill and iron-rolling works. Diligence across the Erzgebirge (3055 ft.) in 4½ hrs. to *Eibenstock* on the Chemnitz-Adorf Line (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*).

125½ M. *Neusattl* (1480 ft.).

To Elbogen, 4 M., branch-line in 20 minutes. Stat. *Helenen-Schacht*, with *Siemens's* large glass-works (bottles) and coal-mines. Then the *Vincenzi-Schacht*, the *Katharinen-Schacht*, and the village of *Grünlass* with brick-works. — 4 M. **Elbogen**, Bohem. *Loket* (1454 ft.; **Weisses Ross; Hirsch; Scherbaum*, near the suspension bridge) derives its name ('elbow') from the sudden bend of the Eger round the rocky eminence on which the town is charmingly situated. The old castle of the Margraves of Vohburg, subsequently of the Hohenstaufen, founded in 870, is now a prison (fine view; visitors admitted on application at the Bezirksamt). The Rathhaus contains a fragment and a model of a meteoric stone found here, called the 'Verwünschte Markgraf' ('accursed count'), to which various traditions attach. Large porcelain-factories. — From the station a pleasant walk may be taken up the beautiful, wooded *Geiersbach-Thal* to the Schiesshaus (cross the Eger by the 'Ziegel-Brücke', ascend the hill to the Eger high-road, and beyond it ascend the valley). We return by the road to the *Suspension Bridge*, 80 ft. above the Eger, and follow the new road to the town; or at the bridge descend to the Eger and follow the river through the *Kolowrat Tunnel* and reach the town by the Röhrsteg. — In the cemetery is a curious group of rocks, called the '*Spitzige Stein*'. A picturesque and shady road leads hence along the Eger to (3 M.) *Hans Heiling's Rock* (p. 246), and thence by *Aich* to *Carlsbad* (p. 242).

The line returns to the Eger. — 130 M. *Falkenau* (Anker), with a château of Count Nostitz.

To Klingenthal, 19 M., branch-line in 2 hrs. The train ascends the valley of the *Zwodau* to *Davidsthal*, *Hartenberg*, with a château of Count Auersperg, (8 M.) *Bleistadt*, an old mining town with 1100 inhab., and (11 M.) *Annathal-Rothau*, 3 M. to the E. of which is the small town of *Heinrichsgrün*. 14 M. **Graslitz** (1640 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich; Herrenhaus*), an industrial town with 7900 inhabitants. Then across the Saxon frontier to (19 M.) *Klingenthal*, whence a branch-railway runs to *Zwota*, on the Chemnitz and Adorf railway (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*).

133 M. *Zieditz;* 136 M. *Dassnitz;* 139 M. *Königsberg-Mariakulm*. The old provostry of *Mariakulm*, 1½ M. to the N., with a pilgrimage-church, is said to have been once a haunt of robbers, the bones of whose victims (?) are shown in a vault.

141½ M. *Mostau-Nebanitz;* 146½ M. *Tirschnitz*, junction for *Franzensbad* (p. 241). The train crosses the Eger.

148½ M. **Eger**, Bohem. *Cheb*, or *Ohrè* (1470 ft.; **Welzel's Hôtel Kaiser Wilhelm*, at the station, R., L., & A. from 1 fl. 20, B. 45 kr.; **Hôt. Neuberger, Kronprinz Rudolf*, **Victoria*, all in the Bahnhof-Str.; **Zwei Erzherzoge*, in the market-place, good cuisine; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Eger*, with 18,483 inhab., formerly a free imperial town and fortress, lies on a hill on the right bank of the Eger. The fortifications were rased in 1809. In the *Burgomaster's House* or *Stadthaus*, in the 'Ring', on 25th Feb., 1634, Wallenstein was assassinated by the Irishman Devereux (tickets at the police guard-room, 30 kr.)

The rooms in the upper story, which Wallenstein occupied before his death, contain a *Museum* of local antiquities and curiosities (observe the guild vessels and cabinets), including mementoes of the great general, most of them of doubtful genuineness (the partisan with which he was assassinated, his sword, his writing-table, etc.). A worthless picture designates the foul deed as the 'Execution of the General of Friedland.' A second represents the treacherons murder of Wallenstein's officers Illo, Terczky, Kinsky, and Neumann, with the names of the perpetrators, Cols. Butler, Gordon, Leslie, Geraldine, and 50 soldiers. The so-called portrait of Wallenstein, which is also shown, differs from authenticated likenesses. The Council Chamber contains portraits of the emperors from Leopold I. onwards.

The Imperial **Castle*, situated in the angle formed by a bastion of the old fortifications, on a rock above the river, to the N.W. of the town, erected by Frederick Barbarossa about the year 1180, and once inhabited by kings and emperors, is now a ruin. The lofty square tower, built of blocks of lava, belongs to the ancient castle which stood here before the time of Barbarossa. The elegant double *Chapel*, the lower Romanesque (1183), the upper pointed (1295), is interesting.

Of the adjoining banquet-room, in which the above-mentioned officers of Wallenstein were murdered a few hours before Devereux assassinated his general, the arches of the windows now alone remain. Since the perpetration of that crime the castle has never been inhabited. The court-yard is now a garden. The terrace, 80 ft. above the Eger, commands a pleasing view: to the E., in the direction of the stream, rise the three towers of Mariakulm (p. 240). The casemates are still well preserved, and indeed externally the castle almost resembles a modern fort with a drawbridge.

The handsome church of the deanery of *St. Nicholas*, founded in 1111, in the pointed style, with nave and aisles of equal height, borne by eight pillars, contains old paintings by Lucas (15th cent.), discovered in 1856, and a fine new pulpit. — *Military Swimming School* by the Schützenhaus.

EXCURSIONS FROM EGER. The basaltic *Kammerbühl* (1640 ft.), described by Goethe, 3/4 hr. to the N.W.; the castle of *Kinsberg*, 4 M. to the S., with pleasing view; the *Grünberg* (1968 ft.) with the Chapel of St. Anne, commanding distant views; the abbey of *Waldsassen* (rail. station), founded in 1128 and secularized in 1803; *Alexandersbad*, *Marienbad* (p. 249), etc.

Franzensbad (1447 ft.; **Königsvilla*, **Grand Hôtel*, both in the Salzquell-Str.; **Post*, **Hübner*, both in the Kaiser-Str.; **British Hotel*, **Park Hotel*, Park-Str.; *Gisela*, opposite the station; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*, Louisen-Str.; **Holzer*, *Kreuz*, Kulmer-Str.; *Stadt Leipzig*, Kirchen-Str.; *Forster's Hôtel Garni*), a watering-place 4 1/2 M. to the N. of Eger (railway in 12 min.), possesses ten mineral springs (chalybeate and saline, impregnated with carbonic acid gas), called the *Egerbrunnen*, used for bathing and drinking, and also mud and gas baths. It contains 2370 inhab., and is visited annually by 10,000 patients. *English Church Service* in summer. Over the *Franzensquelle* is a temple from which a long colonnade leads to the *Cursaal*. The park contains a statue of Francis I., the founder of the baths, in bronze, designed by Schwanthaler.

EXCURSIONS. To the N.W. to the (3/4 hr.) *Antonienhöhe* (1620 ft.), and to the castles of *Seeberg* (1 1/4 hr.) and *Liebenstein* (2 hrs.), all fine points of

view; N. to *Schönberg* and *Wildstein* (each 2 hrs.); S., to the (½ hr.) *Café Miramonte*, and thence to the (½ hr.) *Kammerbühl* (see p. 241) and to the (½ hr.) **Siechenhaus* (Restanrant), prettily situated amid wood, ½ hr. to the W. of Eger, with a charming view.

39. Carlsbad and Environs.

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel Pupp (Pl. a); *Goldenee Schild und Zwei Deutsche Monarchen (Pl. b), between the Becher-Platz and the Neue Wiese; *Angee's Hôtel (Pl. c), In the Neue Wiese, on the right bank of the Tepl; Hôt. Kroh, Park-Str., opposite the Stadt-Park; *Continental, in the market, at the corner of the Alte Wiese; *Hôt. Hannover, in the market-place; Hôtel de Russie (Pl. e), Paradies (Pl. f), both in the Kaiser-Str., opposite the Curhaus. — *Hôtel National (Pl. g), Gartenzeile; Glattauer (with restaurant); Donau (Pl. h), Park-Str.; Stadt Lyon(Pl. i), Bahnhof-Str.; Drei Fasanen, Kirchengasse; Hopfenstock, Geweihdiggasse (the last five open the whole year); *Eezherzog Karl, Kirchengasse; *Morgensteen, Kaiser-Str.; Loib, Geweihdiggasse; Webee, near the station; *Fassmann, Bahnhof-Str.; Post & Baieeischee Hof, Eger-Str., opposite the Stadt-Park. Charges vary, being lower before and after the height of the season. — Furnished apartments easily procured without first stopping at a hotel (enquiry-office In the Nordische Hof, Krenzgasse). The best situations are the 'Alte' and 'Neue Wiese', the Market, Park-Strasse, and the Schlossberg: *Pupp's Logirhäuser*, **Hôt. Garni Königs-Villa* (pension), *Victoria*, *König von Dänemark*, *Englisches Haus*, etc.; in the Schloss-Platz, close by: *König von England*, *Europa*, etc. Terms should be arranged beforehand, and it is sometimes advisable to reduce the lease to writing.

Cafés. **Pupp's Café-Salon*, Alte Wiese (open-air concert several times weekly); **Stadt-Park*; **Elephant*, Alte Wiese; *Theater-Café*, next the theatre; *Impérial*, near the chalybeate spring, large new establishment; *Stadt Hamburg*, Kreuzgasse. — **Restaurants.** **Pupp's Restaurant* and *Salle de Saxe*, Alte Wiese; **Curhaus & Stadtpark*; **Hopfenstock*, see above; **Morgenstern*, Kaiser-Str.; *Österr. Hof*, Neue Wiese; *Loib*, see above; *Sanssouci*, Kiesweg; *Römer*, *Stadt Leipzig*, Geweihdiggasse; *Blauer Stern*, Pragergasse; *Schützenhaus; Leitner*, Neue Wiese. — **Wine.** *Richter*, *Stark*, both near the Roman Catholic Church; *Friedel*, Becher-Platz; *Weisshaupt*, Alte Wiese. — **Beer** (generally Pilsner) at all the restaurants.

Reading Room in the Curhaus, 15 kr. daily, 70 kr. weekly, 2 fl. monthly, well supplied with newspapers, with a room for ladies.

Concerts. The 'Curkapelle', or band of the baths, plays daily, 6-8 a.m., in two detachments, one at the Sprudel, the other at the Mühlbrunnen. Afternoon concerts in the Stadt-Park on Sun., at Pupp's on Tues. and Thurs., and in the Posthof (charge for admission) on Mon. and Frid.; evening-concerts at the Sanssoucl, Salle de Saxe, and Cnrhans. Also at times a military band at Pupp's, etc.

Theatre, Neue Wiese; performances from end of April to end of September. — *Summer Theatre*, above the Café Sanssouci (not regular).

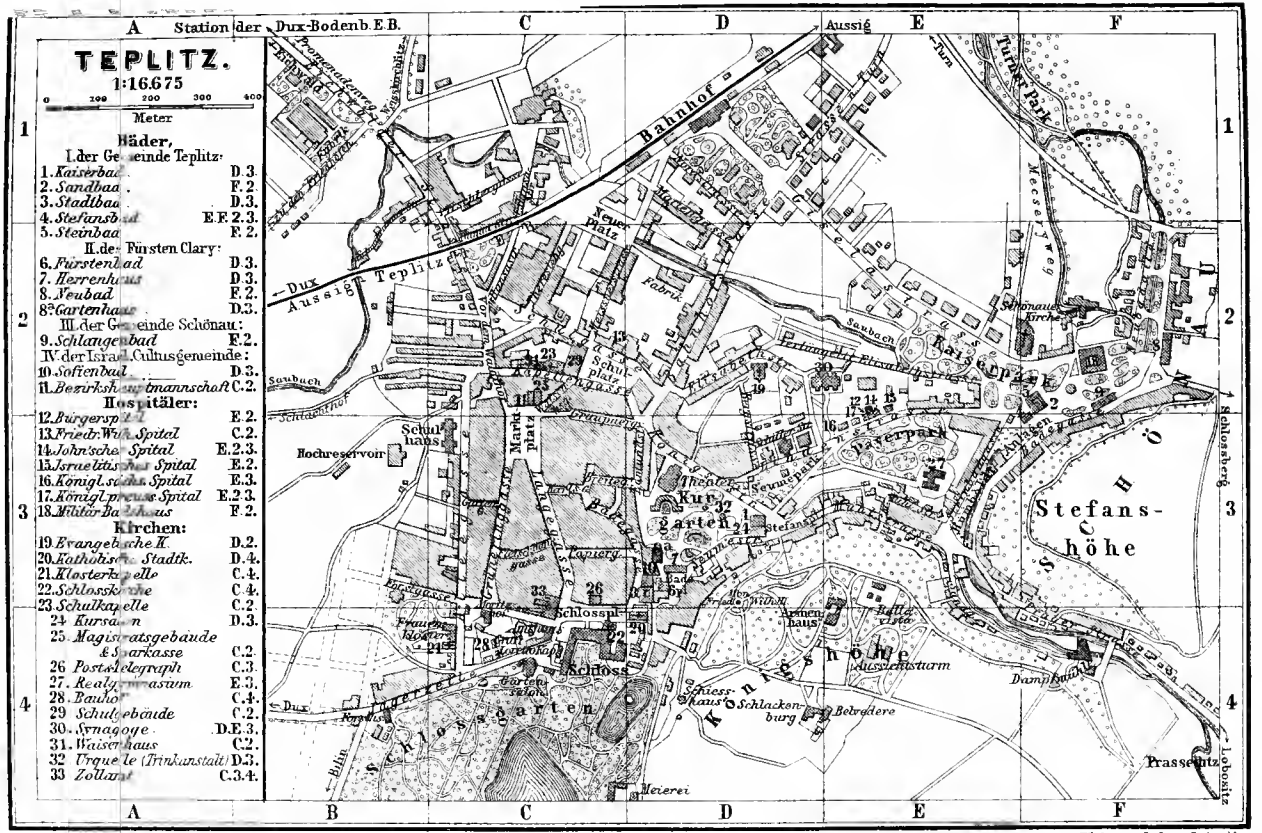
Visitors' Tax for stay of a week or more: 1st class 10 fl., 2nd cl. 6 fl., 3rd cl. 4 fl.; children and servants 1 fl. — *Music Tax:* for each family, according to number, 1st cl. 5-17, 2nd cl. 3-8, 3rd cl. 2-6 fl.

Cabs. From or to the station, with one horse 1 fl. 20 kr., with two horses ('Fiaker') 2 fl. (at night 1½ or 2½ fl.). Luggage 30-50 kr. — In the town, per ¼ hr. 50, ½ hr. 80, each additional ¼ hr. 20 kr.; with two horses per ½ hr. 1 fl. 20 kr., each additional ½ hr. 60 kr. At night (6 p.m. to 6 a. m.), one half-fare more. Drive to Aich, Dallwitz, or Pirkenhammer, 2 or 3 fl., etc.

Omnibus from the station to the town 40 kr., each box 10 kr. — Also to *Pirkenhammer*, *Aich*, *Giesshübel-Puchstein*, *Dallwitz*, etc.

Donkeys (incl. fee): whole day 4½, half day 3 fl.; to the Hirschensprung or Dreikreuzberg 1½ fl.; to the spring 80 kr.

Sprudelstein wares in the Alte Wiese; *Incrustations* (deposits formed by the mineral waters) at *Tschammerhöll's*, at the back of the Sprudel Colon-


TEPLITZ.
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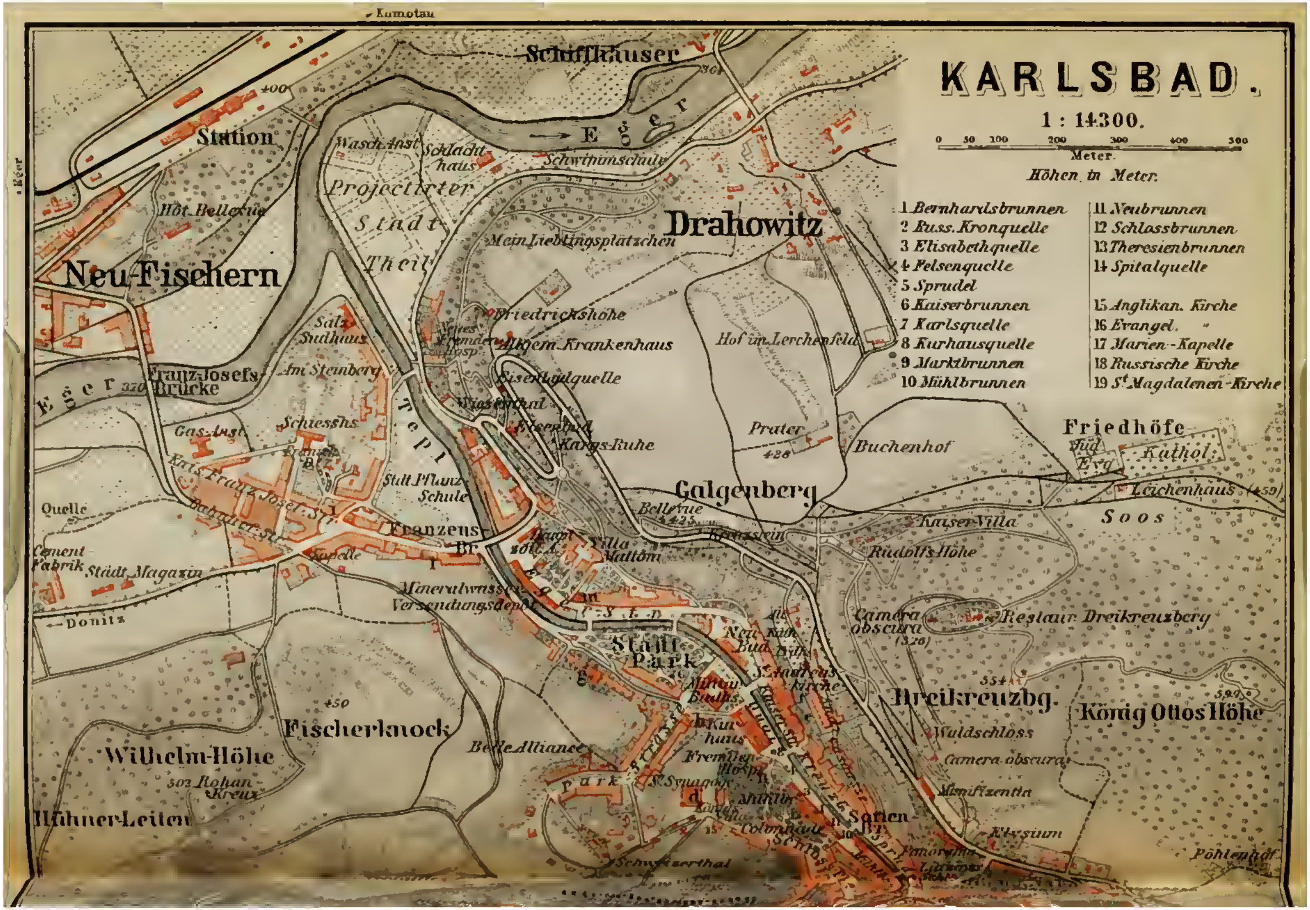
Meter
Bäder,
I. der Gemeinde Teplitz:
1. Kaiserbad D.3.
2. Sandbad F.2.
3. Stadtbad D.3.
4. Stefansbad E.F.2.3.
5. Steinbad F.2.
II. der Fürsten Clary:
6. Fürstenbad D.3.
7. Herrenhaus D.3.
8. Neubad F.2.
8a Gartenhaus D.3.
III. der Gemeinde Schönau:
9. Schlangenbad F.2.
IV. der Israel. Cultusgemeinde:
10. Soolenbad D.3.
11. Bezirkshauptmannschaft C.2.
Hospitäler:
12. Bürgerspital E.2.
13. Friedr. Wilh. Spital C.2.
14. Johnsches Spital E.2.3.
15. Israelitisches Spital E.2.
16. Königl. sächs. Spital E.3.
17. Königl. preuss. Spital E.2.3.
18. Militär-Badehaus F.2.
Kirchen:
19. Evangelische K. D.2.
20. Katholische Stadtk. D.4.
21. Klosterkapelle C.4.
22. Schlosskirche C.4.
23. Schulkapelle C.2.
24. Kursaal D.3.
25. Magistratsgebäude & Sparkasse C.2.
26. Postu. Telegraph C.3.
27. Realgymnasium E.3.
28. Bauhof C.4.
29. Schulgebäude C.2.
30. Synagoge D.E.3.
31. Waisenhaus C.2.
32. Urquelle (Trinkanstalt) D.3.
33. Zollamt C.3.4.
Station der Dux-Bodenb. E.B.
Aussig
Bahnhof
Dux
Aussig Teplitz
Turner Park
Kaiserpark
Stefanshöhe
Schlossberg
Schlossgarten
Kurgarten
Theater
Schloss
Schlosspl.
Marktplatz
Rathhaus
Schulhaus
Hochreservoir
Saubach
Kreuzkirche
Kaiserbad
Sandbad
Stadtbad
Neubad
Gartenhaus
Kurhaus
Kursaal
Trinkhalle
Bäder
Bad
Fabrik
Brauerei
Meierei
Prasschitz
Lobositz
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


KARLSBAD.
1 : 14300.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Meter.
Höhen in Meter.
1 Bernhardsbrunnen
2 Russ. Kronquelle
3 Elisabethquelle
4 Felsenquelle
5 Sprudel
6 Kaiserbrunnen
7 Karlsquelle
8 Kurhausquelle
9 Marktbrunnen
10 Mühlbrunnen
11 Neubrunnen
12 Schlossbrunnen
13 Theresienbrunnen
14 Spitalquelle
15 Anglikan. Kirche
16 Evangel. "
17 Marien-Kapelle
18 Russische Kirche
19 St Magdalenen-Kirche
Komotau
Eger
Schiffhäuser
Station
Neu-Fischern
Hôt. Bellevue
Wasch-Anst.
Schlacht-haus
Schwimmschule
Projectirter Stadt Theil
Drahowitz
Mein Lieblingsplätzchen
Friedrichshöhe
Allgem. Krankenhaus
Hof im Lerchenfeld
Franz-Josefs-Brücke
Salz-Sudhaus
Am Steinberg
Tepl
Gas-Anst.
Schiesshs.
Kais. Franz Josef Str.
Bahnhof Str.
Stdt. Pflanz. Schule
Quelle
Cement Fabrik
Städt. Magazin
Kapelle
Franzens Br.
Donitz
Mineralwasser Versendungsdepot
Prater
Buchenhof
Galgenberg
Bellevue
Kreuzstein
Friedhöfe
Jüd.
Evg.
Kathol.
Leichenhaus
Soos
Kaiser Villa
Rudolfs Höhe
Villa Wallom
Stadt Park
Camera obscura
Restaur. Dreikreuzberg
Dreikreuzbg.
König Ottos Höhe
Waldschloss
Camera obscura
Mumifizentia
Elysium
Pöhlenhof
Fischerknock
Wilhelm-Höhe
302 Rohan-Kreuz
Hühner-Leiten
Belle Alliance
Park
Synagoge
Schweizerthal
Fremden-Hosp.
Kurhaus
Schlossbg.
Wiesenthal
Eisenbadquelle
Karls-Ruhe
Neue Bad.
Andreas Kirche
Colonnade
Panorama

Hirschensprung
Theresien-Höhe
Peters-Höhe
Johannes
Jägerhaus
Karls IV.
Helenen-Str.
Marianens-Ruhe
Findlaters Obelisk
Fr. Wilhelms Thal
Salle de Saxe
Durchhau-Bank
Vogelhütte
Freundschafts-Sitz
K. Friedrich Wilhelms-Pl.
Wiener Sitz (453)
Schweizer Hof
Dorotheen-Säuerling
Karls-Br.
Ecce homo-Kap.
Franz-Josefs Höhe (510)
Findlaters Tmpl.
Fürstinnen-Sitz
Fürstinnen-Stein
Marienbader Str.
Vier Uhr Promen.
Schwarzenbergs-Denkm.
Posthof
Dichter-Bank
Freundschafts-Saal
Stahls-Buche
Antons-Ruhe
Augustes Pl.
Tepl
Kaiser-Park
Hammer
Hammer
Floben-Weg
Schwind-W.
Belvedere
556
533
Predigtstuhl
Rüssel-Sitz
Katharinen-Plätzchen
Echo
Echo
Aich
Weisses Kreuz
Marie
Sofien-W.
Stefanshöhe
Alte Prager Str.
Prag
Laurenzi-Kap.
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Thiergarten
Waldmühle
Dianahof
Stefaniehöhe
Friedrich Wilhelm's Höhe
Jägerhaus
Waldquelle
Amalienruhe
Waldbrunn Allee
Mühlbach
Magazin
Waldstein Denkmal
Brunnenversendung
Mecsery Tempel
Königin Carola Höhe
Prot. Kirche
Franz Josefs
Theater
Platz
Tepler Haus
Kreuz Br.
Israelit-Kurspital
Prager Gasse
Kursaal
Kolonade
Bazar
Kathol. K.
Spital
Karlsbader Str.
Moorbad
Marienquelle
Gasbad
Post Stadthaus
Jäger Str.
Friedhof
Karolinen Br.
Ambrosius Br.
Central-Bad
Neues Badhaus
Kursaal
Hamelika B.
Engl. K.
Alexandrinen Ruhe
Kreuzberg
in die Waldschlucht
Goethes Sitz
Kaiserthurm
Hamelika B.
Darnberg
Synagoge
Casino Park
Rudolfshof
Panorama
Marienbader B.
Café Sennhof
Alexandrinen Quelle
Miramar
Egerländer
Bellevue
Waldhof
Schloss Versailles
MARIENBAD.
1:11.500
Meter
Ferdinandbr. u. Rudolfsquelle
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig.

nade. — *Carlsbad Wafers* ('Oblaten') at *Barbara Beyer's*, Königshof. 'Brunnenkuchen', eaten by patients, is a kind of cake without spice.

English Church (p. 244): service during the season at 11 and 4 p.m. — *Presbyterian Divine Service* from June 1st to Aug. 31st in the Curhaus.

INTERPRETER: *Ludwig Kohn*, Haus Hallstadt, Obere Schulgasse.

Carlsbad or *Karlsbad* (1165 ft.), a celebrated watering-place, with 12,000 inhab. and upwards of 30,000 visitors annually, the waters of which are especially efficacious in liver-complaints, is situated in the narrow valley of the *Tepl*, the pine-clad slopes of which are traversed by paths in all directions. The springs are said to have been discovered in 1347 by Emp. Charles IV. while hunting (whence the monument in the Stadtgarten); but Karlsbad was known as a health-resort a century earlier.

The chief ingredients of the mineral water are sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and common salt. The springs rise near the Tepl from beneath a very hard kind of rock, known as Sprudelschale, or Sprudeldecke, a crust from which, wherever it is broken through, the hot water gushes up. The greater part of the town is built upon this crust, under which it is believed that there exists a large common reservoir of the mineral water, known as the 'Sprudelkessel'. The steam of this subterranean cauldron escapes through artificial apertures in the rock, which, on account of the incrustations deposited by the water, require to be cleared and enlarged every three months. If the usual egress of the water and gas is obstructed at any one spot, they rise with increased force at the other outlets, and have even been known to force a new passage for themselves. At the time of the earthquake of Lisbon the Sprudel ceased to flow for three days. There are in all seventeen hot and two cold springs, which vary in temperature from 50° to 167° Fahr. and are used both for bathing and drinking. About 3,000,000 bottles of the water and 110,000 lbs. of the salt are exported annually.

The oldest and most copious (450 gallons per min.) of these springs is the *Sprudel* (Pl. 5; 162° Fahr.), on the right bank of the Tepl, connected with which is the *Hygieia-Quelle*. On the left bank are the *Mühlbrunnen* (Pl. 10; 124°), the *Neubrunnen* (Pl. 11; 140°), the *Theresienbrunnen* (Pl. 13; 138°), the *Marktbrunnen* (Pl. 9; 108°), the *Kaiser-Karl-Quelle* (Pl. 7; 113°), and the *Schlossbrunnen* (Pl. 12; 127°); more or less connected with these are the *Russische Kronquelle* (Pl. 2; 93°), the *Bernhards-Brunnen* (Pl. 1; 147°), the *Elisabeth-Quelle* (Pl. 3; 108°), the *Felsenquelle* (Pl. 4; 138°), the *Spitalbrunnen* (Pl. 14; 95°), the *Curhausquelle* (Pl. 8; 150°), the *Kaiserbrunnen* (Pl. 6; 120°), the *Hochberger-Quelle* (103°), and the *Parkquelle* (104°). The two cold springs are the *Stefanie-Quelle* (alkaline-saline, with carbonic acid; 70°), below the Schweizerhof (p. 245) and the *Eisenquelle* (46°), on the slope of the Dreikreuzberg. There are seven *Bath-houses*, with mineral, mud, vapour, and other baths (the Kaiserbad, the Sprudel Baths, the Stadthaus, the Curhaus, the Fremden-Hospital, the Neubad, and the Eisenbad).

At an early hour, in the height of the season (June and July) even before 5 a.m., the water-drinkers repair to the various springs. At the Mühlbrunnen and Sprudel, where the band plays from 6 to 8, the crowd is often so great that the patients have to wait more than quarter of an hour before they are served with a glass of water.

The town is creeping up towards the *Railway Station*, to the N., on the left bank of the Eger, but the busiest part of it is the quarter bounded by the Stadt-Park on the N. and the Pupp'sche Etablissement on the S. Adjoining the pleasant **Stadt-Park**, on the left bank of the Tepl, is the **Park Restaurant* (p. 242), with a colonnade contiguous, where the water of the *Parkquelle* (p. 243) is drunk. On the opposite bank is the *Neubad*, with mud-baths. — To the S.W. runs the handsome *Park-Strasse*, in which, on the left, rises the *Synagogue*, erected in 1876-77 from designs by Wolff of Stuttgart.

On the S.E. side of the Stadt-Park is the **Military Bath House** (Pl. 6), within which rise the *Kaiserbrunnen* and the *Hochberger-Quelle* (p. 243). Next comes the **Curhaus** (at the S. end of which is the *Curhaus-Brunnen*, Pl. 8), high above which lies the *Fremdenspital* with the *Spitalbrunnen* (Pl. 14). On the lower ground, farther on, passing the *Felsenquelle* (Pl. 4), we come to the **Mühlbrunnen Colonnade** (Pl. 10), of the Corinthian order, erected by Zitek in 1871-78, with the *Elisabeth-Quelle*, the *Theresienbrunnen*, the *Bernhardsbrunnen*, the *Neubrunnen*, and the *Mühlbrunnen*. Above the colonnade are the grounds of the Schlossberg (see below).

From the Colonnade the Mühlbadgasse leads to the Market Place, where the *Kaiser Karls-Quelle* (Pl. 7) and the *Marktbrunnen* (Pl. 9) rise under the wooden *Marktbrunn Colonnade*, with the *Stadtthurm* towering above it. On the left is the *Post Office*. To the N.W. a broad flight of steps ascends to the Schlossberg, on which are situated the *English Church* and a number of handsome lodging-houses. Here, on the right, rises the *Schlossbrunnen* (Pl. 12), opposite which, on the left, is the *Russische Kronquelle* (Pl. 2).

From the market-place the Sprudel-Brücke crosses the Tepl to the **Sprudel Colonnade** (Pl. 5), an imposing iron structure, completed by Hellmer and Fellner in 1879. Within this colonnade rise the *Hygieia-Quelle* (Pl. 2), adorned with a statue of Hygieia by Fernkorn, and the Sprudel (p. 243), which gushes up in 40-60 jets per minute, $1^1/_2$ ft. thick, and varying from 6 to 13 ft. in height. — In the Kirch-Platz, beyond the colonnade, stands the Rom. Cath. *Magdalenen-Kirche* (Pl. 21), with a terraced platform, erected in 1732-36. Above it are the *Stefanshöhe*, the *Stadtgarten*, with a statue of Emp. Charles IV. by Jos. Max, erected in 1868 on the '500th anniversary' of the discovery of the springs, and the *Panorama Grounds* (café), which afford a charming survey of the town.

On the S. side of the market-place, skirting the Tepl, is the **Alte Wiese**, the most frequented promenade at Karlsbad, with the best shops, some of them in the groundfloors of the houses, others in the bazaar opposite. The Alte Wiese ends at the *Goethe-Platz*, near the *Salle de Saxe* (p. 242) and the extensive *Pupp'sche Anlagen*.

Opposite the Alte Wiese, the **Neue Wiese**, on the right bank of the Tepl, leads past the *Stadt-Theater* (built by Fellner and Helmer, richly decorated, and lighted by electricity) to the Pupp'sche

Brücke. Farther on, in the Marienbader-Str., is the new ***Kaiserbad,*** a handsome building in the French Renaissance style, designed by Fellner & Hellmer and sumptuously fitted up, with baths of every description, a large saloon for gymnastic exercises, etc. The Marienbader Strasse goes on, past the small *Russian Church* (Pl. 18) and the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 16), to the Karls-Brücke (see below).

Of the many beautiful WALKS the most popular, because level, is through the *Pupp'sche Allee* and the *Goethe-Wiese* (embellished with a marble bust of Goethe by Donndorf), and by the *Kiesweg*, passing the *Rasumowska-Sitz*, the *Rohan-Silz*, and the *Kaiserin-Sitz*, to the (1/4 hr.) **Café Sanssouci* (above which lies the *Summer Theatre*, p. 242). On the rocks by the wayside may be read inscriptions in many different languages, gratefully extolling the efficacy of the springs. A little farther on, leaving the *Karls-Brücke* on the left, and passing the '*Vieruhr-Promenade*' (in shade after 4 p.m.) on the right, we follow the avenue of poplars in the Marienbader Strasse to the (1/4 hr.) **Café Posthof*, with its pleasant garden. On the opposite bank of the Tepl are the **Café Schönbrunn*, the *Dorotheen-Säuerling* and the **Café Schweizerhof*. About 8 min. to the W. of the Posthof, at the end of the Vieruhr-Promenade, are the *Schwarzenberg Monument* and the *Theresien-Platz*. From the Posthof we ascend past the *Antonsruhe* and the *Stahlbuche* to (1/4 hr.) the *Freundschafts-Saal*, another café, where a military band often plays (adm. 60 kr.). About 10 min. farther on is the romantic **Kaiser-Park*, whence we may extend our walk, crossing the Tepl halfway, to (1 M.) *Pirkenhammer* (1340 ft.; Hôt. Habsburg; Café Leibold; omnibus), with its large porcelain-factory. To the left of the factory is the (3/4 hr.) *Mecséry-Höhe* (2038 ft.), a good point of view. In returning we may follow the shady 'Plobenweg' on the right bank of the Tepl, and cross the stream at the Posthof; or we may follow the hillside by the 'Schwindelweg', leading through the Café Schönbrunn and down to the Kiesweg in the valley.

From the Schlossberg the Hirschensprunggasse and a good path beyond it ascend to the **Hirschensprung* (1635 ft.), with an admirable view (café). The neighbouring *Theresienhöhe*, the *Petershöhe*, with a memorial-tablet and a bust of Peter the Great, and *Mayer's Gloriette* are also good points of view. We return to the Schlossberg by the *Jubiläumsweg*, passing the 'Himmel auf Erden'.

From the Goethe-Platz by the Mariengässchen to the *Marien-Kapelle*, and thence by good paths, indicated by notices, to the right to the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz*, and to the left, past the *Ecce-Homo-Kapelle*, to the (1/2 hr.) *Franz-Josefs-Höhe* (1673 ft.). — Over the Schlossberg, or through the Park-Strasse, and past the *Jägerhaus Kaiser Karl's IV.* (café) and *Findlater's Obelisk* to the (1/2 hr.) *Katharinen-Platz*, and thence to (1/2 hr.) the *Bild* (1802 ft.) and (1/2 hr.) the **Aberg* (2000 ft.; restaurant), the tower on which commands an extensive panorama of the Bohemian Erzgebirge.

From the Magdalenen-Kirche on the right bank of the Tepl, either by the Sprudelgasse and the Andreasgasse ascending to the right, or through the Schulgasse and past the garden of the Café Panorama, to the Prague road; turn to the left; then ascend by a winding path to the right to the (40 min.) *Dreikreuzberg Restaurant* (1844 ft.; Camera Obscura), an admirable point of view; thence in 5 min. more to the top of the *Dreikreuzberg*, where the view is less extensive, and through wood to the (1/4 hr.) *König Otto's Höhe* (1965 ft.; view intercepted by trees), and to the (1/2 hr.) **Ewiges Leben* (2087 ft.), one of the highest points near Carlsbad, with a superb view; descent past the *Pöhlenhof* to (1/2 hr.) Carlsbad.

Other fine points are the *Bellevue* and the *Wiener-Sitz* on the right bank of the Tepl, and the *Freundschafts-Sitz*, the *Belvedere*, and the *Rohan-Kreuz* on the left bank.

Longer Excursions. To the N. to (3 M.) *Dallwitz* (Restaurant zu Drei Eichen), a village on the left bank of the Eger (ferry from *Drahowitz* to the boat-houses), with beautiful oaks, extolled by Körner in his poems, a handsome château, a porcelain-factory, and the *Joseph Monument*, erected in 1881. To the S.W. to (4 1/2 M.; omnibus) *Aich* (*Schloss Restaurant, above the Eger, with view), with a restored château and a porcelain-factory; thence along the Eger to (2 M.; 1 M. beyond the end of the carriage-road) *Hans Heiling's Restaurant*, opposite *Hans Heiling's Rock*, a wild and romantic spot on the Eger. (Boat to Aich, 40 kr. each person.) Thence to *Elbogen*, see p. 240. — Also by the Prague road, which commands charming views, to (4 M.) the ruin of *Engelhaus*, on a rock of phonolite (2340 ft.; a pleasanter path to it diverges from the road to the left beyond the 'Berghäuser'). On the Eger, 7 1/2 M. below Karlsbad (omnibus daily from the Theater-Platz in 1 1/2 hr.; beautiful road through wood), are the baths of *Giesshübel-Puchstein* (Curhaus and Hydropathic, with restaurant; several villas), with a famous mineral spring (alkaline, with carbonic acid; 8 million bottles exported annually). The ascent of the *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4083 ft.), the highest summit of the Erzgebirge (p. 239), forms another attractive excursion from Carlsbad (omnibus twice a week in summer).

40. From Prague to Furth *(Nuremberg, Munich).*

119 M. Railway from Prague to Furth in 4-6 hrs. (fares 9 fl. 26, 6 fl. 94, 4 fl. 63 kr.; express 11 fl. 9, 8 fl. 33, 5 fl. 53 kr.). — From Prague to Nuremberg 7 3/4-11 hrs.; to Munich 9 1/4-14 hrs.

The train starts from the *Smichow Station* (p. 218), and turns to the S. into the valley of the *Moldau*. — 3 M. *Kuchelbad*, at the foot of a wooded hill, is a resort of excursionists from Prague. 6 M. *Radotin*. The line quits the Moldau and approaches the *Beraun*, which it crosses at *Mokropetz*. 12 1/2 M. *Dobřichowitz*; 15 M. *Řewnitz*; 18 1/2 M. *Karlstein* (restaurant near the station).

On a precipitous rock 25 min. to the N., on the left bank of the Beraun, rises *Schloss Karlstein (Karlun Tyn; 1047 ft.), the most interesting castle in Bohemia, erected in 1348-57 by Emp. Charles IV., as a receptacle for the Bohemian regalia, and once adorned with treasures of art, most of them now removed. The central point of the castle is the *Kreuzkapelle* in the tower, sumptuously decorated with precious stones, gilding, and painting, where the regalia, various relics collected by Charles IV., and the archives were once preserved. The paintings here belong to the early Bohemian school. Adjoining the strongly fortified tower is the Emperor's palace, with the chapel of St. Catharine, also embellished with precious stones. The portraits of Charles IV., his consort, and his son, mural paintings executed in the emperor's lifetime, are of special interest. The castle also contained accommodation for a large retinue of knights and men-at-arms.

Beyond Karlstein the valley of the Beraun is confined between lofty limestone rocks, but expands at (24½ M.) **Beraun** (725 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Böhmischer Hof; Adler*), an old town with 7265 inhab., junction of the line to *Rakonitz* and *Lužna-Lischan* (p. 238). The train now enters the *Litawa-Thal.* — 30 M. *Zditz.*

To Protivin, 64 M., railway in 4-5 hrs. The line traverses the smiling *Litawa-Thal.* Stations: *Lochowitz, Jinetz-Cenkau.* — 17½ M. **Přibram** *(Kaiser von Oesterreich)*, a town of 13,417 inhab., with valuable silver and lead mines, which employ 5600 workmen and yield about 19 tons of pure silver annually. Seventeen shafts in all are worked, one of which, the *Adalbert-Schacht*, is 3350 ft. deep. Close to the town rises the *Heilige Berg* (1903 ft.), a great resort of pilgrims, with a church containing a miracle-working image of the Virgin. Stations: *Milin, Tochowitz, Březnitz, Mirowitz, Cimelitz, Wraž, Cižová.* — 55 M. **Pisek**, with 10,950 inhab. and an old château, half enclosed by the *Wottawa.* Near it is the extensive *chasse* of Prince Lobkowitz. — 58 M. *Putim* (p. 252); 64 M. *Protivin*, on the Franz-Josefs-Railway (p. 252).

37 M. *Hořowitz*, with a château and iron-works of the Prince of Hanau. Near (43 M.) 'Haltestelle' *Zbirow*, the train passes large iron-works, now disused. To the N. (1¾ M.) lies the little town of *Zbirow*, with a château of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. 45 M. **Zbirow**, the principal station for the town of that name, and also for the little town of *Mauth*, 1½ M. to the W.; at the station is a large saw-mill. 48½ M. *Holoubkau*, with a large carriage-factory. Branch-line to *Nezvěstitz* (p. 251). At (54 M.) *Rokitzan* (Adler; 5000 inhab.) the country becomes more level. The train follows the *Klabawa*, passing the iron-works of *Klabawa* and *Horomislitz*, to (61½ M.) *Chrast* (Rail. Restaurant), whence a branch-line diverges to *Radnitz*, an important coal-mining place. The line re-enters the valley of the Beraun and crosses the imposing *Uslawa Bridge.*

68½ M. **Pilsen** (**Kaiser von Oesterreich; *Goldner Adler; Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms; Pilsner beer at *Salzmann's Bierhalle* and *Beyer's Garden*), an old town with 50,150 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Mies* and the *Radbusa.* Once fortified, it withstood several sieges during the Hussite wars, but was taken by storm by Mansfeld in 1618. Pilsen was in part the scene of the alleged conspiracy for which Wallenstein was outlawed, and twenty-four of his adherents were executed in the market-place here in 1634. The Kopecky-Platz, on the S. side of the town, contains a monument to

the hurgomaster *Kopecky* (d. 1854). The Gothic church of St. Bartholomew, the Museum (daily 10-3, free, hut donation for expenses expected), the prison (900 convicts), and the large rock-cellars of the old hrewery are worth seeing. Pilsen is famous for its heer.

From Pilsen to Saaz and Dux, 94 M., railway in 5-5¾ hrs. The stations are nearly all unimportant. 20½ M. *Plasz*, with a château of Prince Metternich. 41 M. *Petersburg-Jechnitz;* near Petersburg (1½ M. from the railway) are the château and park of Count Czernin. 43½ M. *Kriegern;* 47 M. *Rudig;* 52 M. *Podersam;* 55½ M. *Kaschitz* (branch-line to *Schönhof* and *Radonitz*); 62 M. *Neusattel-Schaboglück*. 67 M. Saaz, junction of the line from Prague to Komotau (p. 238). At (73 M.) *Postelberg* (Rail. Restaurant) the line quits the Eger; 77 M. *Potscherad* (branch to *Wurzmes*, p. 238); 86½ M. *Obernitz*, also on the line from Prague to Brüx (p. 238); 87½ M. *Sauerbrunn*, station for the Bilin Sauerbrunnen (p. 234); 91 M. Bilin, junction for the line to Aussig (p. 234); 94 M. *Dux* (p. 237).

From Pilsen to Eisenstein, 69 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. The most important stations are: 15½ M. *Přestitz;* 23½ M. *Schwihau;* 30 M. *Klattau* (Rail. Restaurant), a town with 10,811 inhab., junction for Taus and Horaždiowitz (p. 251); 35 M. *Janowitz* (branch to *Taus*, see below); 40 M. *Neuern* (*Ross), prettily situated at the foot of the Böhmerwald Mts. (with the ruin of *Baiereck* ½ hr. to the S.W.). The line then winds up the hill to *Grün* (1870 ft.); many cuttings and embankments. 55 M. *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (2421 ft.; to the right the *Osser*, 4265 ft.). Then the *Spitzberg Tunnel*, 1910 yds. in length. 61 M. *Spitzberg* (2726 ft.), the highest point on the railway, watershed between Danube and Elbe. On the *Spitzberg-Sattel* (3880 ft.) is the *Hôt.-Pens. Rixy (fine view). We then descend by *Markt-Eisenstein* to (69 M.) *Eisenstein*, the Bohemian frontier-station (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

From Pilsen to *Eger*, *Budweis*, and *Vienna*, see R. 41.

77 M. *Nürschan*, with coal-mines and iron-foundries. Beyond it, on the left, is *Chotieschau*, with a château of Prince Taxis. 84 M. *Staab*, a small town on the *Radbusa;* 92 M. *Stankau;* 98 M. *Blisowa* (to the left, in the distance, the ruin of *Riesenburg*); 104 M. *Taus*, an industrial town with 7700 inhab. (To *Janowitz*, see above.)

Beyond Taus begin the hills of the *Bohemian Forest*, through the lowest part of which the line is carried by cuttings and tunnels. The watershed (1680 ft.), the boundary between the Bohemian and German languages, and the frontier of Bohemia and Bavaria, is between *Böhmisch-Kubitzen* and *Deutsch-Kubitzen*. The character of the country and the villages changes materially as soon as the frontier is crossed. The line descends, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the *Pastritz* by a viaduct 700 yds. long.

119 M. **Furth** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction of the *Bavarian E. Railway*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

41. From Eger to Vienna.

283 M. Railway *(Staats-Bahnen)* in 9½-17 hrs. (fares 15 fl. 25, 10 fl. 20, 5 fl. 10; express 22 fl. 75, 15 fl. 25, 7 fl. 65 kr.).

Eger, see p. 240. The train diverges to the left from the Ratishon line, and crosses the *Wondreb*. 10½ M. *Sandau*. — 14½ M. **Königswart** (2218 ft.; *Neues Badhôtel;* **Ott;* *Buberl*, well spoken of; *Schloss-Gasthaus;* *Kaiser von Oesterreich*, etc.) is a small watering-place, with a *Schloss* (adm. Mon., Wed., & Frid., 2-6; fee),

which has belonged to the Metternich family since 1630, surrounded by pleasure-grounds, and containing a library, a collection of coins, minerals, and antiquities, family and other portraits, some of them by celebrated painters, etc. The interesting altar in the chapel was presented by Pope Gregory XVI. to Prince Clemens Metternich, the well-known Austrian statesman. The *Badhaus* and a row of new villas on the hill, 1/2 M. farther up, command a fine view. The chalybeate springs are used both internally and externally, mainly by women and children, and are efficacious in cases of poverty of blood, incipient consumption, etc. There are also steel, mud, pine-cone, and vapour baths.

19 1/2 M. **Marienbad.** — **Arrival.** The *Station* (Restaurant) is 1 1/2 M. from the town (cab 1 fl. 80 kr., luggage extra; hotel-omnibus 30 kr., 100 lbs. of luggage 10 kr.). Visitors should spend a day or more at a hotel and look for lodgings in person. Before entering into a contract they are strongly advised to consult the *Mieth-Ordnung*, or regulations as to private apartments.

Hotels. *KLINGER, a large house with several dépendances (*Halbmayr's Haus*, *Maxhof*, *Stadt Dresden*); HÔT. IMPÉRIAL; HÔT. WEIMAR; *NEPTUN, *STADT HAMBURG, *NEW YORK (Jewish), KAISERHOF, *EGERLÄNDER, these five in the Kaiser-Strasse; *HÔTEL CASINO; *DELPHIN, STADT LEIPZIG, ENGLISCHER HOF, and STERN, moderate.

Lodging Houses. *Centralbad; Tepler Haus; Habsburg; Rudolfshof; Miramare; Guttenberg; *Schloss Heilbronn; Europa; Borussia; Goldner Adler; Wiener Haus; Heidler's Haus; Flora.* — R. 8-16 fl. per week.

Cafés. *Bellevue; Miramonte; Köhlerhof; Bazar; *Victoria; *Panorama* (above is the belvedere on the Kaiserhöhe, p. 251); *Ferdinandsmühle; Dianahof; Jägerhaus; Maxthal; Kieselhof*, and *Kieselmühle* (*Egerländer's*, 2 M. from the town, prettily fitted up in rustic style).

Restaurants at most of the hotels and cafés (good table d'hôte at Klinger's, at 1 p.m. 1 fl. 30 kr., at 2 p.m. 2 fl.). Also at the *Cursaal*, *Stadthaus*, *Tepler Haus*, *Waldmühle* (p. 250), *Löwenthal* (Jewish), etc.

Cabs. From the station to the baths 1 fl.; within the town, 1/2 hr. 40, two-horse 60 kr., in the afternoon 60 kr. or 1 fl.; per hour 80 or 1 fl. 20 kr., in the afternoon 1 fl. 20 or 2 fl.

Visitors' Tax: 1st class 10 fl., 2nd 5 1/2 fl., 3rd 3 fl. 15 kr. — *Music Tax:* 1st class 5 fl., 2 pers. 8 fl., 3 pers. 11 fl., etc.; 2nd cl. 4, 5, or 6 fl.; 3rd cl. 2, 3, or 4 fl. — The band plays at the Kreuz-Brunnen 6-7 a.m. and 6-7 p.m., at the Ferdinands-Brunnen 7-8 a.m., and at the Waldquelle 11 1/2-12 1/2 o'clock.

English Church Service in the season (Christ Church). — *Presbyterian Service* (Church of Scotland), in the German Protestant Church.

Marienbad (2093 ft.), a famous watering-place (15,000 visitors annually), lies in a charming valley enclosed on three sides by pine-clad hills. At the beginning of the present century, this region was an almost impenetrable wilderness. The place now consists of about 190 houses, most of them new, and some of them very handsome. The springs contain Glauber's salt and resemble those of Carlsbad, but are cold. They belong to the neighbouring Abbey of Tepl. The *Kreuz-Brunnen*, the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* (1 1/4 M. to the S., but brought in pipes to the Promenaden-Platz), and the *Waldquelle* (1/2 M. to the N.W. of the Kreuz-Brunnen) are the principal springs for drinking (of which 1,000,000 bottles are exported annually). The *Marienquelle* is used externally, and other baths

(mud, pine-cone, alkaline, gas, etc.) may be obtained at the bath-house here. The chalybeate waters of the *Ambrosius-Brunnen* and the *Karolinen-Brunnen* and the strong chalybeate and saline water of the Ferdinands-Brunnen are also used for bathing. The *Rudolfs-quelle*, to the S. of the Ferdinands-Brunnen, is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. There is also a new *Hydropathic*.

The main street of Marienbad, which the traveller coming from the station first enters, is the long KAISER-STRASSE, bounded on the right by handsome houses and on the left by the Anlagen, or public grounds, which soon expand into a pretty park. In this street are the *Military Curhaus* and the tasteful new *Synagogue*. To the left diverges from it the JÄGER-STRASSE, in which rises the *Stadthaus*, containing the post-office, the telegraph-office, the custom-house, besides a restaurant, reading and assembly-rooms, and a large concert and ball-room. A little to the S. of the Stadthaus, and connected with it by the Scott-Allee, is the *English Church*. The Kaiser-Str. ends at the FRANZ-JOSEFS-PLATZ, which is planted with trees. On the N. side of this Platz rises the *Protestant Church*, erected in 1856-57, with which is connected a charity called the 'Friedrich-Wilhelm-Stift'. The Waldbrunn-Str. leads hence to the N.W., past the *Theatre*, to the *Waldquelle* (restaurant; midday promenade-concert).

The above-mentioned park is bounded on the N. by the Stefan-Str. and the Untere Kreuzbrunn-Str. At the end of the latter is the *Kreuz-Brunnen*, with its rotunda borne by columns and a bronze bust of *Dr. Jos. Nehr* (d. 1820), who first brought Marienbad into notice. Above it, to the N., is the *Brunnen-Versendungshaus* (export-depot). From the Kreuz-Brunnen Colonnade a covered passage leads to a long building containing the *Brunnenhalle*, where patients walk in bad weather, and the so-called *Colonnade* with shops. In front of this colonnade, to the W., rises a bronze statue of *Reitenberger* (d. 1860), an abbot of Tepl, who did much to promote the prosperity of the baths. At the opposite end of the Brunnenhalle, under another colonnade, are the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* (p. 249) and the *Karolinenquelle*. Above this point, to the left, is the handsome *Roman Catholic Church*, built in 1844-50. On the E. and S. sides of the Platz are the *Moorbad* with the *Marienquelle*, the *Old Badhaus* (now *Central-Bad*), the *Ambrosius-Brunnen*, and the *New Badhaus*. In the grassy park rises an obelisk erected by Polish visitors to the bath-physician *Dr. Heidler*.

The pine-forests close to the town are intersected by charming walks, provided with finger-posts. Among the favourite points are, to the N., beyond the Waldquelle, the *Waldmühle* (restaurant), the *Dianahof*, and the *Maxthal* (20 min.; Restaurant); to the E. the *Amalienruhe*, the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Höhe* (2411 ft.), and the *Stefanie-Höhe*, which affords a fine survey of Marienbad. From the Kreuz-Brunnen we may visit the (20 min.) *Mecséry Temple*, to the

E., and go thence by the *Franzensberg* to the *Hirtenruhe*, with its belvedere-temple. Fine distant views are also obtained from the *Hamelikaberg*, to the S. of the park, above the Café Panorama, on which rises the *Kaiserthurm* (2350 ft.; view of Marienbad), and from the *Hohendorfer Höhe* (2546 ft.), 1/4 hr. farther on (omnibus at 2 and 4 p.m. from the Stern Inn; 40 kr.).

The most extensive view of the Erzgebirge, Fichtelgebirge, and Bohemian Forest is obtained from the basaltic *Podhorn* (2776 ft.; small café), 1 1/2 hr. to the E., not far from the Carlsbad road (carr. for four pers. 6 1/2 fl., incl. gratuity; the above-mentioned Hohendorfer omnibus may be used for the first half of the journey). Other pleasant excursions through the Maxthal (see above), and thence to *Königswart* (p. 248), 1 3/4 hr. to the N.E.; either through fine wood or viâ Prince Metternich's deer-park (open on Mon., Wed., & Frid. only); to the château of *Glatzen* (Inn), 2 hrs. to the N.; to *Kuttenplan* and *Plan*, 2 hrs. to the S. (see below), etc.

The wealthy abbey of **Tepl** (2155 ft.), to which the springs of Marienbad belong, 7 M. to the E. (carr. 4 or 7 fl.; by Podhornberg 5 or 9 fl.), possesses a good library and zoological and mineralogical collections. The Romanesque basilica-church (freely modernized in the interior) was founded in 1197. The private chapel is embellished with two large mural paintings by Fuchs, and many objects of interest are distributed throughout the spacious apartments.

23 1/2 M. *Kuttenplan* (Löwe), with a Schloss and pleasant grounds on the *Kellerberg*. 26 1/2 M. *Plan* (Herrenhaus), with a finely situated Schoss of Count Nostitz (branch to *Tachau*, 7 1/2 M. to the S.W.). Near the iron-works of (32 1/2 M.) *Josefihütte* the train enters the pretty valley of the *Mies*. 40 M. *Schweissing-Tschernoschin*. — 45 M. **Mies**, Bohemian *Stříbro (Post)*, an old town (3978 inhab.) with lead and silver mines, has a Rathhaus in the Renaissance style (modernised). The Prager Thor, with helmet-shaped roof, is a fine gateway of the 16th century. The neighbouring convent of *Kladrau* has an interesting church.

51 1/2 M. *Neuhof;* 55 M. *Ullitz-Pleschnitz;* 59 M. *Tuschkau-Kosolup;* 66 M. **Pilsen** (*Rail. Restaurant;* p. 247). The line traverses the wooded *Uslawa-Thal;* to the left on a hill is the ruin of *Radina* (1645 ft.). — 72 M. *Pilsenetz;* 74 M. *Stiahlau;* 76 M. *Nezvéstitz* (junction for *Rokitzan*, p. 247); 80 1/2 M. *Blowitz;* 83 M. *Zdiar-Zdiretz*. Farther on, *Schloss Grünberg*, the seat of Count Colloredo, on a wooded hill to the right. — 87 1/2 M. *Nepomuk*, the birthplace of St. John Nepomuc, patron-saint of Bohemia (1320-1383; p. 222). The formerly Cistercian church of St. James (late-Gothic, with older choir) occupies the site of the house of his parents, and contains a silver statue of the saint.

The line quits the Uslawa and traverses a lofty wooded plain. 95 1/2 M. *Wolschan*, with its large ponds. — 102 M. *Horaždiowitz-Babin* (Rail. Restaurant).

From Horaždiowitz to Klattau, 36 M., railway in 2 hrs. Chief stations: 1 3/4 M. *Horaždiowitz Town;* 12 1/2 M. *Schüttenhofen* (Weisses Rössel; Krone), a busy town of 6000 inhab., with a fish-hatchery, at the foot of the *Swatobor* (2612 ft.; 1 hr.); 19 1/2 M. *Kolinec;* 36 M. *Klattau* (p. 248).

The train proceeds in the valley of the *Wottawa*. 109 M. *Katowitz;* 114 M. *Strakonitz* (Rail. Restaurant), at the mouth of the *Wolinka*.

A Branch-Line runs hence in 2½ hrs. to (23 M.) **Winterberg** (2285 ft.; *Habsburg; Stadt Passau*), on the *Wolinka*, a town of 4300 inhab., with a large timber-trade and a château of Prince Schwarzenberg.

118⅝M. *Stěkna* — 120 M. *Ražice* (Rail. Restaurant).

From Ražice to Iglau, 104 M., railway in 6½ hrs. Stations: 2½ M. *Putim*; 4 M. *Pisek*, junction for *Zditz* and *Protivin* (p. 247); 10½ M. *Zahoři*; 14 M. *Wlastec*; 17½ M. *Jetětic*, where the Moldau is crossed; 25½ M. *Mühlhausen*, a manufacturing place; 41½ M. *Tabor* (p. 264). Thence by *Pilgram* and *Ober-Cerekve* to (104 M.) *Iglau*, see p. 264.

The line quits the Wottawa, which flows to the N. towards the Moldau, and enters the valley of the *Blanitz* to the S.E. — 127 M. *Protivin* (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to *Příbram* (p. 247). — 131½ M. *Wodnian*.

From Wodnian to Prachatitz, 19½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. — **Prachatitz** (*Kronprinz Rudolf; Messner; Habsburg*), a town of 5000 inhab., with old walls, gates, and houses, is situated at the foot of the densely wooded *Libin* (3580 ft.) and is frequented as a summer-resort. The *Margarethen-Bad* (good accommodation), 1 M. to the S., is also a health-resort (pretty woods).

137 M. *Nakři-Netolitz*. The train skirts the large *Bestrewer Teich*. 144 M. *Frauenberg*; 1¾ M. to the N. is Prince Schwarzenberg's magnificent château of Frauenberg, on a hill laid out as a park.

150 M. **Budweis** (**Glocke*, R., L., & A. 1-2½ fl.; **Kaiser von Oesterreich*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*) is a prosperous town on the Moldau, with 28,500 inhabitants. The *Cathedral* with its detached tower dates from 1500. The Gothic *Marien-Kirche* has fine cloisters. The handsome *Rathhaus* is situated in the *Ring*, a Platz flanked with arcades. Adjacent is the interesting *Städtische Museum* The Stadt-Park contains a bronze statue of *Adalbert Lanna* (d. 1866), a benefactor of S. Bohemia. Branch-line to *Wesely* (p. 264).

From Budweis to Linz, 78 M., railway in about 4 hrs. Stations: *Steinkirchen*, *Welleschin-Krumau* (Zur Rose), *Umlowitz*, *Zartlesdorf*, *Böhmisch-Hörschlag*, *Summerau*, *Freistadt*, *Kefermarkt*, *Pregarten*, *Gaisbach-Wartberg* (branch-line in ¾ hr. to *St. Valentin*, p. 84), *Lungitz*, and *St. Georgen*, on the *Gusen*. Beyond *Steyeregg* the Danube is crossed to (78 M.) *Linz* (p. 84).

From Budweis to Salnau, 46 M., railway in 4½-5 hrs., a highly interesting expedition in the Bohemian Forest. At *Payreschau* the line crosses the Moldau and then ascends rapidly viâ (8½ M.) *Prabsch* and (10½ M.) *Krems* to (11½ M.) *Adolfsthal*, at the foot of the *Schöninger* (3555 ft.), commanding beautiful views. — 15½ M. *Goldenkron*, with an old monastery, now suppressed. 18½ M. **Krummau** (*Goldner Engel; Sonne*), with 8400 inhab. and a large château of Prince Schwarzenberg, most picturesquely situated on a rock above the Moldau (interesting archives). — Beyond the pilgrimage-resort of *Gojau* we reach (28 M.) *Höritz*, the 'Oberammergau of the Bohemian Forest', where interesting Passion-plays have been performed periodically since 1816 (re-arranged by the German 'Böhmerwald-Bund'; 20,000 spectators in 1894). — 31½ M. *Stein-Irresdorf*; 33 M. *Neustift-Quitosching*, with the large *Langenbrucker Teich*; 38 M. *Schwarzbach-Stuben*, with granite-works. — Passing *Stögenwald* and (41½ M.) *Oberplan* birthplace of Adalbert Stifter (1805-1868), picturesquely situated on the W. slope of the broad Moldau valley, we reach the terminus at (46 M.) *Salnau* (Muhr), an excellent starting-point for excursions in the Bohemian Forest, *e.g.* viâ *Hirschbergen* (*Inn) to the top of the *Dreisesselstein*; viâ *Wallern* to the *Eleonorenhain* and the primæval forest on the *Kubani*, etc. (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

162 M. *Forbes;* 2 M. to the W. is *Trocnow*, the birthplace of Ziska (1360). 172½ M. *Gratzen;* the little town, with glass-works and a château of Count Buquoy, lies 3 M. to the S. — The line crosses the Bohemian and Austrian frontier. — 181½ M. **Gmünd** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, a thriving town, with large railway-workshops, lies on the *Luschnitz*. Junction for Vienna and Prague (R. 43b). 187½ M. *Pürbach-Schrems;* 191 M. *Vitis*. From (197 M.) *Schwarzenau* a diligence plies daily in 2¼ hrs. to *Zwettl*, a Cistercian monastery, with a Romanesque church of the 12th cent.; and a branch-railway runs to (6 M.) *Waidhofen an der Thaya*. — 207 M. *Göpfritz-Gross-Siegharts;* 215 M. *Wappoltenreith-Raabs;* 221½ M. *Hötzelsdorf-Geras*. — 227 M. *Sigmundsherberg* (Rail. Restaurant).

To Hanersnorf, 27½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. 6 M. **Horn** *(Post; Lamm)*, a little town, with a Schloss of Count Hoyos, and the old Gothic Stefanskirche in the cemetery; 3 M. to the W. is the Benedictine abbey of *Altenburg*, founded in 1144. 10½ M. **Rosenburg**, a grand Schloss of the 16th cent., with five court-yards, a fine late-Gothic chapel, and a tournament-ground with double galleries. 14 M. **Gars**, charmingly situated on the Kamp. — *Plank; Schönberg am Kamp; Langenlois*. — 27½ M. *Hadersdorf* (p. 82).

A branch-line runs from Sigmundsherberg to *Pulkau* and (12½ M.; 1 hr.) *Zellerndorf* (p. 257).

The line traverses the *Mannhartsberg*, a range of hills which divides the N. half of Lower Austria into two provinces. — 234 M. *Eggenburg*, an ancient little town, still partly enclosed by walls and towers, with the late-Gothic church of St. Stephen. 241 M. *Limberg-Maissau;* 245½ M. *Ziersdorf*. — 251½ M. *Gross-Weikersdorf*.

At *Wetzdorf*, 1½ M. to the N.W., is the **Heldenberg**, a temple of fame erected by Herr von Pargfrieder to the army, with reminiscences of the campaigns of 1848 and 1849, some poor leaden statues, etc., and the tombs of Marshal Radetzky (d. 1858) and Baron Wimpffen (d. 1854). It is now the property of the emperor.

At (256 M.) *Absdorf-Hippersdorf* (branch-line to *Krems*, p. 91) the line enters the broad valley of the *Danube*, and crosses the river beyond stat. *Neu-Aigen*. 262 M. **Tulln** (p. 92; Rail. Restaurant). It then skirts the right bank of the Danube, with the hills of the Wiener Wald on the right. 265 M. *Langenlebarn;* 268½ M. *St. Andrä*, beyond which is *Schloss Altenberg;* 271½ M. *Greifenstein* (p. 92), where the line nears the river. — 272½ M. *Höflein;* 274½ M. *Kritzendorf;* opposite, at some distance from the river, are *Korneuburg* and the *Bisamberg* (p. 92). — 278 M. **Klosterneuburg** (p. 75). The train skirts the precipitous slopes of the *Kahlenberg*. 280 M. *Kahlenbergerdorf* (p. 92); 280½ M. *Nussdorf* (p. 71), a suburb of Vienna (railway up the Kahlenberg, see p. 74).

283 M. **Vienna**, *Franz-Josef-Bahnhof*, in the IX. District, Alsergrund (p. 1).

42. From Dresden *(Berlin)* to Vienna viâ Tetschen and Iglau.

323 M. EXPRESS in 10¾ hrs. (*Sächsische Staatsbahn* to Tetschen; *Oesterreichische Nordwestbahn* thence to Vienna); fares 42 *M* 10, 28 *M* 50, 15 *M* 10 pf. The express trains have through-restaurant-cars and sleeping-cars. — Dresden to Vienna viâ Prague and Brunn, see RR. 36, 43 a (through-carriages; same fares and time).

From Dresden to (32 M.) *Niedergrund*, see p. 231. The train follows the left bank of the Elbe to *Mittelgrund*, crosses the river, and traverses a tunnel beneath the *Quaderberg* to —

38½ M. **Tetschen** *(*Hôtel Ullrich*, on the Elbe-Quai, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50 kr.; **Engel*, R. 1 fl.; **Stern; *Krone; Stadt Prag; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel*, at the pier; *Rail. Restaurant)*, a small town with 7357 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the *Pulsnitz*, or *Polzen*, with the Elbe, and connected with *Bodenbach* (p. 231) by a chain-bridge and a railway-bridge. The handsome château of Count Thun, with its pleasant gardens, was once fortified, and was an important place during the Seven Years' War.

FROM TETSCHEN TO BÖHMISCH-LEIPA AND NIMBURG, 70 M., railway in 4½ hrs. Stations: *Bensen* (branch-line to *Warnsdorf* and *Zittau*), *Franzensthal*, *Politz-Sandau*, *Straussnitz-Neustadtl.* — 17½ M. **Böhmisch-Leipa** *(*Alte Post; Lamm)*, an old town of 10,406 inhab. on the *Polzen*, with large factories. The *Kahlenberg* (965 ft.; *Restaurant at the top), a basaltic hill laid out with promenades, ¼ hr. to the W., commands a pretty view; still more extensive from the belvedere on the *Spitzberg* (1460 ft.), ¾ hr. to the N. From Leipa branch-lines run N. to *Kreibitz-Neudörfl* (Zittau), *Rumburg* (Nixdorf), and *Georgswalde* (Löbau); and E. to (5½ M.) *Reichstadt*, with an imperial château, and (11 M.) *Niemes.* — Pretty scenery; several small lakes. Stations: *Rehdörfel*, *Habichtstein*, (27½ M.) *Hirschberg* (2100 inhab.), *Woken*, *Bösig* (with a ruin on a lofty rock), *Weisswasser;* 45½ M. *Bakov*, a village on the *Iser*, junction of the Neratowitz and Turnau railway (p. 269) and of a branch-line to Kopidlno (p. 265). Then (51 M.) **Jungbunzlau** *(*Lamm)*, a manufacturing town with 12,143 inhab., founded in the 10th cent., but almost entirely destroyed during the Hussite and the Thirty Years' Wars. Gothic church of 16th cent., disfigured by additions; old Schloss converted into barracks; Rathhaus of 1550 with two towers. — The Iser is crossed. Stations: *Dobrawitz*, *Wlkawa*, and (70 M.) *Nimburg* (p. 255).

Beyond Tetschen the Nordwestbahn, or Austrian N.W. Railway, follows the course of the Elbe and passes through pleasing scenery. — 43½ M. *Neschwitz;* 46 M. *Tichlowitz;* 49½ M. *Gross-Priesen;* 52 M. *Schwaden.* — 54½ M. **Schreckenstein** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, connected by a railway-bridge with *Aussig* on the left bank (p. 232). The train then passes below the picturesque ruin of **Schreckenstein* (p. 232), and the valley again contracts. The scenery between this point and Calositz (see below) is the finest on the line. — 60 M. *Sebuscin* (*Wirthshaus zum Vergissmeinnicht), charmingly situated.

To the E. (2 M.) lies *Kundratitz* (Villa Henriettensruhe), a beautifully situated summer-resort. — Pleasant excursion by the Leitmeritz road, up the Mühlen-Thal, to (1½ M.) *Tlutzen*, and thence to the right through the woods (guide desirable) to the *Jordanberg* or *Eisberg* (1808 ft.) and the (½ hr.) *Johanniskapelle*, which commands an admirable view of the Elbe valley and the Mittelgebirge, with the ruin of *Kamaik* in the foreground. Descent by (¼ hr.) Kamaik to Leitmeritz, 1¼ hr.

66 M. *Calositz-Cernosek;* the latter, opposite *Lobositz* (p. 233), yields good wine.

70 M. **Leitmeritz** *(Krebs; Adler; Hirsch; Rail. Restaurant)* is a pleasant town (11,563 inhab.) and an episcopal see, with seven chnrches and a late-Gothic *Rathhaus* of the 16th cent., embellished with a statue of Roland at the corner towards the market-place. The *Gemeindehaus* contains a 'Cantionale', or choral-book, of 1517, with beautifnl miniatures. The *Provianthaus*, or *Kelchhaus*, as it is also named from its curious cup-shaped tower (*Kelch*, 'cup', 'chalice'), was built by a 'utraquist' or Hussite citizen in 1584. On the groundfloor is the *Industrial Museum.* The fertile country round Leitmeritz is styled the 'Bohemian Paradise'. The beer of Leitmeritz is in great repute. An iron bridge, 600 yds. long, crosses the Elbe here to (1 1/2 M.) *Theresienstadt* (p. 233).

Ascent of the Geltschberg, an interesting excursion of half-a-day. Omnibus from Leitmeritz (twice daily in 1 1/2 hr.; fare 50 kr.) to *Libeschitz* (*Zur Goldenen Sechs; *Stadt Salzburg), a village with a château. Walk thence to the N. to the (1/4 hr.) hamlet of *Trnobrand*, and (with guide) by a path, steep and narrow at places (not suitable for ladies), in 1 hr. to the top of the ***Geltschberg** (2378 ft.), a wooded basaltic cone, commanding a splendid view of the whole of N. Bohemia. Descent 3/4 hr. — The nearest railway-station to Libeschitz is *Polep* (carr. in 1 1/2 hr.; 2 fl.). The road to *Auscha* and *Gastorf* (2 1/2 hrs.; 3 fl.) is uninteresting beyond Auscba. To the N. of Auscha, near tbe little town of *Lewin*, is tbe (3 1/2 M.) hydropathic *Geltschbad*, in a pretty wooded district.

The train soon quits the Elbe, which here makes a long bend towards the S., but beyond (74 1/2 M.) *Polep*, (78 M.) *Gastorf*, and (82 M.) *Wegstädtl* again returns to it. After the last-named station fine view of the Bohemian mountains.

85 1/2 M. **Liboch** lies at the entrance to the *Libocher Gründe*, romantic, winding ravines, stretching many miles to the N. Near Liboch is the *Slawjn*, a temple erected by Hr. Veith to the celebrities of Bohemian history, with bronze statues by Schwanthaler. 91 M. **Melnik** *(Goldnes Lamm)*, a town and estate of Prince Lobkowitz, opposite the influx of the *Moldau* in the Elbe. The hills on the right bank yield good wine. — 98 M. **Všetat-Přivor** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction of the Prague and Turnau line (p. 269). 102 1/2 M. *Dřis;* 106 M. *Alt-Bunzlau*, opposite the old town of *Brandeis* on the left bank; 1/2 M. distant is *Bad Houschka* with chalybeate springs. 113 M. **Lissa** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, with a château and park of Prince Rohan, junction of the line from Prague to Mittelwalde (p. 265); 118 M. *Kostomlat.* — 121 1/2 M. **Nimburg** (*Rail. Restaurant;* 6659 inhab.) is an old town with an interesting Gothic church (1282-1305) and large railway workshops. Railway by *Jungbunzlau* to *Böhmisch-Leipa* and *Tetschen*, see p. 254; to *Pořičan* (p. 258); and by *Jičin* to *Wostroměř* (p. 265).

The line follows the right bank of the Elbe to Kolin. 126 1/2 M. *Podiebrad* (4819 inhab.), with a Schloss and a chain-bridge over the Elbe, birthplace of George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia (d. 1421). 131 1/2 M. *Gross-Wossek*, junction for *Chlumetz* (p. 265). Near

(137 M.) **Kolin** (*Rail. Restaurant;* p. 258) the line crosses the Elbe. — Austrian 'Staatshahn' to *Brünn* and *Vienna*, see R. 43a.

143½ M. *Sedletz-Kuttenberg.* At *Sedletz* is the Gothic church of St. Mary (1280-1320), the largest in Bohemia, once belonging to a Cistercian ahbey, with double aisles, amhulatory, and chapels. Though much altered, the church retains its original outlines. The old abhey-huildings now contain a large government tohacco-factory. Branch-line from Sedletz in 13 min. to **Kuttenberg** (896 ft.; **Post; Schwarzes Ross;* pop. 13,649), an ancient mining town, whose mines yielded much silver till the close of the 16th cent., but now lead only. The **Church of St. Barbara*, with double aisles, hegun about 1380 hy Peter Arler of Gmünd, is a noble Gothic edifice, hut is only partly completed (viz. the choir, with eight chapels, and E. half of nave). Handsome choir-stalls. In the Wälsche Hof is the *Wenzels-Kapelle*, with a heautiful Gothic oriel. The churches of the *Erzdechantei*, the *Maria-Himmelfahrt* (hoth Gothic; 14th cent.), and the *Dreifaltigkeit* (late-Gothic; 1488-1504) are also worthy of note.

149½ M. **Časlau** (863 ft.; *Post;* pop. 7388), near *Chotusitz*, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine in 1742. *Ziska* (d. 1424) was interred in the church of SS. Peter and Paul at Časlau, hut in 1623 his hones were removed and his grave desecrated hy order of Emp. Ferdinand II. (A hranch-railway runs hence viâ *Skowitz* to *Zawratetz-Třemoschnitz* and *Wrdy-Bucitz.*) — Stations: *Goltsch-Jenikau, Leština, Swětla, Okroulitz.* — 183½ M. **Deutsch-Brod** (1385 ft.; *Adler; Löwe; Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 5751), a manufacturing town on the *Sazawa*, noted for Ziska's victory over Emp. Sigismund in 1422.

To Pardubitz, 59½ M., railway in 3-4 hrs. Stations: *Chotěboř, Zdiritz-Kreuzberg, Hlinsko, Skuč* (with 3344 inbab. and an old Gothic church), *Chrast, Slatinan, Chrudim, Pardubitz* (p. 258).

The line crosses the Sazawa at *Přibislau-Schlappenz*, and heyond (194 M.) *Polná* the Moravian frontier.

199½ M. **Iglau** (1693 ft.; *Stern; Löwe; Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 23,716), an old town on the *Iglawa*, with weaving and plush factories and important markets. The Gothic church of *St. Jacob* has a good altar-piece. The municipal and mining code of laws of Iglau is the oldest in Moravia. The town-hall contains a hook of civic laws, with miniatures, of 1389. — Railway to *Wesely* and *Tabor*, see p. 264.

The line follows the valley of the Iglawa. 207½ M. *Wiese* (with a château of Count Sedlnitzky); 212 M. *Branzaus.* — 217 M. *Okříško* (Rail. Restaurant).

From Okříško to Brünn, 47½ M., railway in 3¾ hrs. 3¾ M. *Kralohof.* — 7½ M. **Trebitsch** (1330 ft.; pop. 9372), on the *Iglawa*, with an interesting abbey-church of the 13th cent. in the transition style. The W. aisle has a fine Romanesque portal, and under the choir is a crypt borne by columns. — Then *Wladislau, Studenetz* (branch-line to *Gross-Meseritsch*, 14½ M.), *Namiest* (on the *Oslawa*), *Kralitz, Rapotitz;* 32½ M. **Segengottes** (1148 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), with extensive coal-mines. 33½ M. *Rossitz*, a

small town on the *Obrawa*, with a château of Baron Hirsch; *Tetschitz;* then (38½ M.) *Stretitz*, a station on the line from Brünn to Grussbach (p. 262).

222 M. *Startsch-Trebitsch;* 226 M. *Kojetitz;* on the right, *Schloss Sadek*, seat of Count Chorinsky. 232 M. *Jarmeritz*, with a château of Count Karolyi; 237 M. *Mährisch-Budwilz;* 243 M. *Gröschelmauth.* — 248. M. *Schönwald-Frain;* Frain, 3 M. to the S.W., on the Thaya, with a noble Schloss on an abrupt rock, is famous for its pottery. — 253 M. *Wolframitzkirchen.*

260½ M. **Znaim** (949 ft.; **Hôtel Schelz; *Drei Kronen; Kreuz; Schwan; Nordwestbahn-Hôlel*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 14,515), a town founded by Ottokar I. in 1226, lies picturesquely on the left bank of the *Thaya.* The well-known armistice between Napoleon and the Archduke Charles was concluded here in 1809 after the battle of Wagram. Pleasant promenades now occupy the site of the old fortifications. On the W. side of the town are remains of a *Castle* of the Margraves of Moravia, part of which is now a barrack. The *Castle Chapel*, known as the '*Heidentempel*', a Romanesque circular structure of the 12th cent., shows traces of very early mural paintings. The Gothic *Rathhaus*, with a handsome tower of the 15th cent., 253 ft. high, contains the municipal archives. The parish-church of *St. Nicholas*, a finely proportioned Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., is disfigured by the tower of 1646. Outside the E. gate are the *Kopal Monument*, a granite obelisk with a figure of Victory, in memory of Colonel Kopal (d. 1848), and a bronze bust of the novelist *Charles Sealsfield* (Karl Postel; 1793-1864), who was born at Poppitz, 3 M. to the S. of Znaim.

The environs are picturesque and fertile. Cucumbers and other vegetables are largely cultivated here, and the weekly market is the most important in Austria. The *Abbey of Bruck*, an extensive building 1¼ M. to the S., is now a barrack.

Znaim is the best starting-point for a visit to the **Thaya-Thal.** The following are the finest points in the picturesque valley: *Neunmühlen*, with the *Schobeser-Gebirge*, the *Schweizerhäusl*, the château of *Karlslust*, the ruins of *Neuhäusel*, *Alt-Kaja*, and *Hardegg*, **Frain* (see above), the curious *Eishöhlen* (ice-caverns), and *Schloss Vöttau*, property of Count Daun, which contains a fine collection of armour and weapons, including the armour of Zrinyi, the brave defender of Sziget (p. 381), and the helmet of Ziska.

FROM ZNAIM TO GRUSSBACH, railway in 1¼ hr., crossing the *Leska-Graben* near Znaim by a viaduct 100 yds. long. Stations: *Mühlfraun*, *Hödnitz*, *Possitz-Joslowitz*, *Grussbach* (p. 262).

The line crosses the deep valley of the *Thaya* by an imposing viaduct, 240 yds. long and 150 ft. high. To the left the *Abbey of Bruck* (see above). Stations: *Schaltau*, *Unter-Relzbach*, and *Retz* (a wine-producing place). — 278 M. **Zellerndorf** *(Rail. Restaurant);* branch-line to *Sigmundsherberg*, see p. 253; to *Grussbach* and *Lundenburg*, p. 263. — 284½ M. *Guntersdorf.* 291 M. *Oberhollabrunn;* the interesting church of *Schöngrabern*, 1½ M. to the N.E., is a massive late-Romanesque structure (beginning of 13th cent.), with curious reliefs of the Fall of Man, etc., in niches outside the apse.

297 M. *Göllersdorf*, with a well-preserved château of the 15th

cent., lies on the *Göller*, the valley of which the line now traverses. We pass the ancestral château of Count Schönborn, with its large park and beautiful rose-garden. 303 M. *Sierndorf*, with Schloss and park of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. 307 M. **Stockerau** (*Strauss;* pop. 6800), a busy town with a thriving grain-trade and large cavalry-barracks. The line enters the broad valley of the *Danube*, with its woods and islands. Beyond it rise the hills of the Wiener Wald. 309½ M. *Spillern;* 313 M. *Korneuburg* (p. 92). 316 M. *Langenzersdorf*, at the W. base of the vine-clad *Bisamberg* (p. 92; fine view from the top). On the opposite bank is the abbey of *Klosterneuburg* (p. 75).

From (319½ M.) *Jedlesee* a branch-line diverges to *Floridsdorf*, on the N. Railway (p. 263). The train then crosses the Danube by a long bridge (view to the right, up the stream, as far as the Kahlenberg, etc.), and stops at the *Nordwest-Bahnhof* of —

323 M. **Vienna** (p. 1).

43. From Prague to Vienna.

a. Viâ Brünn.

247 M. or 255 M. Railway in 8-12½ hrs. (to Brünn 4½-8 hrs.); fares 10 fl. 71, 7 fl. 14, 3 fl. 57; express 16 fl., 10 fl. 70, 5 fl. 35 kr. From Dresden to Vienna viâ Prague and Brünn, 10¾ hrs. (fares 42 ℳ 10, 28 ℳ 50, 15 ℳ 10 pf.); comp. R. 42. — The traveller should state, when taking his ticket, whether his destination is the 'Nord-Bahnhof' or the 'Staats-Bahnhof' (same fares). The express trains have sleeping carriages and restaurants.

As we leave Prague we observe the suburb of *Karolinenthal* (p. 226) on the left and the *Ziskaberg* (p. 233) on the right. 2½ M. *Lieben;* 8 M. *Běchowitz;* 14 M. *Ouval;* 20½ M. *Böhmisch-Brod;* 23½ M. *Poříčan* (junction for *Nimburg*, p. 255); 29 M. *Peček* (junction for *Gross-Bečvár* and *Kauřim*); 33½ M. *Velim*. Between Böhmisch-Brod and Podiebrad (p. 255) the Hussite wars were ended in 1434 by a great battle, in which both the leaders, Procopius 'the Great' and 'the Less', fell. Near Kolin, on the right, rises the *Friedrichsberg* (912 ft.; where Frederick stood during the battle), with an obelisk in memory of the victory gained by the Austrian Marshal Daun over Frederick the Great, 18th June, 1757, which compelled the Prussians to evacuate Bohemia. — 40 M. **Kolin** (*Grand Hotel; Post*, near the station; *Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 13,567), on the *Elbe*, a manufacturing town, is the junction of the Austrian N.W. Railway (p. 256). The *Church of St. Bartholomew*, an early-Gothic edifice of the 13th cent., with Romanesque transept and two W. towers, has a remarkably rich Gothic *Choir, erected by Peter Arler of Gmünd in 1360-78. Adjoining the church is a detached clock-tower of the 16th century.

45½ M. *Elbe-Teinitz*, prettily situated on a hill. On the left the Elbe; on the right several quarries. 52½ M. *Kladrub;* 57 M. *Přelouč* (junction for *Kalk-Podol*). On an isolated hill to the left of (65 M.) **Pardubitz** (*Rail. Restaurant.* with rooms) is the ruined

castle of *Kunětitz* (1000 ft.). Railway to *Reichenberg* and *Zittau*, see R. 45; to *Deutsch-Brod*, see p. 256.

71½ M. *Daschitz;* 73½ M. *Moravan;* 77 M. *Uhersko;* 80½ M. *Zamrsk.* At (86 M.) **Chotzen** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, with château and park of Prince Kinsky, the junction for *Braunau* (p. 267), the train passes through a tunnel of 200 yds. into the narrow valley of the *Stille Adler*, with its pretty green meadows, wooded hills, and rock-formations. — 89½ M. *Brandeis*, a picturesque place, with a ruined castle, once the headquarters of the 'Bohemian Brethren'. 96½ M. *Wildenschwert*, a manufacturing town, junction for *Geiersberg* (p. 266). — 102 M. **Böhmisch-Trübau** (1270 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*).

To Olmütz, 54½ M., railway in 2¼-3¾ hrs. Stations *Triebitz* (junction for *Prossnitz*, p. 262), *Rudelsdorf* (branch-line to *Landskron*); then through the wooded ravine of the *Sazawa* to *Budigsdorf*, *Hochstein*, and (26 M.) *Hohenstadt* (978 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a small town prettily situated at the S.E. base of the *Sudeten* (junction for *Mährisch-Schönberg*, p. 266). The line nears the *March*, the course of which it follows almost to Vienna. On a hill to the right beyond *Lukawetz* rises *Schloss Mürau*, now a house of correction. 33½ M. *Müglitz*, a pleasant little town, with a monument to Emp. Joseph II. Then *Schwarzbach* (junction for *Littau*) and *Stefanau*, to the N.E. of which lies the considerable town of *Sternberg*. Near Olmütz the military hospital of *Hradisch*, once a monastery, is seen to the right in the distance. 54½ M. *Olmütz*, see p. 270.

108 M. *Abtsdorf;* 112 M. *Zwittau*, an old town with manufactories (7770 inhab.); 116 M. *Greifendorf*. Beyond a short tunnel, (122½ M.) *Brüsau* (1236 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), a manufacturing place, where we reach the *Zwitta*, or *Zwittawa*. Scenery as far as Brünn very pleasing. — 128 M. *Lettowitz*, with church, abbey, and hospital, is picturesque. To the left in the distance, beyond (134 M.) *Skalitz*, the conspicuous ruins of *Boskowitz*. 139½ M. *Raitz* (Bräuhaus), with a Schloss of Prince Salm. — 143 M. *Blansko* (Rail. Restaurant), with large iron-foundries owned by Prince Salm. On a hill to the left are the white cottages occupied by the workmen.

A pleasant excursion may be taken (one-horse carr. in 4 hrs.; 4-5 fl.) from Blansko by *Raitz* and *Petrowitz* to *Sloup* (Wessely's Inn), where there is an interesting stalactite cavern; thence to the S. through the *Öde Thal* to the *Macocha*, a subsidence in the ground, 450 ft. deep (fine view from the *Ripka-Warte*); and back by the *Punkwa-Thal*, passing Prince Salm's iron-works.

The valley of the Zwittawa contracts and is bounded by rocky, wooded hills. The line follows the winding stream and passes through several tunnels. Finest views between Blansko and Brünn on the left. Above the third tunnel the ruin of *Nowyhrad*. 148½ M. *Adamsthal* (Meixner's Inn), a busy place, with large engine-works, a château of Prince Liechtenstein, and a modern Gothic church. To the E. lies the *Kiriteiner Thal* or *Josefs-Thal*, with a number of considerable caverns, and rich in natural beauties, often visited from Brünn.

158 M. **Brünn.** — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel (Pl. a; D, 5), in the Bahn-Ring, opposite the station, with baths and garden, R., L., & A. 1¼ 4 fl.; *Padowetz zum Kaiser von Oesterreich (Pl. b; C, 6), R. L., & A. 1 fl. 30 kr.-2 fl.; Neuhauser (Pl. c; C, 5); Drei Hahnen, near the station. All these have restaurants and cafés.

Restaurants. At all the hotels. *Deutsches Haus*, elegantly fitted up, at the Kiosque (p. 261); *Schwechater Bierhalle*, Lazansky-Platz; *Pilsner Bier-*

halle, Salzamtgasse 1; *Hannak*, Ferdinandsgasse 16; *Gärtner*, Johannesgasse; *Railway Restaurant; Zur hohen Warte* (on the Spielberg; fine view); *Schels*, in the Augarten (see p. 262); *Semillano*, at Karthaus (terminus of steam-tramway, see below), with garden; *Restaurant* in the Schreibwald to the left, and *Steinmühle* and *Neue Welt*, to the right, of the Schwarzawa Bridge (reached by steam-tramway, or on foot over the *Gelbe Berg*, 3/4 hr.).

Cafés. At the hotels. *Krciker*, Thonethof, Renngasse 9; *Biber*, Neugasse; *Bellevue*, Lazansky-Platz; *Spranz*, Jacobs-Platz; *Damen-Café*, in Hôtel Padowetz.

Cabs. From station to town, with one horse 70 kr., with two horses 1 fl.; at night 1 or 1 1/2 fl. By time: for the first 1/4 hr. 30, each additional 1/4 hr. 20 kr.; two-horse for first 1/2 hr. 60, each additional 1/2 hr. 50 kr. At night 5-10 kr. more.

Steam Tramway. From the station to Karthaus, Schreibwald, and the central cemetery, every half-hour.

Theatre. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 18; D, 4), closed in July and August.

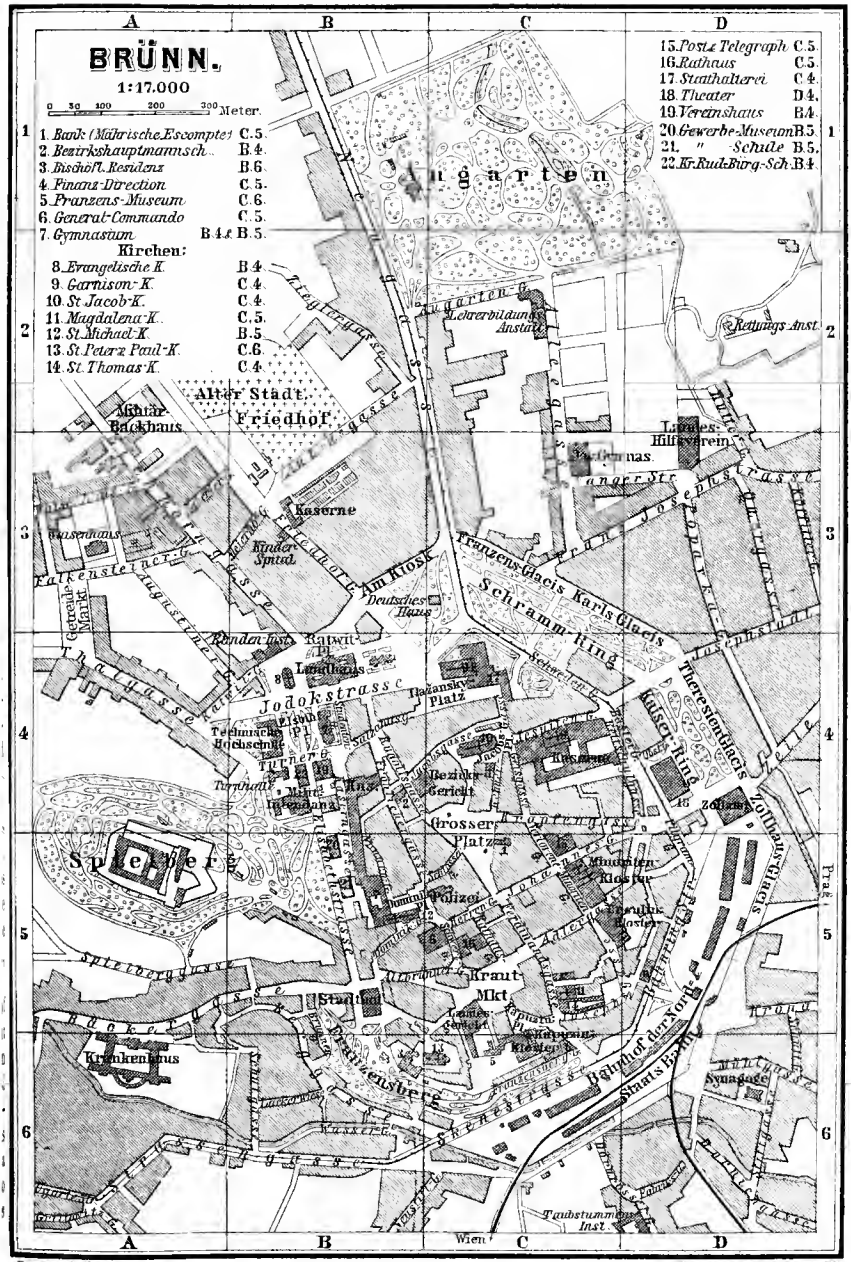
Baths. *Charlottenbad* (vapour, swimming, etc.), Josefstadt 10; *Dianabad*, Jakobsgasse 15; *Weissisches Bad*, Obrowitz. River baths in the Schwarzawa: *Städtisches Bad*, Fischergasse.

American Consular Agent, *G. von Schoeller, Esq.*

Brünn (745 ft.), the capital of Moravia, with 94,753 inhab., including the suburbs, lies in a beautiful fertile region at the foot of the Spielberg, between the *Schwarzawa* and the *Zwittawa*. The town, which is supposed to have been founded about the year 800 by the Moravian duke Bryno, has greatly prospered during the last few decades and is now one of the chief manufacturing places in the Austrian empire, especially for leather and cloth. The cramped and angular old town is surrounded with promenades and handsome boulevards (Bahn-Ring, Kaiser-Ring, Schramm-Ring) occupying the site of the ramparts, beyond which substantial suburbs have sprung up.

Turning to the left on leaving the station, we enter the promenades of the *Franzensberg* (Pl. B, C, 6), embellished with an obelisk of grey marble in memory of the battle of Leipsic (1813), and obtain a view of the S.W. suburb, the long railway-viaduct, the fertile environs, and the Polau Mts. to the S. in the background. To the right is the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. 3). On an adjacent hill rises the *Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. 13), with its lofty nave, built in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., injured by the Swedes in 1645, and restored in rococo taste. — A little to the N.W. is the *Stadthof* (Pl. B, 5), whence the Bäckergasse leads to the W. to the Augustine church (p. 262), and the Elisabeth-Strasse to the N., on the E. side of the Spielberg, to the Elisabeth-Platz (p. 261).

The *Spielberg* (846 ft.; Pl. A, 5) is crowned with the citadel of that name, a state-prison from 1706 to 1852, where the turbulent Trenck, colonel of the half savage Pandours, died in captivity in 1749. Count Silvio Pellico, the Italian poet, who was imprisoned here in 1822-30, has described his sad experiences in 'Le mie Prigioni'. The casemates contain lifesize portraits of several famous prisoners, the Emp. Joseph cell, with its inmate, a torture-cell, a well 370 ft. deep, etc. Tickets of admission to the citadel, a visit to which takes an hour, may be obtained from the sergeant who acts as guide (fee). Pleasant grounds and fine view.


BRÜNN.
1:17.000
0 50 100 200 300 Meter.
1. Bank (Mährische Escompte) C.5.
2. Bezirkshauptmannsch. B.4.
3. Bischöfl. Residenz B.6.
4. Finanz-Direction C.5.
5. Franzens-Museum C.6.
6. General-Commando C.5.
7. Gymnasium B.4 & B.5.
Kirchen:
8. Evangelische K. B.4.
9. Garnison-K. C.4.
10. St. Jacob-K. C.4.
11. Magdalena-K. C.5.
12. St. Michael-K. B.5.
13. St. Peter & Paul-K. C.6.
14. St. Thomas-K. C.4.
15. Post & Telegraph C.5.
16. Rathaus C.5.
17. Statthalterei C.4.
18. Theater D.4.
19. Vereinshaus B.4.
20. Gewerbe-Museum B.5.
21. " -Schule B.5.
22. Kr. Rud.-Burg.-Sch. B.4.
Augarten
Lehrerbildungs Anstalt
Rettungs Anst.
Alter Stadt Friedhof
Militär-Backhaus
Kaserne
Kinder Spital
Am Kiosk
Deutsches Haus
Franzens-Glacis
Karls Glacis
Schramm-Ring
Landes Hilfsverein
Franz Josephstrasse
Ratwit Pl.
Landhaus
Jodokstrasse
Ilažansky Platz
Technische Hochschule
Turnerg.
Turnhalle
Bezirks Gericht
Grosser Platz
Kaiser-Ring
Theresien-Glacis
Zollhaus Glacis
Spielberg
Polizei
Minoriten Kloster
Kraut Mkt
Stadthof
Franzensberg
Kapuzin Kloster
Bahnhof der Nord-Staats Bahn
Synagoge
Krankenhaus
Taubstummen Inst.
Wien
Prag
Geograph. Anst. von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

In the Elisabeth-Str., bordered on the left by promenades extending to the Spielberg, rise on the right the *Staats-Gewerbeschule (Industrial School)*, the *Moravian Industrial Museum (Gewerbe-Museum)* with interesting collections and a library (adm. 9-1, free on Wed., Frid., Sat., & Sun., 20 kr. on Tues. and Thurs.; closed in Aug. and Sept.), and the handsome *Palace of Dr. Praschak*. At the end of the street is the *Elisabeth-Platz* (Pl. B, 4), with its promenades, enclosed by handsome modern buildings. On the W. is the *Technical Institution;* on the E. the *German Grammar School (I. Deutsche Gymnasium;* Pl. 7); on the S., the premises of the *Slavonic Society* ('Besednidum'; Pl. 19), the *Kronprinz Rudolf Public School*, and the *German Gymnastic Hall;* on the N., the tasteful *Protestant Church* (Pl. 8), in the Gothic style, by Ferstel. Beyond the church is the *Blind Asylum*. Near it, in the Jodok-Str., is the *Landhaus*, built in 1876-78, where the Moravian Estates meet. In the adjacent Lazansky-Platz, on the left, is the 14th cent. *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. 14), next to which are the *Statthalterei*, or government-buildings (Pl. 17; C, 4), once an Augustine convent, with a beautiful garden. To the N., in the gardens beside the Kiosque (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), rises the new *Deutsches Vereinshaus*, with café-restaurant, ball-rooms, etc. In front of it is a bronze *Statue of Emp. Joseph II.*, by Brenek (1892).

The Rennergasse leads from the Lažansky-Platz to the S. to the Gothic **Church of St. Jacob* (Pl. 10), built in 1314-1480, with nave and aisles of equal height, remarkable for its elegant proportions. It has recently been restored and embellished with superb stained-glass windows. On the right side of the choir is the monument of Field Marshal Count Radwit of Souches (d. 1683), the gallant defender of Brünn against the Swedes in 1645. The iron tower, 305 ft. high, was added in 1845.

We now cross the *Grosse Platz*, with its column in honour of the Virgin (1679), observing the house of Count Radwit of Souches, restored and richly adorned with sgraffito paintings, and follow the Herrengasse and the Rathhausgasse to the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16; C, 5), erected in 1511, but modernised; the rich late-Gothic portal, attributed to Meister Pilgram, alone retains its original form. A crocodile's skin suspended in the corridor at the back is pointed out as a 'dragon'.

Near this is the *Krautmarkt* (Pl. C, 5), with a fountain of 1696 (known as the 'Parnassus') and a column in honour of the Trinity. The S.W. side of the square is occupied by the *Provincial Law Courts*, behind which is the *Franzens Museum* (Pl. 5; open in summer on Wed. & Sat. 11-1, at other times on application), containing antiquities, a natural history collection, objects from E. Asia, paintings, etc. — A vault in the *Capuchin Church*, in the adjacent Kapuziner-Platz, is the burial-place of Colonel Trenck (see p. 260; apply to sacristan). — Beyond the station is the handsome *Synagogue*

(Pl. D, 6), in the Moorish style. — Farther to the N., in the Basteigasse, adjoining the promenades of the *glacis*, is the *Theatre* (Pl. 18; D, 4), completed by Fellner & Helmer in 1882, the first theatre lighted by electricity.

The *Augarten* (Pl. B, C, 1, 2), a pleasant park on the N. side of the town, opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II., is a favourite resort. It contains the *Augarten-Gebäude* (café), where a military band plays in summer on Tues. and Thurs. afternoons. — On the S.W. side of the Spielberg lies Alt-Brünn with the *Königinkloster* and its Gothic **Augustine Church* (14th cent.). Farther to the W., beyond the Schwarzawa, are the (1 1/2 M.) *Schreibwald*, a popular place of recreation (restaurant; steam-tramway every 1/2 hr.) and the *Steinmühle Restaurant*.

From Brünn to Tischnowitz, 18 M. (local train in 1 1/2 hr.). 1 1/4 M. *Obrowitz*, close to the manufacturing quarter of Brünn; 4 1/2 M. *Königsfeld* or *Karthaus* (Brewery), a favourite resort from Brünn, with a military school and fine park; 6 M. *Rečkowitz*; 7 1/2 M. *Jechnitz*; 9 1/2 M. *Zinsendorf*. [Charming walk thence by the *Babylom* (1680 ft.), a fine point of view, to (1 3/4 hr.) *Wranau*, with the burial-church of Prince Liechtenstein, and (1 hr.) rail. stat. *Adamsthal* (p. 259).] — Next stations: *Gurein*, *Drasow*, and (18 M.) Tischnowitz, a small town prettily situated on the left bank of the *Schwarzawa* (opposite *Tischnowitz-Vorkloster*). Observe here the fine transition church of the former nunnery of *Himmelspforte*, particularly the richly sculptured W. Portal and the cloisters.

From Brünn to Vienna, 97 M., 'Staatsbahn', viâ *Grussbach*, in 3-4 3/4 hrs. The line crosses the *Schwarzawa*, the 'Nordbahn' (see p. 263), and at *Střelitz* the *Obrawa* (junction for *Segengottes* and *Okříško*, see p. 256). Two tunnels. Stations: *Siluwka*, *Kanitz-Eibenschitz* (where the *Iglawa* is crossed by a long viaduct). 21 M. *Kromau*, with a large Schloss and park of Prince Liechtenstein. Then *Wolframitz*, *Mislitz*, *Frischau*, and (39 1/2 M.) Grussbach (*Rail. Restaurant*; branch-liues to *Znaim*, p. 257, and to *Lundenburg*, see p. 263). Near (45 1/2 M.) *Laa*, a small walled town, the line crosses the *Thaya* (branch-line to *Neusiedl-Dürnholz* and *Lundenburg*, see p. 263). Stations: *Staatz*, *Enzersdorf* (branch to *Poysdorf*), *Frättingsdorf*, *Mistelbach*, *Ladendorf*, *Neubau-Kreuzstätten*, *Schleinbach*, *Wolkersdorf* (beyond which the *Marchfeld* is traversed, see p. 263), *Gerasdorf*, and *Stadlau* (junction for *Marchegg* and *Budapest*, R. 54). The line crosses the *Danube* by a bridge and viaduct 1/2 M. long, intersects the *Prater*, crosses the *Danube Canal* to *Simmering*, and then the *Neustädter Canal*, and enters the *Staats-Bahnhof* on the S. side of *Vienna* (p. 1).

From Brünn to Olmütz and to Prerau (to *Olmütz*, 63 M., railway in 4 1/4 hrs.; to *Prerau*, 56 M., in 2 1/2 hrs.). 15 1/2 M. *Křenowitz*; 20 1/2 M. *Raussnitz*; 29 1/2 M. *Wischau*; 35 M. *Eywanowitz*. At (39 1/2 M.) *Nezamislitz* (Rail. Restaurant) the line to *Prossnitz* and *Olmütz* diverges to the left (p. 259). On the Prerau line are stations *Kojetein* and *Chropin*. 56 M. *Prerau* (p. 270).

From Brünn to Trencsin-Teplitz, 110 1/2 M., railway in 7 1/2-9 3/4 hrs. 8 M. *Schlapanitz*; 15 M. *Austerlitz*, with a Schloss of Prince Kaunitz, famed for the 'Battle of the Three Emperors' on 2nd Dec., 1805. 21 M. *Butschowitz*; 39 1/2 M. *Gaya* (Rail. Restaurant); 48 1/2 M. *Bisenz*, with a Schloss of Count Reichenbach (junction for *Pisek*, p. 270). We cross the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn (p. 270) and, near (55 M.) *Wessely*, the *March*. Branch-line to the right to *Strassnitz* (p. 270), *Sudoměritz-Petrau* (9 1/2 M.), and (13 M.) *Rohatetz* (p. 270). Our train runs to the N., on the left bank of the March. 57 1/2 M. *Ungarisch-Ostra*; 60 M. *Neudorf*; 63 1/2 M. *Kunowitz*, on the *Olsawa*, which the train follows to the E. (Branch to *Ungarisch-Hradisch*, see p. 270.) 72 1/2 M. *Ungarisch-Brod*; 75 M. *Aujezd-Luhatschowitz*, with Count Serény's baths (water containing iodine, bromine, salt, etc.); 80 1/2 M. *Boikowitz*; 90 M. *Hradek*. We traverse the (102 M.) *Vlara Pass* (Hungarian frontier) and enter the valley of the Waag. 110 1/2 M. *Trencsin-Teplitz* (p. 344).

Beyond Brünn, on the 'Nordbahn', stations *Ober-Gerspitz*, *Mödritz*, and (164½ M.) *Raigern*, with a Benedictine abbey founded in 1048. It was here in 1805 that Napoleon posted his reserve under Davoust, which after the battle of Austerlitz proved so destructive to the retreating Austrians. — 168½ M. *Rohrbach-Seelowitz;* 1¼ M. to the E. lies *Gross-Seelowitz*, with large sugar-refineries. At (173 M.) *Branowitz* the *Schwarzawa* is crossed; on the right the *Polau Mts.* with a ruin. From (181 M.) *Auspitz* a branch diverges in 20 min. to (4½ M.) the town of that name. 183 M. *Saitz;* on the right rises the oriental belvedere in the park of Prince Liechtenstein, 200 ft. high. 188½ M. *Kostel*, with the oldest church in Moravia. — 196 M. **Lundenburg** (*Rail. Restaurant*, poor), junction for Olmütz and Oderberg (R. 46).

Carriage from the station in 1 hr. (2 fl.) to ***Eisgrub**, an estate of Prince Liechtenstein, with a large Schloss. The vast park, over 100 square miles in area, contains two towns, several villages, picturesque lakes, and various single buildings, including the 'Grenzhalle' on the boundary between Austria and Moravia, the magnificently decorated oriental belvedere, the Chinese pavilion, etc.

From Lundenburg to Zellerndorf, 52½ M., railway in 5 hrs. Stations: *Feldsberg*, with a château and park of Prince Liechtenstein; *Nikolsburg*, with a château of Prince Mensdorff, where peace between the Austrians and Prussians was concluded on 26th July, 1866; *Neusiedl-Dürnholz*, whence a branch-line runs to (5½ M.) *Grussbach* (p. 262); *Laa* (p. 262), where we cross the Vienna and Brünn line; *Pernhofen-Wulzeshofen; Kadolz-Mailberg; Haugsdorf;* and *Zellerndorf* (p. 257).

The line intersects part of the park, and crosses the *Thaya*, the boundary between Moravia and Austria. Country flat and fertile; maize abounds. On the right rises the isolated *Raistenberg* (955 ft.), at the foot of which lies the town of *Feldsberg*. In the *Marchfeld*, beyond (207 M.) **Hohenau,** Ottocar of Bohemia routed the Hungarians in 1260, and in 1278 was himself defeated and slain by Rudolph of Hapsburg. 210½ M. *Drösing* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to *Zistersdorf*, 7½ M.); 216½ M. *Dürnkrut*. The hills to the E. are the *Little Carpathians*. Between Dürnkrut and *Angern* the line approaches the *March*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary.

At (228 M.) **Gänserndorf** *(Rail. Restaurant)* the line to Pressburg diverges to the E. (p. 315). Near (237 M.) *Wagram* a bloody battle was fought between the French and the Austrians in 1809, ending with the retreat of the latter to Znaim. To the right the Leopoldsberg with its castle, then the Kahlenberg (p. 74) become visible. 244 M. **Floridsdorf.** Above the wooded islands of the Danube the tower of St. Stephen's rises in the distance. The train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge ½ M. long (with the Franz-Josefs-Brücke on the right, and the Rudolfs-Brücke on the left) and stops at the N. Station of (247 M.) **Vienna** (p. 1). Travellers whose destination is the Leopoldstadt may engage a porter for their luggage, but for more distant quarters a cab (p. 1) should be taken.

b. Viâ Gmünd.

217½ M. Railway *(Oesterreicher Staats-Bahn)* in 7½-11½ hrs. (fares 10 fl. 50, 7 fl., 3 fl. 60 kr.; express 15 fl. 75, 10 fl. 50, 5 fl. 25 kr.). — There are no through-carriages between Dresden and Vienna by this route, and the connection at Prague cannot always be calculated upon.

Franz-Josef-Bahnhof, see p. 218. A long tunnel carries the train into the *Botitsch-Thal*. 2 M. *Nusle-Wrschowitz* (branch to *Modřan* and loop-line to *Smichow*, p. 230). 6 M. *Hostiwař*, where the old church contains a Madonna said to date from 1374. — 9 M. *Quřinowes;* 13 M. *Říčan;* 17½ M. *Mnichowitz-Stranschitz;* 26 M. *Čerčan-Pišely*, where the *Sazawa* is crossed. 32 M. *Beneschau*, a small town with a Gothic church of the 13th and 14th centuries.

35½ M. *Bistřitz;* 41½ M. *Wottitz*, with a château and a Franciscan convent; 46½ M. *Klein-Heřmanitz;* 52½ M. *Stupčic;* 56½ M. *Sudoměřitz.*

65 M. **Tabor** (1477 ft.; *Traube; Rail. Restaurant*), with 7400 inhab., once a stronghold of the Hussites, stands on a bold eminence between the *Luschnitz* and the *Jordanteich*. The walls erected by Ziska are still partly preserved. Late-Gothic *Rathhaus*, finished in 1521, with the city-arms in tufa (1515), in a framework which includes statuettes of Ziska, Procopius, Huss, and Jerome of Prague, and a group of Adamites. The *Decanalkirche*, of 1516, contains an interesting zinc font (1472). In front of a house with rich Renaissance ornamentation, in the Ring, is one of the stone tables at which the Taborites used to partake of the Communion in both kinds in the open air. The *Municipal Museum* contains many local antiquities, chiefly of the Hussite period. On the E. side of the town, outside the Bechiner Thor, is the picturesque ruined castle of *Kotnow*. — Railway from Tabor to *Ražice* and *Iglau*, see p. 252 and below.

The line follows the right bank of the Luschnitz. 69½ M. *Plan*, Bohem. *Planá*. 77 M. *Sobèslau*, with 4000 inhab., has a late-Gothic church of the 15th cent., and an old castle, with a slender octagonal tower, now a dwelling-house.

81 M. **Wesely** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction for *Budweis* (p. 252).

From Wesely to Iglau, 58 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. Chief stations: 16½ M. *Neuhaus* (Adler; Dvořak), a busy town of 9000 inhab., with a château of Count Czernin (containing valuable archives, a collection of pictures, and fine old furniture), a Gothic church of the 13th cent., and the loftily situated burial-church of the counts. 35 M. *Ihlawka*, station for *St. Katharinabad*, with its alkaline springs. 40 M. *Ober-Cerekve*, whence a branch-line runs to *Pilgram* (Martinec), a town of 4000 inhab. (2 hrs. to the E. of which lies *Křemešnik*, 2516 ft., with its pilgrimage-church), and to (31½ M.) *Tabor* (see above). 49 M. *Wolframs;* 58 M. *Iglau* (p. 256).

89 M. *Lomnitz;* 94½ M. *Wittingau*, a town with 5398 inhab., with a château of the 15th cent. and a Gothic church of the 14th (fine cloisters). Large ponds in the vicinity, where carp are reared. Stations: *Chlumetz*, *Suchenthal*, and (115½ M.) *Gmünd*, junction for Vienna, see p. 253.

44. From Prague to Breslau.

a. Viâ Mittelwalde.

210½ M. Railway in 12 hrs. (fares 27 fl. 20, 19 fl., 10 fl. 80 kr.).

The train starts from the *Nordwest-Bahnhof* (p. 218), crosses a branch of the Moldau, passes beneath the viaduct of the Staatsbahn (p. 233), and traverses the *Jerusalems-Insel*. To the left appear the *Moldau* and the trees on the *Hetz-Insel*, to the right the suburb of *Karolinenthal* and the *Ziskaberg* (p. 233). — 1¾ M. *Lieben*, with 12,525 inhab. and many factories. We pass below the line to Turnau (p. 269). 3½ M. *Vysočan*, a pleasure-resort from Prague; 8½ M. *Chwala-Počernilz;* 13 M. *Mštětitz*. Numerous quarries. — From (16 M.) *Celakowitz* a branch-line runs to *Brandeis*, a small town with an old-fashioned château of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, on the left bank.

22 M. **Lissa** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction for the line from Tetschen to Iglau and Vienna (R. 42), the metals of which our train follows viâ (31 M.) *Nimburg* to (41 M.) **Gross-Wossek** (*Rail. Restaurant;* p. 255), where we diverge to the E. — 45½ M. *Libňowes*. The line skirts the *Zehuňer Teich* (3 M. long; periodic) to (52 M.) *Ziželitz* and (55 M.) **Chlumetz** (705 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of 4000 inhab. on the *Cidlina*, with a château of Count Kinsky.

From Chlumetz to Alt-Paka, 35 M., railway in 1½ hr. The line at first ascends the valley of the Cidlina. 6½ M. *Neu-Bidschow;* 10½ M. *Smidar* (branch to *Hoch-Wessely*); 16½ M. *Wostroměř*, the junction for several lines (see below). — 23 M. *Bielohrad;* 32 M. *Neu-Paka;* 35 M. *Alt-Paka*, on the line from Pardubitz to Zittau (p. 268).

From Wostroměř (see above) a branch diverges to the W., viâ *Jičin* (Hôt. Hamburg), known since the war of 1866, *Kopidlno* (branch to *Liban* and *Bakov*, p. 254), and *Křinetz* (branch to *Königstadtl*), to *Nimburg* (p. 255) and *Pořičan* (p. 258). Another branch diverges to the E., traversing the battlefield of July 3rd, 1866, to *Horitz*, *Sadowa*, and *Königgrätz* (p. 267).

Our line now traverses a fertile plain bounded by low hills. — 64½ M. *Dobřenitz-Sirovatka*. — 74½ M. **Königgrätz** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 267. — Describing a wide bend round the town, the railway then crosses the *Elbe* at *Wiekosch*, and reaches the *Adler*, the valley of which it follows as far as Senftenberg (p. 266). — 81½ M. *Hohenbruck* lies at the foot of the *Weinberg (Vinice)*, which is crowned by a church with two towers.

87 M. **Tinischt** (820 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old-fashioned town on the right bank of the Adler, is the junction for the line to Halbstadt (see p. 266) and of a branch-line to (15 M.) *Chotzen* (p. 259).

We continue to follow the right bank of the Wilde Adler. At (91 M.) *Castolowitz* the *Albabach* is crossed. — 93½ M. *Adler-Kosleletz*, on the Adler, with a château and park of Count Kinsky; 95½ M. *Doudleb;* 98½ M. *Pottenstein*, pleasantly situated on the Adler, with a ruined mediæval castle. The river-valley contracts. The railway follows the wooded ravine for some time, but finally pierces the hill by means of a short tunnel, and, quitting the river, enters an open and undulating district. Before the tunnel, in the

woods above the line to the left, is the ruin of *Lititz*. — 107½ M. *Senftenberg* (1380 ft.; Herrenhaus); the town (3700 inhab.), with a château of Baron Parish, lies 1¼ M. to the N. — From (111 M.) *Geiersberg* (1205 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to the S. to (8½ M.) *Wildenschwert* (p. 259). About 3 M. to the W. lies the ruin of *Schambach*, with fine view. The line follows the rocky valley of the *Stille Adler*. 117 M. *Gabel*. — 124 M. **Wichstadtl-Lichtenau** is the last Austrian station (luggage examined).

To Olmütz, 72½ M., railway in 5¼ hrs. — 3 M. *Grulich* (1870 ft.). The *Marienberg* (fine views), to the E., is the seat of a Servite monastery with a pilgrimage-church. — The next stations are *Grumberg*, *Hannsdorf* (junction for *Freiwaldau*, *Ziegenhals*, and *Neisse*, p. 272), *Böhmisch-Märzdorf*, *Eisenberg*, on the *March*, and *Blauda* (branch to *Hohenstadt*, p. 259). — 35½ M. **Mährisch-Schönberg** (1085 ft.; *Restaurant* near the station) is an important linen and silk manufacturing town with 10,100 inhab. (branch to *Zöptau*, 6½ M.). — *Frankstadt; Deutsch-Libau; Treublitz; Mährisch-Neustadt.* — 64 M. *Sternberg* (Rail. Restaurant), a finely situated town with 15,332 inhab., is one of the centres of the Moravian cotton and linen manufacture. — 72½ M. *Olmütz*, see p. 270.

After crossing the watershed between the Elbe and the Oder the train descends to (129½ M.) **Mittelwalde** *(Rail. Restaurant; Stern)*, where the train passes into the control of the German railway company. — 136½ M. *Langenau* is the station for the prettily situated *Bad Langenau* (Curhaus; Annahof), with chalybeate and mud-baths. — 140 M. *Habelschwerdt* (*Drei Karpfen), with 5600 inhab., situated in a pretty district, on the Neisse. — 147 M. *Rengersdorf*. — 152½ M. **Glatz** *(Stadt Rom; Weisses Lamm)*, a fortified town (13,300 inhab.) on the Neisse. The tower of the old fort commands a pretty view.

159½ M. *Wartha* (Löwe), with a frequented pilgrimage-church on the *Warthberg*. — 166 M. *Camenz* (Adler). The magnificent *Château of Camenz* on the adjacent *Hartaberg* belongs to Prince Albert of Prussia.

210½ M. **Breslau**, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

b. Viâ Halbstadt.

190 M. Railway in 9 hrs. (fares 28, 21, 14 fl.).

From Prague to (87 M.) *Tinischt*, see p. 265. Our line at first runs parallel with the preceding, but crosses it at *Petrowitz*. — 91 M. *Bolehošt*. On a hill to the left is the village of *Hoch-Aujezd*, with a 12th cent. church. — 96 M. *Opočno* (Stadt Prag), with 2200 inhab., and a magnificent château and park of Count Colloredo (beautiful view from the terrace; in the distance, to the right, the *Hohe Mense*, 3550 ft.). — 100 M. *Bohuslawitz*. 102 M. *Neustadt* (Rydel; Wondracek), an old-fashioned town, picturesquely situated 1 M. to the E. of the station, on a mountain-spur washed by the *Mettau*. About 1¼ M. to the E. is the little chalybeate bath of *Racek*, with pretty woodland walks. — To the left, as we proceed, lies the plain of *Skalitz*, known from the war of 1866. — 105 M. *Wenzelsberg* (branch to *Starkotsch*, p. 268). Close to the station is the *Wenzels-Kapelle*, with a military

monument. — 109 M. **Nachod** *(Rail. Restaurant; Lamm)*, a town of 3371 inhab., belongs to the Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg. The Rathhaus contains a small museum; and the high-lying château has a collection of historical paintings. The Prussians under Steinmetz defeated the Austrians twice near Nachod (June 27th and 28th, 1866); the battle-field is marked by monuments. — We now traverse the smiling *Mettau-Thal.* To the right is the small bath of *Bielowes.* 113½ M. *Hronow*, a quaint little town on the Mettau, 116½ M. *Politz*, 2¼ M. from the little town of *Politz* (Grüner Baum), picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Falken-Gebirge;* 120½ M. *Matha-Mohren.*—123 M. **Weckelsdorf** *(*Rail. Restaurant)*, 1¼ M. from the town of that name *(Freischütz Inn).*

About 1¼ M. to the N.W. of Weckelsdorf (omnibus) lies the ***Weckelsdorfer Felsenstadt** *(Eisenhammer; Felsenstadt)*, a remarkable chaos of curiously shaped and fissured limestone rocks, well worth a visit. It is adjoined on the W. by the similar ***Adersbacher Felsen** *(Felsenstadt).* For description, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany.*

125 M. *Bodisch.* — 128 M. **Halbstadt** *(*Rail. Restaurant)* is the last Austrian station (luggage examined).

To Braunau, 5½ M., railway in about 40 minutes. — 3½ M. *Hermsdorf-Ahlberg.* — 5½ M. **Braunau** *(*Traube; *Zu Oesterreichs Adler; *Jarosch)*, a town of 5800 inhab., has an imposing Benedictine abbey. Excursions to the *Stern*, *Heuscheuer*, etc., see *Baedeker's Northern Germany.*

Beyond Halbstadt the Prussian frontier is crossed. 131½ M. *Schlesisch-Friedland*, 3½ M. to the N.E. of which is the health-resort of *Görbersdorf;* 138 M. *Fellhammer.* — 146 M. **Salzbrunn** *(Preussische Krone; Elisenhof; Sonne; Curhaus)*, stretching for some distance in the valley of the *Salzbach*, has mineral springs, visited yearly by about 3000 patients. — 149 M. *Sorgau.* — 154 M. **Freiburg** *(Schwarzer Adler; Burg)*, a weaving town of importance (8400 inhab.). About 2¼ M. distant is Prince Pless's château of **Fürstenstein.* — 159½ M. *Königszelt.*

190 M. **Breslau**, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany.*

45. From Pardubitz to Zittau.

117 M. Railway in 6½ hrs.

Pardubitz, see p. 258. Soon after leaving the station the train crosses the *Elbe*, navigable here for rafts only. The country is flat, monotonous, and thinly peopled. Stations: *Rossitz* (with the ruin of *Kunětitz* on the right, p. 259), *Steblowa*, *Opatowitz.*

141½ M. **Königgrätz** (801 ft.; **Goldnes Lamm; Ross; Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 7816), a manufacturing town, 1½ M. to the E. of the station (omn. 20 kr.), at the confluence of the Elbe and the *Adler.* The Gothic cathedral of the Holy Ghost, founded in 1302, contains a fine ciborium of 1492. The musical instrument factory of *Cerveny & Söhne* is one of the largest in Europe. Branch-line to *Wostroměř* (p. 265).

The hilly ground to the N.W. of Königgrätz, between the *Bistritz* and the Elbe, is memorable as the scene of the **Battle of Königgrätz** or **Sadowa,**

fought on 3rd July, 1866, between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the former were totally defeated. The Austrian forces commanded by Benedek occupied a strong defensive position on the ground rising gradually from the Bistritz, from which it was the object of the Prussians to dislodge them. The high road from Königgrätz to *Hořitz* (and *Jičin*) passes nearly through the centre of this position, leading viâ *Wšestar* and *Rosberitz* to (6 M.) *Lipa* (¼ hr. to the right of which lies *Chlum*, the highest point in this region, where Benedek was posted during the battle), and crossing the Bistritz at *Sadowa*, 1½ M. farther on. The battle began early, and at midday was still undecided. The Prussians maintained with great tenacity the small wood of Sadowa and the *Swiebwald* on the hill to the N.E., but could not advance farther in the face of the strong and favourably-placed artillery of the Austrians. The fortune of the day was at last decided by the capture of Chlum by the Prussian guards. The Austrians were unable to resist the simultaneous advance of the whole Prussian army, and began a retreat, which at places degenerated into a wild rout. Numerous Prussian, Austrian, and Saxon monuments have been erected in different parts of the battle-field.

The country now becomes more fertile. Stations *Předměřitz*, *Smiřitz*. 25 M. **Josefstadt** (840 ft.; *Wessely's Hotel*), a fortress on the left bank of the Elbe, ¾ M. from the railway.

From Josefstadt to Liebau, 41 M., railway in 2¾ hrs. This line passes through several valleys famous since the war of 1866. Stations unimportant. From *Starkotsch* a branch-line diverges to *Wenzelsberg* (p. 266) and from *Parschnitz* another to *Alt-Paka* (see below). Prussia is entered at *Königshain* (junction for *Schatzlar*). From *Liebau* to *Breslau*, etc., see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

Farther on, we observe the small town of *Jaroměř* to the right, beyond the Elbe. The train passes through several cuttings and enters the grassy valley of the Elbe. The background is formed by dark forests, enlivened with châteaux. To the E. and N., in the distance, rise the Glatz and Giant Mts. — 30 M. *Kukus*.

34½ M. **Königinhof** (1120 ft.; *Tinus*); the town (8635 inhab.) lies 1½ M. off, on the left bank of the Elbe. The '*Königinhof Manuscript*', found here in 1817 by W. Hanka, contains fragments of old Czechish national songs, but its genuineness is disputed. The *Zaboj Monument* in the market-place commemorates the discovery. The *Ziskaberg*, to the E. of the town, recalls the siege of the town by the Hussites in 1421.

The line enters a wooded region. 38½ M. *Třemešna*; 42½ M. *Mastig*, with baths, 1 hr. to the S. of which rises the *Swičin* (2211 ft.; view of the Giant Mts.). Between Mastig and (49 M.) *Falgendorf* (1650 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), the line reaches its culminating point, on the plateau of *Borowitz* (1707 ft.). A good view of the Schneekoppe and other peaks of the Giant Mts. is obtained from the station of Falgendorf. The road hence to the small town and ruined castle of *Pecka*, 4½ M. to the S., leads by the village of *Stupna*, near which is a petrified forest, interesting to geologists.

The train enters the narrow *Woleschka-Thal*. — 53½ M. **Alt-Paka** (1365 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*).

To Parschnitz, 37 M., railway in 1¾ hr. Stations: *Kruh*; *Starkenbach*, an industrial town, with a Schloss that once belonged to Wallenstein; *Pelsdorf* (junction for *Hohenelbe*, prettily situated on the Elbe, at the foot of the spurs of the Giant Mts.); *Arnau*; *Kottwitz*; *Pilnikau*. — 34 M.

Trautenau (1400 ft.; *Union; Hôtel Stark; Weisses Ross;* pop. 13,287), a town on the *Aupa*, and centre of the Bohemian linen industries. The battles fought here on 27th and 28th June, 1866, are commemoratcd by an obelisk on the *Gablenzhöhe* (1657 ft.) and monuments on the *Kapellenberg*, a fine point of view. Branch-line to *Freiheit*, see below. 37 M. *Parschnitz* (p. 268).

FROM TRAUTENAU TO JOHANNISBAD. Train up the valley of the *Aupa* to (8 M.) *Freiheit* in 40 min.; diligence thence in 1/2 hr. to Johannisbad (**Curhaus; Deutsches Haus; Breslau; Stern; Hôt. Johannisbad*, etc.), with its warm spring (84° Fahr.). Charming environs: the *Ladig* (1 hr.), the *Klause* (1 hr.), the *Schuberts-Mühle* (3/4 hr.), etc.¶

From Alt-Paka to *Chlumetz*, see p. 265.

Several lofty viaducts. 59 1/2 M. *Liebstadtl;* 64 M. *Semil* (1090 ft.), with an old château of Prince Rohan, now public offices. Diligence thence in 7 min. to the manufacturing village of *Iserlhal* (good inn); pretty view from the *Rabenstein.*

We enter the romantic valley of the *Iser.* Four tunnels. — 68 M. *Eisenbrod* (junction for *Tannwald*), beyond which, on the right, is the large group of factories of *Neu-Hamburg.* Then the *Lischneier Tunnel*, 1/4 M. long. The scenery between this point and Turnau is the finest on the line; beautiful wooded and rocky landscapes. Beyond (72 M.) *Klein-Skal*, on the right, is the modern château of *Dalimëritz.*

An interesting route leads from Kleinskal to (2 hrs.) *Reichenau* (see below), passing the '*Felsen-Pantheon*' (on a bold rock on the right bank of the Iser, containing memorials of Austrian celebrities) and the ruin of *Friedstein*, and crossing the *Kopainberg* (2149 ft.; *View).

77 1/2 M. **Turnau** (*Kronprinz; Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 5959), a pleasant town on a hill on the left bank of the Iser, commanded by the Gothic *Marienkirche.* The hydropathic of *Wartenberg*, 2 1/2 M. to the S., is a health-resort. In the vicinity are the ruin of *Waldstein* (1276 ft.) and the château and park of *Gross-Skal* (1194 ft.).

A *WALK to Wartenberg, Gross-Skal, and Waldstein and back takes 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 1 fl.); including the ruins of *Troska* and the *Annen-Capelle* (with a view as far as Prague in clear weather), 2 1/2 hrs. more. The sandstone rocks of Gross-Skal are remarkably bold and grotesque. The path leads from the Wartenberg past the Wratislaw-Felsen, resembling an obelisk, the Greifennest, and the Drachenhöhle, and through the narrow cleft called the Mausloch, to the handsome castle of *Gross-Skal;* thence through beautiful grounds with magnificent beeches and tall junipers, past the Felsenkammer with Adam and Eve, and the Felsenstadt, to *Waldstein*, the ancestral castle of Wallenstein, curiously built on and in the rocks.

FROM TURNAU TO PRAGUE, 64 1/2 M., railway in 3 3/4 hrs. Station *Swijan-Podol.* 9 1/2 M. **Münchengrätz** (801 ft.; *Traube;* pop. 3600), on the *Iser*, near which Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia defeated the Austrians and Saxons on 28th June, 1866. Wallenstein (see p. 240) is interred in the chapel of the château here. Stations: *Bakov* (p. 254), *Jungbunzlau* (p. 254), *Kuttenthal, Všetat-Privor* (p. 255), *Neratowitz* (branch to *Kralup*, p. 233), *Kojetitz, Czakowitz*, and *Vysočan.* 64 1/2 M. *Prague*, see p. 218.

The train now enters a smiling and well-cultivated district. A long tunnel. 82 1/2 M. *Sichrow*, with a noble château and park of Prince Rohan. We cross the valley of the *Mohelka* by a viaduct, 130 yds. long. 86 M. *Liebenau*, 90 1/2 M. *Reichenau*, two busy glass-making places. (Route over the *Kopainberg* to *Klein-Skal*, see above.) The line ascends in a long bend to (94 M.) *Langenbruck* (1647 ft.), on the watershed between the Iser and the *Neisse*, and descends to —

100 M. **Reichenberg** (1230 ft.; **Goldner Löwe*, R. 1-1½ fl., L. 12, B. 40 kr.; *Union; Rail. Restaurant;* U. S. Consul, *Mr. G. R. Ernst;* pop. 30,890), with large cloth-factories, an old Rathhaus, and the château and park of Count Clam-Gallas. The **North Bohemian Industrial Museum* (Wed. and Sun., 9-4, free; Mon., Thurs., Frid., and Sat. 10 kr.) contains extensive collections of art-industrial objects (furniture, carvings, textile products, pottery, glass, metal-work, etc.), a library, and a collection of patterns. Pretty views from the *Keilsberg*, *Heinrichshöhe*, and other points. The **Jeschken* (3314 ft.; 2½ hrs.) commands a splendid panorama.

To SEIDENBERG, 26 M., railway in 1¾ hr. 8 M. *Einsiedel*, with a deer-park of Count Clam-Gallas; 10½ M. *Raspenau*, station for the pretty watering-place of *Liebwerda* (Helm; Adler), 4 M. to the E., at the foot of the *Tafelfichte* (3681 ft.). 16 M. *Friedland*, with a grand and boldly-situated Schloss of Count Clam-Gallas, once the seat of Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, containing many memorials of the Thirty Years' War. — 26 M. *Seidenberg*, the Prussian frontier-station (custom-house examination). To *Görlitz*, *Cottbus*, and *Berlin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany.*

Pretty scenery. Stations: *Machendorf*, *Kratzau*, *Weisskirchen*, *Grottau.* Numerous viaducts, the last of which is the great **Neisse Viaduct* of 34 arches, 950 yds. long and 72 ft. high.

117 M. **Zittau,** see *Baedeker's Northern Germany.*

46. From Vienna to Breslau.

284 M. RAILWAY in 10-14 hrs. (Express to Oderberg in 5¾ hrs.; thence to Breslau in 4 hrs.) Fares 31 ℳ 80, 22 ℳ 50, 13 ℳ 70 pf.; express 39 ℳ 50, 27 ℳ 60, 16 ℳ 30 pf.

To (51 M.) *Lundenburg* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 263. The line here diverges to the right from the Brünn railway. 59½ M. *Mährisch-Neudorf;* 61½ M. *Luschitz;* 65 M. *Göding* (Rail. Restaurant), a thriving town with an old castle, on the *March*, which becomes navigable here (branch to *Holics*, 3½ M.). — 69½ M. *Rohatetz* (branch to *Strassnitz*, p. 262); 77½ M. *Bisenz-Pisek* (branch to *Bisenz*, see p. 262); 82 M. *Poleschowitz.* 85 M. *Ungarisch-Hradisch* (Rail. Restaurant), on the March, once fortified (junction for *Kunowitz*, see p. 262). Beyond (93 M.) *Napagedl* the March is crossed. 96 M. *Otrokowitz;* 100½ M. *Kwassitz-Tlumatschau.* — 104½ M. *Hullein.*

A branch-line runs hence to the W. to (10½ M.) *Kremsier* (12,516 inhab.), to (21 M.) *Zborowitz*, and to (16½ M.) *Kojetein* (p. 262); another branch runs to the E. viâ (27 M.) *Wallachisch-Meseritsch*, (28½ M.) *Krasna*, and (53 M.) *Mährisch-Friedland* to (59 M.) *Friedek-Mistek* and (76 M.) *Teschen* (p. 345).

113½ M. **Prerau** (696 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms), a venerable town on the *Beczwa*, with an ancient castle once occupied by King Matthew Corvinus, and a Gothic Rathhaus (junction for *Nezamislitz* and *Brünn*, p. 262).

FROM PRERAU TO OLMÜTZ, 14 M., railway in 34 min., traversing the fertile district of *Hanna.* Stat. *Brodek.*

Olmütz (*Lauer's Hotel; Goliath; Goldne Birne; Hôtel Pietsch; Cafés *Hirsch*, *Wohak*, and *Fichtner;* omn. from station to town 25 kr.; cab 80 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr., at night 1 fl. 10 or 1 fl. 70 kr.; pop. 19,840, incl. garrison of 4000 men), ¾ M. from the station, the second town in Moravia, is strongly fortified. In the Thirty Years' War it was taken by the Swedes,

and in 1758 was unsuccessfully besieged for seven weeks by Frederick the Great. In 1794 Lafayette was imprisoned here. In the Ober-Ring, with its tall 'Trinity Column' (1742), are the *Rathhaus* of the 15th cent. (with a fine E. portal, an astronomical clock, and a Gothic chapel, now containing a collection of coins), and the *Theatre*. In the Mauritius-Platz are the Gothic *Mauritius-Kirche* (11-12th cent.) and the modern school-buildings, containing the *Gewerbe-Museum*. Adjoining the large new barracks is the *Studien-Bibliothek* (the library of the old university, which was suppressed in 1858). The fine Gothic *Cathedral* of the Prince Bishop was built in the reign of Wenceslaus III. (assassinated here in 1306, and interred in the cathedral). Pleasant *Stadt-Park*, laid out in 1866.

From Olmütz to *Hohenstadt* and *Böhmisch-Trübau*, see p. 259; to *Wichstadtl*, see p. 266.

From Olmütz to Jägerndorf, 57 M., railway in 3¾-5 hrs. The train crosses the *Feistritz* several times. 4 M. *Gross-Wisternitz*, at the foot of the Sudeten; to the left *Heiligenberg*, on the hill, with a pilgrimage-church; 9½ M. *Hombok*. The valley now contracts; 12½ M. *Grosswasser*. Four tunnels. 21 M. *Domstadtl*, picturesquely situated, where the Austrians captured the baggage of Frederick the Great in 1758, and thus made him raise the siege of Olmütz. 25½ M. *Bärn-Andersdorf* (Rail. Restaurant), with large linen and cotton factories. Andersdorf has good mineral springs. Beyond (31 M.) *Dittersdorf* the railway crosses the watershed between the March and the Oder. 37½ M. *Kriegsdorf* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to *Römerstadt*). To the left rise the *Altvater* and the *Vaterberg*. — 43 M. **Freudenthal** (1794 ft.; *Thiel; Schindler; Schober;* pop. 7600), prettily situated, with an old castle which was once the chief seat of the Teutonic Order. (Diligence daily in 2 hrs., 12½ M., to the romantically situated baths of *Karlsbrunn*, from which the Altvater may be ascended.) — The train descends to (48½ M.) *Erbersdorf*. (Branch-line in 1¼ hr. to *Würbenthal;* diligence thence in 1 hr. to Karlsbrnnn, see above, and in 4 hrs. to *Freiwaldau*, p. 272.) We now follow the course of the *Oppa*, viâ *Bransdorf*. 57 M. *Jägerndorf*, see p. 272.

The line crosses the *Beczwa*. Fertile country studded with fruit-trees. To the left a château of Count Potocki. To the E. of (124 M.) *Leipnik*, a manufacturing town (pop. 5389) with old watch-towers, rises the (3 M.) dilapidated *Schloss Helfenstein*, the property of Prince Dietrichstein. The valley of the Beczwa is fertile and picturesque. Cuttings, embankments, and viaducts abound. The high ground at (131/2 M.) *Weisskirchen* (branch to *Krasna*, p. 270) is the boundary between Moravia and Austrian Silesia, and the watershed between the Black Sea and the Baltic. — 138 M. *Pohl* (Rail. Restaurant).

From Pohl a diligence runs twice daily in 5 hrs. to *Walachisch-Meseritz* and (20 M.) **Roschnau** (1243 ft.; *Hôtel Radhost; Krone*), a prettily situated little town in 'Moravian Walachia', a health-resort of consumptive patients. (Curhaus, vaponr baths, whey-cure, etc.)

The train now enters the district of the *Oder*. — 145 M. *Zauchtl*. The Little Carpathians form the background to the E.

From Zauchtl to Hotzendorf, 13 M., railway in 2¼ hrs., viâ (6 M.) **Neutitschein** (935 ft.; **Hôtel Schuster;* pop. 11,500), a charmingly situated town. The *Steinberg*, ½ hr. to the S., is a splendid point of view; still finer is the height ¼ hr. farther on, from which the entire chain of the N. Carpathians is visible. To the W., 1 hr., is the picturesque ruin of *Attitschein* (1594 ft.). To the E., 4 M., lies the finely situated little town of *Stramberg* (1372 ft.), with the interesting cave of *Kotouc*, noted for its petrifactions.

152 M. *Stauding* (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line in 1¼ hr. to *Stramberg*, see above). At (163 M.) **Schönbrunn** *(Rail. Restaurant)* the Oderthal contracts and becomes picturesque.

To JÄGERNDORF, 36 M., railway in 3 hrs. Stations: *Dielhau*, *Freiheitau*, *Oppahof-Stettin*, *Komorau*. 18 M. **Troppau** (**Krone*; **Römischer Kaiser*; *Börne*; pop. 21,676), on the *Oppa*, capital of Austrian Silesia, and meeting-place of the Congress of 1820, which was afterwards adjourned to Laibach (p. 196). The train follows the Oppa, the boundary between Austrian and Prussian Silesia, viâ *Kreuzendorf*, *Skrochowitz*, *Lobenstein* (with the ruin of *Schellenburg* on the left), and *Burgberg* (with its pilgrimage-church), to **Jägerndorf** (1027 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*; **Tiroler*; *Reichsadler*; *Krone*; pop. 14,278), a thriving town, with extensive cloth-factories and a château of Prince Liechtenstein. This is the junction of the lines running S. to *Freudenthal* and *Olmütz* (p. 271); N.E. to *Leobschütz* and *Ratibor* (see below); and N.W. to *Ziegenhals*, *Neisse*, and *Brieg* (see below).

Near (166½ M.) *Mährisch-Ostrau* (junction for *Mährisch-Friedland*, p. 270) the Oder is crossed. In the vicinity are large coal-pits and Baron Rothschild's iron-works of *Witkowitz*.

171½ M. **Oderberg** (*Rail. Restaurant*, R. 1 fl. 35 kr.), the Austrian frontier-town, junction of the lines to Cracow (R. 47) and Kaschau (R. 61). Luggage examined here (in both directions). The train again crosses the Oder, the boundary between Austria and Prussia. Stations: *Annaberg*, *Kreuzenort*, *Tworkau*. — 187 M. **Ratibor** (**Hôtel de l'Europe*), junction of a line to the W. to *Leobschütz* and *Jägerndorf* (see above).

The train recrosses the Oder. Stations: *Nendza* (branch-line to *Kattowitz*), *Ratiborer-Hammer*, *Cosel-Kandrzin* (branch-line to *Gleiwitz* and *Beuthen-Königshütte* and to *Deutsch Wette*, *Neisse*, and *Ziegenhals*, see below). To the right rises the isolated *Annaberg*, with a pilgrimage-chapel. Stat. *Gogolin*.

233 M. **Oppeln** (*Form's Hôtel*; *Adler*; pop. 19,100), capital and seat of government of Upper Silesia. The train follows the left bank of the Oder. Stations: *Löwen*, *Loosen*, and (258½ M.) **Brieg** (*Lamm*, *Kreuz*), a town with 20,150 inhabitants.

Branch-line from Brieg to the S. (in 1½ hr.) to **Neisse** (*Stern*; *Krone*; *Adler*), a fortress pleasantly situated on the *Neisse*, to *Ziegenhals*, and *Jägerndorf* (see above). A railway leads from Ziegenhals to (1 hr. 4 min.) *Freiwaldau* (1447 ft.; *Krone; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Kretschmar; Schroth; Hôtel Bahnhof), 12 M. to the S.W., in Austria; 1½ M. distant is **Gräfenberg**, the celebrated hydropathic founded by Priessnitz (d. 1851), the inventor of the system. — From Freiwaldau to *Hannsdorf* (p. 266), 22½ M., railway in 1 hr. 40 min., viâ *Lindewiese* and *Goldenstein*, through a picturesque mountainous region.

Beyond Brieg, on the left, rises the white tower of *Mollwitz*, where Frederick the Great gained a victory in 1741. 268 M. *Ohlau*.

284 M. **Breslau**, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

VI. GALICIA AND THE BUKOWINA.

47. From Vienna to Cracow 273
Salt-mines of Wieliczka, p. 278.
48. From Cracow to Lemberg and Czernowitz 279
From Przemyśl to Chyrów, 280. — From Lemberg to Stryj; to Odessa, 281. — From Czernowitz to Bucharest, 283.
49. From Stanislau to Dzieditz viâ Stryj, Neu-Zagorz, and Saybusch 283
From Sucha to Podgórze, 284. — From Saybusch to Sillein, 284.

General Remarks. GALICIA, the N.E. province of Austria, slopes down in terraces on the N. side of the Carpathians and contains many marshy plains. Unprotected towards the N. and N.E., it has late springs, short summers, and long and severe winters. It is rich in corn, wood, salt, and petroleum, but poor in industries, which are chiefly in the hands of the *Jews* (660,000 out of a population of 6 millions), to whom most of the inns, taverns, and shops belong. The horse-dealers and carriage-owners are always Jews. They differ in their dress and the mode of wearing their hair from the other inhabitants, who despise them but are financially dependent on them. Of the other inhabitants, who are almost exclusively Slavonic, about one-half are *Poles*, who dwell chiefly in the W. part of Galicia, the other half are *Ruthenians*, who occupy the E. part; but Polish is the official and the literary language of the whole province. The Ruthenians (Russinians, Russniaks) differ materially from the Poles in language, in religion, and in political views. In culture they are considerably inferior; their churches and houses, especially in the country districts, are miserably poor and squalid.

The BUKOWINA was severed from Moldavia, that is from Turkey, in 1786, and united with Austria. Unlike Galicia, it is hilly and wooded, and also differs greatly from it ethnographically. The inhabitants (about 600,000) are chiefly Ruthenians, Roumanians, Germans, Poles, and Armenians. The political administration is quite separate from that of Galicia, and the official language is German.

Two railways intersect Galicia from W. to E.: the N. railway, from Oświęcim to Tarnopol connects the chief towns; the S. line, or 'Galician Transversal Railway', leads from Bielitz to Czernowitz, skirting the N. slope of the Carpathians, and is far superior in point of scenery. The traveller who wishes to explore the country thoroughly should therefore go by one of these lines and return by the other (RR. 48, 49). The most picturesque of the railways which cross the Carpathians to Hungary is that from Stryj to Munkács (p. 360).

Inns. There are good hotels at Cracow, Lemberg, Przemyśl, and Czernowitz. In the smaller towns and in the country, the inns are generally very primitive and dirty, while in the villages as a rule the only house of call is the brandy-shop.

47. From Vienna to Cracow.

256½ M. RAILWAY *(Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn)* in 8¾-13½ hrs. (express to Oderberg in 5½, thence to Cracow in 3 hrs.); fares 13 fl. 50, 9 fl., 4 fl. 50 kr.; express 20 fl. 25, 13 fl. 50, 6 fl. 55 kr. The through-carriages from Vienna to Cracow are marked 'Podgórze'.

From Vienna to (171½ M.) *Oderberg*, see R. 46. The line now runs to the E., near the Prussian frontier. Country uninteresting.

Stations: *Petrowitz*, *Seibersdorf*, *Pruchna*, *Chybi*, *Dzieditz* (junction of the Galician 'Transversal' Line, R. 49). The *Biala* is crossed. Stations: *Jawiszowice*, *Oświęćim* (junction for *Beuthen*, *Cosel-Kandrzin-Breslau*, and *Podgórze-Cracow*). We cross the *Vistula*. Stations: *Chrzanów*, (233 M.) *Trzebinia* (where the line to *Warsaw* diverges), *Krzeszowice* (with a château of Count Potocki), *Zabierzów*.

256½ M. **Cracow.** — **Railway Stations.** The *Central Station*, in the Lubicz-Str. (Pl. C, 2, 3), for both the Nordbahn and the Austrian State Railway, is the only station of importance for most travellers. The Nordbahn has a subsidiary *Station* in the Zwierzyniecgasse (Pl. A, 4) and the State Railway one in the suburb of Podgórze (p. 278).

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel (Pl. a; B, 3), Slawkowskagasse, in the Czartoryski Palace, R. from 1 fl., L. 50, A. 30, omn. 50 kr.; *Hôtel de Saxe (Pl. c; B, 3), Slawkowskagasse, with *Restaurant; these two are of the first class; *Hôtel de Dresde (Pl. b; B, 3), Ring-Platz, with frequented restaurant; Hôt. Cracovie (Pl. d; B, 2), in the Promenade; Central, Matejko-Platz (Pl. C, 2); Imperial, Zwierzyniecgasse (Pl. A, 4); Hôtel de l'Europe, opposite the Central Station; Klein, Gertrudgasse (Pl. B, 4); Poller (Pl. f; B, 3), Spitalgasse; Rose and Weisser Adler, Floriansgasse (Pl. B, 3), both plain.

Restaurants at the hotels. Also *Bogusiewicz*, Johannisgasse; *B. Streit*, Grodzka-Str., near the castle; **Hawelka*, *Wenzel*, *Fuchs*, *Mika*, in the Ring-Platz (Pilsener beer). — **Cafés.** *Rehman*, Ring-Platz, at the corner of the Stefansgasse (newspapers); *Kijak*, *Purzycki*, also Ring-Platz. — Summer Cafés on the Promenade: *Schmidt* (Pl. A, 3); *Rehman* (Pl. C, 3). — *Confectioner* and *Café* in the *Tuchhaus*.

Cabs. From station to town 40, with two horses 70 kr., with or without luggage; per ¼ hr. 20 or 30, ½ hr. 40 or 50, 1 hr. 80 kr. or 1 fl.; between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. a fare and a half is charged.

Tramway from the Central Station (Pl. C, 2, 3) to the Ring-Platz and the Vistula bridge (Pl. C, 6); fare 4-8 kr.

Baths in the Gertrudgasse (Pl. B, 4); also in the *Hôt. Cracovie* (see above).

Post and Telegraph, corner of Kolejowa and Wielopole St. (Pl. B, C, 4).

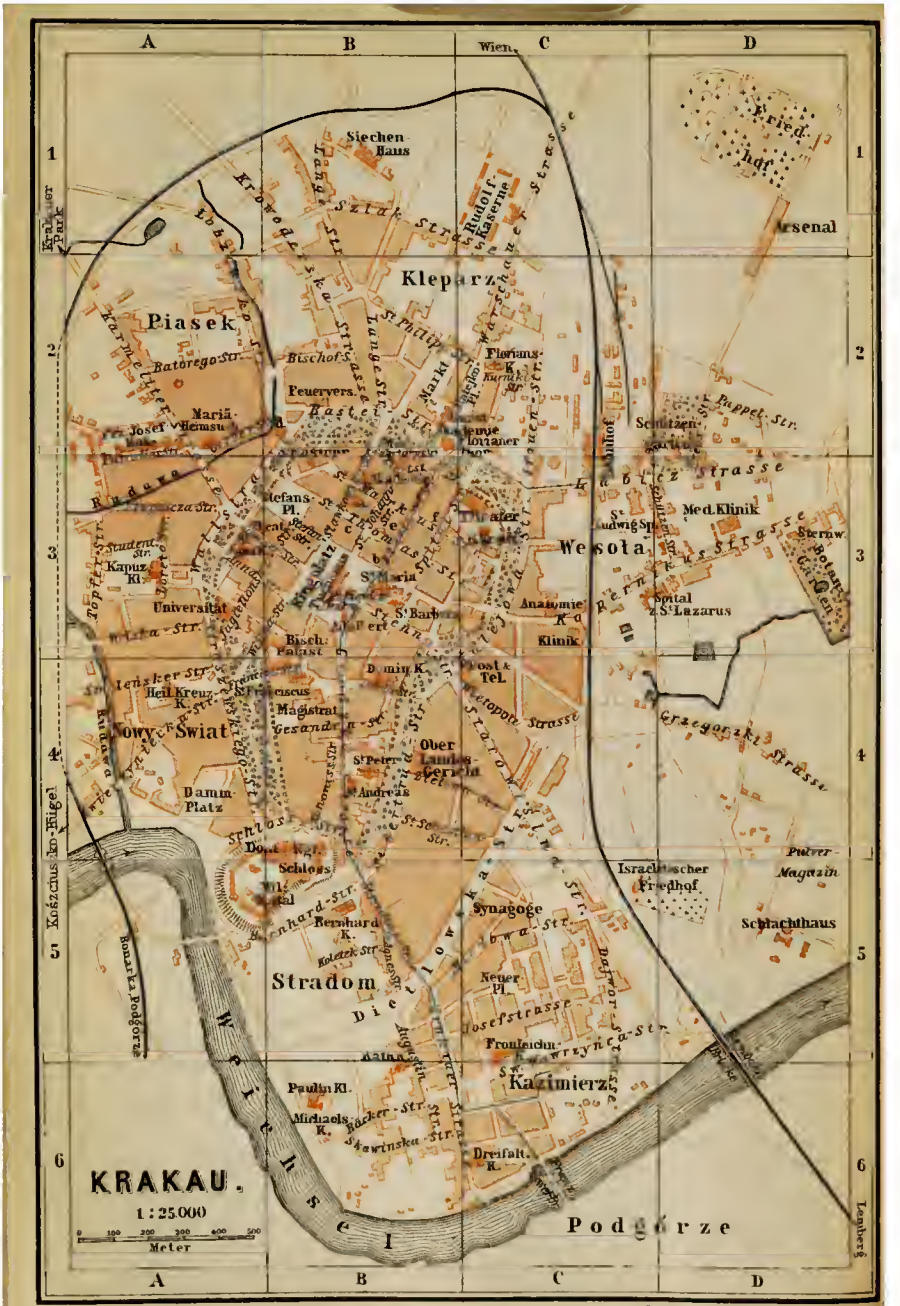
Public Gardens. *Schützengarten*, Lubiczgasse, beyond the railway station (Pl. D, 2); *Cracow Park*, at the end of the Karmelitergasse (Pl. A, 2); *John's Brewery*, Lubiczgasse; all with cafés. — **Military Bands**, on Mon. and Frid. afternoon in summer at Rehman's Café (see above); on Sat., 12-1, at the guard-house (p. 276); also several times a week in the above-mentioned public gardens.

Theatres. **New Theatre*, Spitalgasse (Pl. C, 3; p. 278); *Old Theatre*, Stefans-Platz (Pl. B, 3); *Open-air Theatre*, in the Cracow Park (see above). Performances at all these in Polish.

Commissionnaires (per day 1½ fl., half day 80 kr.), here called 'factors', and always Jews, frequently importune travellers at the smaller hotels or in the streets, but they are not recommended. Enquiries should be addressed to policemen or (in the churches) to the priests.

Chief Attractions (for visit of one day). *Cathedral, *Marienkirche, Court of the old University; walk through the gardens to the Rondell and Floriani-Thor; Czartoryski Museum; drive in the afternoon to the Kościuszko Hill. — Excursion to Wieliczka, see p. 278.

Cracow (625 ft.), Pol. *Kraków*, Ger. *Krakau*, situated in an extensive plain at the confluence of the *Rudowa* and the *Vistula* (Pol. *Wisła*; Ger. *Weichsel*), once the capital of Poland, is now an Austrian fortress of the first class, with a pop. of 77,300 (one-third Jews), incl. a garrison of 6000 men. The churches and towers, the lofty Schloss, and the pleasant promenades planted with trees *(Planty)*,



Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

on the site of the old fortifications, round the inner town, produce an imposing effect.

Cracow, an important episcopal seat as early as the 11th. cent., was destroyed by the Mongolians in 1241, but was rebuilt by German colonists in 1257. In 1320 it was chosen by Ladislaus Łokietek as the coronation-town and residence of the Polish kings. The favourable position of the town, its adhesion to the Hanseatic League, and the foundation of the University by Casimir the Great in 1364, all contributed to the progress of Cracow, which reached the zenith of its prosperity in the 16th century. The period of decline began with the transference of the royal residence to Warsaw in 1610 and with the warlike commotions of the 17th cent., but until 1734 the Polish kings continued to be crowned and buried at Cracow. In the final partition of Poland (1794) Cracow fell to Austria. In 1815 it became the capital of a small independent state, but it was again annexed by Austria after the insurrection of 1846. Cracow, however, has never lost its thoroughly Polish character.

The **Schloss** (*Zamek Królewski;* Pl. B, 4, 5), on the broad *Wawel* hill at the S.W. end of the old town, was founded in the 14th cent. by Ladislaus Łokietek, and restored by Casimir the Great and Sigismund I. (after 1500), but later conflagrations and other injuries have left only a number of large separate buildings, dating chiefly from the time of Augustus II., and converted in 1846 into a barrack and hospital. A thorough restoration of the building is contemplated (for adm. apply to the castellan).

The Gothic ***Cathedral,** or **Schlosskirche** (Pl. A, B, 4), on the W. side, founded in 1320 on the site of an earlier Romanesque church of which only the crypt remains, and consecrated in 1359 under Casimir the Great, is the burial-place of the Polish kings and heroes.

The INTERIOR, originally in basilica form with rectangular choir and ambulatory, round which numerous Renaissance chapels were added in the 16th cent., was much modernized in the 18th century. To the left of the entrance, a *Bronze epitaph to Marshal Peter Kmity (d. 1505) by *Peter Vischer*, and two late-Gothic chapels built after 1431 on the site of the former side-portals. In the chapel of the Holy Cross (left) are some old wall-paintings of the *Ruthenian School* (1470) and the monuments of King Ladislaus Jagiello (d. 1434; to the left) and of King Casimir IV. Jagiello (d. 1492; to the right), the latter, with the recumbent figure in porphyry, by the Nuremberg sculptor *Veit Stoss* (or *Stwosz*), perhaps a native of Cracow (?). In the middle, *Monument of Bishop Soltyk (d. 1788), who, as the relief indicates, was carried to St. Petersburg by the Russians on account of his opposition to them at the Polish Diet in 1767. — RIGHT AISLE. 1st Chapel. **Thorwaldsen's* Christ imparting a blessing, a beautiful statue in marble, but in a bad light. Busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, also by *Thorwaldsen.* — 3rd. Memorial slabs of the Polish kings of the Vasa family (Sigismnnd, Ladislaw IV., John Casimir); superb bronze doors by Mich. Weinhold of Dantsic (1763). — *4th or Sigismund Chapel (built by *Bart. Berecci* of Florence in 1519-20, restored 1894; elaborately ornamented by *Giov. Cini* of Siena). The Mausoleum of the Sigismunds of the Jagiello family contains the monuments of King Sigismund I. Jagiello (d. 1548) and Sigismund Augustus (d. 1572), with recumbent figures of the deceased in red marble. — Opposite the 5th chapel is **Thorwaldsen's* statue of Count Wladimir Potocki, who fell at Moscow in 1812. — 7th. *Monument of King John Albert (d. 1501) in red marble, by an unknown Florentine master; opposite to it the *Monument of King Casimir the Great (d. 1370), the 'Founder of Cities', as indicated by his girdle, by *Veit Stoss* (1492), in red marble under a canopy. — In the AMBULATORY, behind the high-altar, the monument of King John III. Sobieski (d. 1696), the conqueror of the Turks (comp. p. 13), as the reliefs indicate. Opposite is the Bathory Chapel, once connected by a passage with

the palace, and used by the Polish monarchs as an oratory, with a throne of red marble and fine modern stained-glass windows. Monument of King Stephen Bathory (d. 1586), in red marble. Farther on are the tombs of Bishops Gamrat (1547) and Tomicki (1535), by Giov. Maria, surnamed *Mosca*, of Padua, the architect of the bishops' palace. — CHOIR. In front of the high-altar is the engraved bronze of Cardinal Fred. Jagiello (d. 1503), with a later *Relief (1510) by *Peter Vischer* (?), representing the presentation of the bishop to the Madonna. — In the centre of the church, under a canopy, is a silver sarcophagus, borne by silver angels, in which are preserved the remains of St. Stanislaus, the patron-saint of the Poles, and Bishop of Cracow, who was slain before the altar in 1079 by King Boleslaw. — In the LEFT AISLE, near the choir, is the tomb of the poet A. Mickiewicz (see below). — At the beginning of the RIGHT AISLE is a copper trap-door, leading to the Romanesque crypt (p. 275) and to the ROYAL VAULT, constructed by Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, enlarged since 1873, where, beside many Polish kings, repose Poland's three most illustrious heroes: John Sobieski (d. 1696), Poniatowski (drowned in the Elster near Leipsic in 1813), and Kościuszko (who died in exile at Soleure in 1817). A fourth sarcophagus contains the remains of King Ladislaw IV. and his queen. Adm. daily, except Sun., at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (20 kr.). — The TREASURY (Mon., Wed., Frid. at 10; also on festivals) contains part of the ancient Polish regalia, rich sacerdotal vestments, and artistically-wrought vessels in gold and silver. (German catalogue 10 kr.)

***St. Mary's** (Pl. B, 3), in the Ring-Platz, is a Gothic basilica without transept, and with a long choir. Founded in 1226, rebuilt in the 14th cent., and provided with a series of chapels in the 15th and 16th cent., it was restored in 1889-93 and richly painted from designs by *Matejko* (d. 1893). The N. tower, with a modern cap surrounded by eight pointed turrets, is the highest (265 ft.) in the town.

In the INTERIOR, which we enter through a Renaissance vestibule, the chief object of interest is the huge **High-Altar*, the masterpiece of *Veit Stoss*, executed in 1477-1489, recently well restored, with rich painting and gilding. It is adorned in the middle with a Death of the Virgin, above which are the Assumption and the Coronation of the Virgin; on the sides are 18 large reliefs from the Life of Christ. At the entrance of the church is the *Bronze of Pater Salomo (d. 1506) by *Peter Vischer;* at the entrance to the choir is an altar by *Mosca*, next which is a colossal *Crucifix of the early 16th century.

The large building nearly opposite, in the centre of the Ring-Platz, is the **Tuchhaus** (Pol. *Sukiennice;* Pl. B, 3), or cloth-hall, begun in the 14th cent. under Casimir the Great, altered by *Mosca* of Padua in the 16th cent., and largely rebuilt in 1876-79. On the ground-floor is a vaulted corridor with numerous shops and stalls.

On the first floor (entrance opposite the Mickiewicz Monument, see below), to the left, is the POLISH NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ART (daily, 11-3; 20 kr.), with pictures by *Matejko* (Kościusko at Raclawice in 1794, and Homage done to Albert of Brandenburg in 1525), **Siemiradzki* ('Living Torches of Nero'), and other modern Polish artists; paintings by Polish and Ruthenian artists of the 16-17th cent.; casts; cameos and gems; engravings and drawings (shown on Sat. only); memorials of Kościuszko, Mickiewicz, etc. — To the right is the PERMANENT PICTURE GALLERY (daily, 11-4; 30 kr.): **Matejko*, Battle of Grunwald, 1410; The Maid of Orleans entering Rheims, 1429; other modern pictures and sculptures by Polish masters.

In front of the Tuchhaus, opposite the Siennagasse, is a bronze *Statue of Adam Mickiewicz* (1798-1855), the poet, by Rieger (1894). Behind are a Gothic tower of the 15th cent., the only relic of a town-hall taken down in 1820, and the principal Guard-House.

The *Gallery of Countess Potocka*, Ring-Platz, at the corner of the Brackagasse, is shown only to visitors with letters of introduction (fine works by Giorgione, Palma Vecchio, Giul. Romano, Giov. Bellini, P. Bordone, etc.).

To the S. of the Ring-Platz the Grodzka and Dominican streets lead to the **Dominican Church** (Pl. B, 4), a Gothic building of the 13-16th cent., almost wholly modernised since a fire in 1850. The choir contains a *Bronze Tablet in memory of the famous scholar Fil. Buonaccorsi, surnamed Callimachus (d. 1496), probably by *Peter Vischer*. — On the W. side of the Grodzka-Gasse is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. B, 4), of the 13th cent., but frequently altered, containing the monument of King Wladislaw Jagiello (d. 1434). The old refectory of the adjoining Franciscan monastery now contains the *Technical and Industrial Museum* (daily 10-1 and 3-5; 20 kr., Sun. free). — Opposite rises the *Prince Bishop's Palace* (Pl. 3, 4), built by Mosca, and restored since the fire of 1850.

A little to the N.W. are the buildings of the **Jagellonian University** (Pl. A, 3), founded by Casimir the Great in 1364. The *New University* facing the promenades, a grand Gothic edifice designed by *Księżarski* (1881-87), with its handsome vestibule and fine hall, contains on the groundfloor the *Archaeological Museum* (week-days, 12-1) and the *Art-Historical Collection* of the university. The old university buildings (Annagasse 8), erected in the 15th cent. and partly restored in 1839-72, include a beautiful Gothic *Court of 1492; in the interior is the *University Library* (about 50,000 vols.; daily, except Sun., 9-1). The old library-hall is adorned with frescoes by *Stachowitz*. Adjacent is the *Obergymnasium of St. Anna*, founded in 1588. — On the opposite side of the Annagasse is the University Church of *St. Anna* (Pl. A, 3), containing elaborate stucco ornamentation and a monument to Copernicus (d. 1543).

In the Stefans-Platz is the *Old Theatre* (Pl. B, 3). Near it, in the Slawkowska-Gasse, is the *Academy of Sciences* (Pl. B, 3), containing a library, a museum of antiquities, a physiographical collection, and a picture-gallery (daily, except Sun., 11-1). — Farther on, in the promenades, is the ***Czartoryski Museum** (Pl. B, 2, 3; Tues. and Frid. 10-1), a large and varied collection of objects of art.

Ground Floor. In the *Vestibule*, to the left, are a few Etruscan cinerary urns, mediæval and Renaissance sculptures of German and Italian origin. — Room I. Ancient sculptures, lamps, and gold ornaments; carved gems; small Egyptian antiquities. — R. 2. German and Venetian glass; Spanish and Italian majolica, etc.; early Arabian lamp; porcelain (fine service in old Dresden china). — R. 3. Marble sculptures.

First Floor. To the right is the *Library*; to the left, weapons, enamels, and carved ivory.

Second Floor. Room I contains the **Picture Gallery*, which includes numerous good works, especially of the Italian and Dutch schools. To the right: 187. *Holbein the Younger* (?), Portrait; 238. *J. Clouet*, Portrait; 106. *Van Dyck* (?), Portrait; 110. *Kaspar Netscher*, Portrait of a Polish boy; *105. *Rembrandt*, Landscape (1638); 173. *G. Schalcken*, Wine-cellar; 186. *G. Dou*, Portrait. — 156. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; no number, *Watteau*, Love-scene. — 213. *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Madonna; no number, *Garofalo*, Madonna

and saints; 157. *Verrocchio* (?), Holy Family; 176. *Mantegna* (?), Daughter of Herodias; no numbers, **Raphael*, Portrait of a young man (said to be himself; unfinished, about 1510); **Leonardo da Vinci* (?), Half-length of a girl with an ermine in her arms ('Castitas'); 190. *Giorgione* (?), St. Liberalis; 194. *Palma Vecchio* (?), Holy Family; 234. *Franc. Francia* (?), Madonna. — Room II contains numerous good miniature portraits, chiefly of the French school. Also: 263. *Matejko*, Scene from the Polish insurrection of 1863. — The following rooms contain Egyptian antiquities, ancient glass, *Terracotta figures from Tanagra, Greek vases, Greek and Etruscan bronzes (No. 1, fine Etruscan situla); silver mirror-case (Hercules and Omphale), of the best Greek period; cabinets; tapestry, etc.

In the Promenades, farther to the N.E., are the *Florians-Thor* (Pl. B, 2) and the **Rondell**, a singular structure dating from 1498, almost the only relic of the old fortifications. Outside the Rondell, in the Matejko-Platz, in the suburb of *Kleparz*, is the *Academy of Art*. Farther on is the **Church of St. Florian** (Pl. C, 2), of the 12th cent., but repeatedly altered since, with four pictures by *Hans von Kulmbach*. A chapel to the right contains the late-Gothic *Altar of St. John, from the studio of *Veit Stoss*. — At the corner of the Spital-Gasse is the **New Theatre** (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1891-93 from *Zawiejski's* designs in the late-Renaissance style, tastefully fitted up, with a magnificent drop-curtain by H. Siemiradzki (1894).

The town is surrounded with SUBURBS, lying within the modern fortifications. To the S.W. is *Stradom*, with the offices of the commandant; on the W. is *Nowy Swiat;* on the N.W. *Piasek*, with the old church of the Visitation; on the N. *Kleparz*, with the grain and cattle markets, the Academy of Art, and St. Florian's Church (see above); on the E. *Wesoła*, with the hospitals of St. Lazarus and St. Lewis, the University Clinique and Botanic Garden (Pl. D, 3; adm. daily except Sun. and Sat.), the Observatory (Pl. D, 3), and the slaughter-house; to the S.E. is *Kasimierz*, the Jewish quarter, containing the Pauline convent and the churches of St. Michael, St. Catharine, Corpus Christi, and the Trinity. The Franz-Josefs-Brücke leads hence across the Vistula to *Podgórze*. To the S. rises the conical *Krakusberg* (905 ft.; with trigonometrical signal), said by tradition to be the grave of the mythical dragon-slayer Krakus, the founder of Cracow, and to have been thrown up by human hands.

The ***Kościuszko Hill** (1093 ft.), 3 M. to the N.W. (carr. 1½ fl., bargain necessary), is a mound of earth, about 65 ft. in height, thrown up in 1820-23 by the united efforts of the whole population of Cracow in honour of the Polish hero of that name, on the hill of *Bronisława*. Since 1855 it has been converted into a fort. *View of Cracow, with its many towers, and Podgórze, with the Krakusberg beyond it; S. the Hohe Tatra, seldom free from snow; W. the Babiagóra (5660 ft.) and its neighbours of the Beskid range; then the Vistula, traceable for a long distance; N. the handsome marble buildings of the Camaldulensian monastery of *Bielany*.

***Salt Mines of Wieliczka.** RAILWAY viâ *Bierżanów* in 38 min. (or pleasanter by carriage, 5-8 fl.; p. 274) to *Wieliczka* (833 ft.; several inns; pop. 6000). Visitors are regularly admitted to the mines on Tues., Thurs., and

Sat. at 3 p.m.; if one of these days is a holiday, then on the following day. At other times visitors drive direct to the office and request permission to inspect the mine. Tickets of admission are obtained at the office, 2 fl. for each person. The charges fixed by tariff for illumination vary from 20 to 60 or 70 fl., according to the amount desired and the number of persons. Visitors don mining attire (10 kr.) and follow the attendant. The inspection of the mines takes 2 hrs.; carriages may be ordered to wait at the shaft. Visitors leave the mine by the lift or cage, for which each person pays 30 kr. more. Specimens of the rock-salt, from 10 kr. each, are offered to visitors on quitting the mine.

These mines, the greatest depth of which is 919 ft., employ over 700 hands and yield about 60,000 tons of salt annually. They consist of seven different levels or stories, one above the other, and have eleven shafts. Total length of the mines, from E. to W., 2⅓ M.; breadth, from N. to S., 1040 yds. The different stories are connected by a labyrinth of passages and flights of steps, and occasionally by lofty bridges, the aggregate length of which is computed at 380 M. The mines contain sixteen ponds, several of which have boats npon them. Many of the disused chambers, 70 of which are spacious, are employed as magazines, and some of them are embellished with candelabra, etc., hewn in rock-salt, beautiful when properly illuminated. There are also two chapels, which were partially destroyed by an inundation in 1868, with altars, statues, and other ornaments in rock-salt. In the larger of these mass is celebrated annually on 3rd July, after which a breakfast is given. Some of these subterranean saloons are 80-100 ft. in height. The salt of Wieliczka is remarkable for its purity and solidity, but is generally gray or blackish in colour. Travelling in the interior is done by horse-tramways, 25 M. in total length, while seven steam-engines bring the salt and the miners to the surface.

Excursionists to the Tátra take the Galician Railway from Cracow (Podgórze) by *Sucha* to *Chabówka* (p. 284), and drive thence by *Neumarkt* to *Zakopane*, *Javorina*, and *Tatra Höhlenhain* (p. 356; railways proposed).

48. From Cracow to Lemberg and Czernowitz.

Railway to *Lemberg*, 212 M., in 7½-10 hrs. (fares 10 fl. 71, 7 fl. 14, 3 fl. 57 kr.; express 16 fl., 10 fl. 71, 5 fl. 36 kr.); from Lemberg to *Czernowitz*, 164 M., in 6½-8¾ hrs. (fares 9 fl. 18, 6 fl. 12, 3 fl. 6 kr.; express 13 fl. 75, 9 fl. 18, 4 fl. 59 kr.).

Cracow, see p. 274. The train crosses the *Vistula*, and passes *Podgórze-Plaszów* (p. 278) and the *Krakusberg* on the right. 5½ M. *Bierżanów* (branch to *Wieliczka*, see p. 278). 12 M. *Podłęże;* 18 M. *Kłaj.* 23½ M. **Bochnia** (pop. 8703), with extensive salt-mines connected with those of Wieliczka (see above). 31½ M. *Słotwina;* 38 M. *Biadoliny;* 43½ M. *Bogumiłowice.* — 48½ M. **Tarnów** (*Hôtel Krakau;* pop. 27,575), capital of a district, and junction of the line to *Stróże* (p. 284; 36 M., in 1¾ hr.), lies on the *Dunajec*, near its confluence with the *Biala.* Interesting old town-hall. The cathedral contains monuments of the Ostrogski and Tarnowski families.

61½ M. *Czarna;* 69 M. *Dembica* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Prince Radziwill (branch to *Rozwadów* and *Nadbrzezie*); 77 M. *Ropczyce;* 82 M. *Sędziszów;* 89 M. *Trzciana;* 98 M. *Rzeszów* (Rail. Restaurant; pop. 11,953), with an old château; 108 M. *Łańcut* (pop. 4483), with château and park of Count Potocki; 121 M. *Przeworsk*, with château and park of Prince Lubomirski. — 130 M. **Jarosław** (*Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Victoria; Schwarzer Adler;* pop. 17,920), on the *San*, an affluent of the Vistula, the left bank of

which the train now follows. A branch-line runs hence to the N.E. viâ *Rawaruska* to *Sokal* and *Belzec*.

139 M. *Radymno;* 148 M. *Zurawica.* — 152 M. **Przemyśl** (*Hôtel Przemyśl; Hôtel de l'Europe; Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 35,250), an ancient town on the San, the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop, with six churches and a brisk trade, has recently been fortified. A hill near it is crowned with the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Casimir the Great.

FROM PRZEMYŚL TO CHYRÓW, 22½ M., railway in 1 hr. 20 min. viâ *Nizankowice* and *Dobromil*. From *Chyrów* to *Stryj*, see p. 283.

159½ M. *Medyka;* 169 M. *Mościska;* 175 M. *Chorośnica;* 181 M. *Sądowa-Wisznia;* 192½ M. *Gródek* (Rail. Restaurant), with 10,717 inhab., between two lakes; 195½ M. *Kameniobrod;* 202½ M. *Mszana;* 207 M. *Zimnawoda-Rudno.*

212 M. **Lemberg.** — GRAND HÔTEL; HÔT. IMPÉRIAL; HÔTEL DE FRANCE; HÔT. GEORGE; HÔT. LANG; HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE; HÔT. DE L'EUROPE; HÔT. DE VARSOVIE. — **Restaurant Stadtmüller*, by the Dominican church; *Theatre Café*, Ferdinands-Platz; *Vienna Café*, Heilige-Geist-Platz; *German Casino*, Heilige-Geist-Platz, strangers admitted. — *Rail. Restaurant.*

Lemberg, Polish *Lwów*, French *Léopol*, the capital of Galicia, with 127,638 inhab. (upwards of 21,000 Jews), is the seat of a Roman Catholic, an Armenian, and a United Greek archbishop. There are fourteen Roman Catholic churches, a Greek, an Armenian, and a Protestant church, two synagogues, and several Roman Catholic and Greek convents. The town itself is small, the finest buildings being in the four suburbs (those of *Halicz*, *Lyczakow*, *Cracow*, and *Zolkiew*). The *Rathhaus*, with its tower 260 ft. high, built in 1828-37, stands in the Ring, or principal Platz, which is embellished with four handsome monumental fountains. It contains an *Industrial Museum.* — The *Roman Catholic Cathedral* has a late-Gothic interior, adorned with good frescoes. The *Armenian Cathedral* is in the Armenian-Byzantine style (15th cent.); in front of it rises a statue of St. Christopher. The *Dominican Church* contains the monument of a Countess Dunin-Borkowska by Thorwaldsen. The *United Greek Cathedral*, in the basilica style, stands on a height in the Georgs-Platz.

The handsome *Polytechnic Institution*, in the Georgs-Platz, completed in 1877, contains a large chemical-technical laboratory and is otherwise well equipped. Among other institutions worthy of mention are the *Natural History Collections* in the University (Akademie-Str.), with the contiguous *Botanic Garden* and the *School of Forestry* (with good collections); the *Hospital*, with large cliniques; and the *Lunatic Asylum* in the Kulparkow suburb. In the Slowacki-Str., opposite the *Park*, is the large new *Hall of the Estates.* In the Kleparowska-Gasse rises the fine *Invalidenhaus*, with its four towers. — At the *Theatre* (closed in summer), in the Skarbek-Str., Polish plays and Polish-Italian operas are performed (the solos being generally sung in Italian, the chorus in Polish).

The *University* (about 1000 stud.), founded in 1784 by Emp. Joseph II., was dissolved in 1805 owing to the acquisition of the Cracow university by Austria, but reopened in 1816. During the bombardment of the town in 1848 the university building was burned down, and its library and collections almost entirely destroyed, after which it was removed to its present quarters in the Akademie-Strasse. The collections and the library have since been replaced.

Ossoliński's National Institute, in the Ossoliński-Gasse, contains collections relating chiefly to the literature and history of Poland, including portraits, antiquities, coins, and a library, and possesses a printing-office of its own. — The *Dzieduszycki Museum* of Galician antiquities and products is always open to visitors.

FROM LEMBERG TO STRYJ, 48 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 40, 1 fl. 60, 80 kr.). Passing *Glinna-Nawarya* and the sulphur-baths of *Pustomty*, we run through the pretty *Szczerek Valley* to (17 M.) *Szczérzec* (with large quarries of gypsum) and (28 M.) *Mikołajów-Drohowyże*, and cross the *Dniester*. Then through a wooded tract to (37 M.) *Bilcze-Wolica* and (48 M.) *Stryj* (p. 283), junction of the Chyrów-Stanislau (p. 283) and Ławoczne-Munkács lines (p. 360).

FROM LEMBERG TO ODESSA, 459 M., railway in 27 hrs. 31 M. *Krasne*, junction for *Brody*, *Radziwiłów* (Russian frontier) and *Kiev*. 87 M. *Tarnopol* (26,100 inhab.); 119 M. *Podwołoczyska*, the last station in Austria, opposite which, on the left bank of the *Podhorce*, is *Wołoczyska* (*Rail. Restaurant), the first Russian station. Thence viâ *Shmerinka* (junction for Kasatin-Brest and Kiev), *Birsula* (junction for Charkow and Moscow), and *Rasdelnaja* (junction for Bender, Jassy, and Roman) to (459 M.) *Odessa*.

The RAILWAY FROM LEMBERG TO CZERNOWITZ at first traverses a lofty and monotonous plain, intersected with deep valleys. 7 M. *Siechów*; 15½ M. *Staresioło*; on the right, a half-ruined castle of Count Potocki, erected in the middle ages as a protection against the Tartars, and partly converted into a brewery; 22½ M. *Bóbrka-Chlebowice*; 27½ M. *Wybranówka*; 32 M. *Borynicze*; 40 M. *Chodorów*, inhabited by Jews; 44½ M. *Bortniki*; 48½ M. *Nowosielce*; 55 M. *Bukaczowce* (Rail. Restaurant); 62 M. *Bursztyn*, with a château of Prince Jablonowski. — 69½ M. **Halicz** (*Rail. Restaurant*); the town is prettily situated on the right bank of the *Dniester*, 2½ M. to the W., and is commanded by a ruined castle.

The long range of the Carpathians now becomes visible in the distance to the right. The train crosses the Dniester, and near (78 M.) *Jezupol* approaches the *Bystrica*.

87 M. **Stanislau** (*Goldner Adler*; restaurants *Ganz* and *Fischer*; **Rail. Restaurant*; pop. 22,230), a busy trading town, junction of lines, to the E., to *Husiatyn*, to the W., to Stryj, Chyrów, and Bielitz (R. 49), has been handsomely rebuilt since a great fire in 1868.

94 M. *Markowce*; 101½ M. *Ottynia*; 112 M. *Korszów*. On the right the *Czerna-Hora* (6749 ft.) and other peaks of the Carpathians now come nearer. — 122 M. **Kołomea** (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôtel Angelski*, in the chief square; pop. 29,838), a town on the *Pruth*; to the right, near the railway, is the pleasant German suburb, with a Protestant church. Branch-line to the W. to *Słoboda Rungurska*.

125½ M. *Matyjowce.* Beyond (133½ M.) *Zabłotów* the train crosses the Pruth, and near (143½ M.) *Śniatyn-Załucze* recrosses it; Śniatyn (10,920 inhab.) lies 3 M. off. 150½ M. *Nepołokoutz;* 156½ M. *Łużan.* Nearing (163½ M.) *Zuczka* (branch to the W. to *Nowosielitza*), we obtain, to the right, a fine view of Czernowitz, with its domes and towers. The train crosses the Pruth again.

164 M. **Czernowitz.** — **Hotels.** *Adler, Ring-Platz; *Central, Rathhaus-Str. 6; *Kronprinz von Österreich, Goldnes Lamm, both in the Siebenbürgergasse; Hôtel Weiss, Ring-Platz, expensive; Hôtel de Moldavie, Lemhergergasse. — Hôtel de Paris, corner of Lemhergergasse and Ring-Platz; Goldne Birne, Siebenhürgergasse, these two third-class.

Restaurants. At the three first-named hotels; *Maier*, Bischofsgasse, next door to the Adler; in the *Musikvereins-Gebäude*. Mehl-Platz; winerooms of *Tabacar* and *Paczenski*, Ring-Platz (good Moldavian wine and cold viands). — **Cafés.** *De l'Europe*, Herrngasse; *Wilckens*, Herrngasse (casino or club on first floor; strangers may he introduced); *Wien*, Lembergergasse; *Bass* (also restaurant), *Zakrewski*, Siebenbürgergasse; *Café du Théâtre*, hy the Hôtel de Moldavie; *Tesarz* (confectioner), Ring-Platz.

Baths. Warm and vapour, at the *Sophienbad*, Russische Gasse, and the *Türkenbad*, by the Türkenbrunnen. The *Town Baths* in the Volksgarten are open in summer only. *River Baths* in the Pruth, by the bridge.

Czernowitz, the capital of the *Bukowina*, is situated on a rising ground on the right bank of the Pruth, which is crossed here by two bridges. Pop., including the suburbs, 54,040 (about 16,000 Jews). The town, which is entirely modern, is the seat of the governor of the Bukowina, of a Greek Oriental archbishop and consistory, of the provincial courts, and of a university (see below).

The most conspicuous building is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, on a height at the end of the Bischofsgasse, an imposing brick edifice in the Byzantine style, erected by Hlawka in 1864-75. The richly-decorated **Reception Hall* is worthy of a visit (apply to the castellan); the tower commands a fine view of the town and environs.

The largest church in Czernowitz is the *Greek Oriental Cathedral* in the Franz-Josefs-Platz, erected in 1864 in imitation of the church of St. Isaac at St. Petersburg. The tasteful *Armenian Church*, in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style, was consecrated in 1875. The handsome **Jewish Temple*, in the Moorish style, with its conspicuous dome, was completed in 1877 from the plans of Zachariewicz, and is tastefully decorated in the interior.

The *University*, founded in 1875, is attended by about 250 students. It has no medical faculty. The lectures are delivered partly in the Pädagogium in the Bischofsgasse, partly in the clergy-house adjoining the palace; the latter also contains the natural history and other collections.

The *Austria Monument* in the Austria-Platz, executed by Pekary, and erected in 1875 to commemorate the centenary of Austria's possession of the Bukowina, consists of a marble figure of Austria on a pedestal of green Carpathian sandstone, adorned with bronze reliefs and inscriptions. — The new *Theatre*, in the Schulgasse, is tastefully fitted up (closed in summer).

At the S. end of the town lies the *Volksgarten* (rail. stat.), a favourite resort with shady walks, containing the *Schützenhaus* (restaurant), the *Public Baths*, and the *Botanic Garden* (to the S.W.). Pleasant walks to the *Banaid Grove* on the *Bischofsberg*, which affords a good view of the town, and to the (3/4 hr.) wood of *Horecza*, near the interesting old church of which a fine survey of the valley of the Pruth is enjoyed.

From Czernowitz to Bucharest, 336 M., express in 16 hrs. At (56 M.) *Suczawa*, the Austrian frontier-station, luggage coming from Roumania is examined at the custom-house. 57 1/2 M. *Berdujeni*, the first Roumanian station (custom-house examination for travellers from Austria). The train now runs near the *Szeret*, the principal river of Moldavia. From (67 M.) *Verestie* a branch-line diverges to *Botosani*. 96 M. *Pascani*, junction for *Jassy*, *Kishenev*, and *Odessa*; 120 M. *Roman*; 148 M. *Bakeu*; 200 M. *Marasesci* (branch-lines viâ *Tecuciu* to *Berlad* and to *Galatz*); 212 M. *Foscani*; 255 1/2 M. *Buzeu* (branch-line to *Braila* and *Galatz*); 298 1/2 M. *Ploesci* (p. 412); 336 M. *Bucharest*, see p. 413.

49. From Stanislau to Dzieditz viâ Stryj, Neu-Zagórz, and Saybusch.

365 M. Railway in 20-24 hrs.; fares 18, 12, 6 fl.

Stanislau, see p. 281. The train crosses the *Bystrica*. Near (26 M.) *Kałusz*, a busy little town, it crosses the *Lomnica*. Beyond (35 M.) *Krechowice* we near the N. spurs of the Carpathians. Pretty hill-scenery. From (44 M.) *Dolina* a local line runs to the large steam saw-mill of (6 M.) *Wygoda*. We cross the *Swica* to (52 M.) *Bolechów*. 58 M. *Morszyn*, with mud-baths. We cross the *Stryj* to (67 M.) **Stryj** (*Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 16,276), a district town with important cattle-markets, visited in summer for the sake of the river-baths, junction for Munkács and Lemberg (pp. 360, 281).

76 M. *Gaje-Wyzne;* 80 M. *Bolechowce-Neudorf*. From (84 M.) **Drohobycz** (*Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 17,784), a district town with a château, a fine Gothic church, salt-works, and brisk trade, a branch-line runs S.W. through the *Tyśmienica Valley* to (7 1/2 M.) *Borysław*, with its valuable petroleum and ozocerite beds, which yield about 30,000 tons of petroleum annually. To the S. of Drohobycz (6 M.) are the sulphur and salt baths of *Truskawiec*. — 92 M. *Dobrowlany;* 102 M. *Dublany-Kranzberg;* then across the Dniester to (110 1/2 M.) *Sambor*, a district town (14,324 inhab.). The train crosses the *Strwiaz*, a tributary of the Dniester. Stations: *Nadyby* and *Gleboka-Felsztyn*.

130 M. **Chyrów** (*Rail. Restaurant*), junction for Przemyśl (p. 280). 141 1/2 M. *Króscienko*. The train crosses the Strwiaz and runs through a wooded hill-region. 144 M. *Ustrzyki;* 157 M. *Olszanica*. Then through a short tunnel to (164 M.) *Lisko-Lukawica* in the valley of the *San*, and across the San and the *Oslawa* to (169 1/2 M.) **Neu-Zagórz** (*Rail. Restaurant*), a basket-making place, junction of the Carpathian line to *Mezö-Laborcz* and *Legenye-Mihályi* (p. 359).

The Galician line follows the San to (173 1/2 M.) *Sanok* and turns

to the W. to *Nowosielce-Gniewosz*, *Zarszyn*, *Rymanów*, and (193½ M.) *Iwonicz*, with baths containing salt, iodine, and bromine. 198 M. *Krosno*. At (202½ M.) *Jedlicze* we cross the *Jasiołka*, and at (212 M.) *Jasło* the *Wisłoka*, and then enter the smiling *Ropa Valley*. 227½ M. *Zagórzany*, junction for *Gorlice* (pop. 4500), with weaving and other industries, situated on a hill on the Ropa, 3 M. to the S.W. In the vicinity are large deposits of asphalt.

We ascend the *Moszczanka* and *Wolska* valleys to (234 M.) *Wola Łuzánska*, and then descend the valley of the *Biała* to (241 M.) *Stróże* (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Tarnow (p. 279). We follow the Biała to (243 M.) **Grybów** (1145 ft.), a prettily situated little town, with large naphtha refineries. Crossing the Biała by a lofty viaduct, we next wind round the *Górki* (1854 ft.), through picturesque hill-scenery, to (249 M.) *Ptaszkówa* (1559 ft.), on the watershed between the Biała and the Dunajec, descend to (255 M.) *Kamionka* in the *Królowa Valley*, and cross the *Kamienica* to —

260 M. **Neu-Sandec** *(Rail. Restaurant)*. The town (pop. 12,712), 2 M. off, lies in a plain, on the *Dunajec*, at the mouth of the Kamienica. Railway to *Orló*, *Eperjes*, and *Kaschau*, see p. 343; from (4½ M.) *Alt-Sandec* to the baths of *Szczawnica*, see p. 343.

We cross the Dunajec, follow it to (268 M.) *Marcinkowice*, and enter the valley of the *Smolnik*. Stations: *Limanowa*, *Tymbark*, *Mszana Dolna* (where the *Mszana* is crossed). The line proceeds through the *Raba Valley* to *Rabka* and (301½ M.) **Chabówka** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, station for *Neumarkt* and *Zakopane* (pp. 279, 358).

Then N.W. to (308 M.) *Jordanów*, and through the picturesque *Skawa Valley* to *Osielec*, (318 M.) *Maków*, and (323 M.) **Sucha** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction of the Cracow line.

To PODGÓRZE (Cracow), railway in 2½ hrs., viâ *Kalwarya* (junction for *Bielitz*, see below) and *Skawina* (branch to *Oświęcim*, p. 274). From *Podgórze-Bonarka* junction-line to Cracow (p. 274).

We traverse pleasant wooded valleys to *Lachowice* and (332½ M.) *Hucisko*, and descend into the *Koszarawa Valley*. Beyond *Jelesnia* and *Friedrichshütte* we cross the *Sola*. — 345 M. *Saybusch-Zabłocie* (Rail. Restaurant). **Saybusch**, Pol. *Żywiec* (4700 inhab.), with an interesting old castle, lies ¾ M. off, at the influx of the Koszarawa into the Sola. Near it are large factories and agricultural works owned by Archduke Albert. — To *Sillein* (p. 346), 55 M., railway viâ *Zwardon* and *Csácsa* in 5½ hrs.

We now run through the valley of the *Biała*, which here forms the boundary between Galicia and Austrian Silesia, to (358 M.) **Bielitz** (pop. 14,500), a manufacturing town on the Biala, with extensive woollen industry, engine-factories, etc., and a handsome château with a fine park. On the opposite bank of the Biala is *Biala* (pop. 7620), another busy trading and industrial place.

At (365 M.) *Dzieditz* the line joins the Oderberg and Cracow railway (p. 274).

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

VII. DALMATIA.

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The kingdom of DALMATIA, the southernmost crown-land of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, belonging to Cis-Leithania, extends from the Quarnerolo on the N. to the hills on the Lake of Scutari on the S., while on the E. it is commanded by the Velebit Mts., the Dinarian Alps, and the mountainous region of the Herzegovina and of Montenegro. The W. side of Dalmatia is washed by the Adriatic, the *Sino Adriâtico* of mariners, which from time immemorial has been the highway of traffic between East and West. Coasting vessels usually steer within the belt of islands which protect the Dalmatian coast, while the opposite Italian coast is almost entirely destitute of such shelter. The tide within these islands rises to the unusual height of six feet. A constant current flows from Corfù to Venice, causing in stormy weather the dangerous tides of the Quarnero.

Covering an area of a little over 5000 sq. M., Dalmatia forms the N.W. fringe of the Balkan peninsula, and consists of a coast deeply indented with numerous bays and fjords, the entrances to which are guarded by innumerable islands and reefs *(scogli)*, while the mainland is a mountainous region, culminating in the Velebit Mts. (5770 ft.) and the Orjen near Cattaro (6218 ft.), and forming a lofty plateau descending abruptly to the sea, with crests running almost exclusively from N.W. to S.E., parallel with the Dinarian Alps. The islands and peninsulas which have been formed by subsidence of portions of the land also run in the same direction, except the southern islands of *Brazza*, *Lesina*, and *Curzola*, which lie from W. to E. The Dalmatians usually speak of east and west only, ignoring the other points of the compass, the former being *suso* or *levante* ('up'), the latter *giù* or *ponente* ('down'). The bleak and sterile mountain-region is badly watered, being intersected, in its length of 370 M., by only four rivers worthy of mention *(Zermagna, Kerka, Cetina, Narenta)*, which are torrents in their upper parts and

are nearly dry in summer. Of lakes there is also a scarcity, and as spring-water is not always to be found, the inhabitants are sometimes obliged to use reservoirs.

Climate. The mean annual temperature of the Dalmatian coast is about 59° Fahr., but great variations are caused by the violent and changeable winds. The winds from the sea bring moisture and in winter warmth. The *Scirocco* (S.E.; *Fortunale*, S.W.), called at Ragusa 'the father of the poor', always alternates in winter with the dreaded *Bora* (Boreas; called the 'wind of the dead'), which descends from the mountain-gorges in terrific gusts *(refoli)*, dangerous to the landsman and the mariner alike. The S.W. wind is also very violent, as may be gathered from an inscription on the molo of Ragusa, where the waves throw up their foam to a height of 100 ft., and wrench the heaviest blocks of stone out of the pier. The Bora prevails in winter only, usually from October to April. The prevailing wind in summer is the genial N.W. wind *(Maestrale)*, which rises in the forenoon, blows steadily for several hours, and generally subsides at sunset. The water between the coast and the island is unaffected by these winds and is always calm, but very rough water is often experienced on the voyages to Lissa and Lagosta and from Ragusa to Punta d'Ostro. A heavy swell without wind is known here as *ligazzi*.

Vegetable and Animal Life. *Strabo* calls Dalmatia sterile, unsuitable for agriculture, and scarcely able to support its population. But in another passage he states that 'vines and olives abound, but that the country had been neglected and its value had remained unknown, probably on account of the barbarity and predatory habits of the natives'. The natives have certainly improved since Strabo's time, but the country, like most limestone regions, is still in great part destitute of vegetation. As the heavy rains are apt to sweep away the best soil, the inhabitants have great difficulty in cultivating the mountain-slopes, where they frequently grow vines, figs, olives, and almonds in carefully built terraces. They have lately taken to cultivating the *Pyrethrum cinerariae folium* and the *Chrysanthemum turraneum*, from the blossoms of which, somewhat resembling camomile, they prepare the Dalmatian insect-powder. The flora of Dalmatia also includes rosemary, oleanders, myrtles, pomegranates, agaves, and the cistus, which cover the slopes and the islands, especially in the south. While the north part of Dalmatia, as far as Sebenico, is comparatively poor, Spalato with its Riviera is famed for its wine, and the territory of the former republic of Ragusa is luxuriantly fertile, reminding one of Sicily. Altogether Dalmatia partakes more of an Oriental than a European character, and even with Italy it has little in common.

On the mountains are pastured flocks of sheep and goats, while the only beast of prey is the jackal, which descends from the east, and is sometimes found in the islands of Giuppana, Curzola, and Sab-

bioncello. The sea yields an abundant supply of fish. Among the varieties peculiar to Dalmatia are the *gatto di mare* (Squalus caricula and Squalus catulus), the rasp-like skin of which is used for scrubbing tables and benches; the *scarpena negra* and *rossa* (Scarpæna porcus and scrofa), the *pesce colombo* (Raja pastinaca), and the *pesce ragno* (Trachinus draco). The shark (Squalus or Hexandrus griseus), called by the Italians *pesce manzo* ('ox-fish') from its eyes which resemble those of an ox, though not a common fish, occurs everywhere, and sometimes endangers bathers even at Trieste. Among the more abundant varieties are lampreys and mackarel, the *sampiero*, the *sepia* (Sepia officinalis), the *astice* (Astacus marinus, or lobster), and the *rizzo di mare* (Echinus esculentus, or sea-urchin). Sea-gulls enliven every part of the coast. Where house-swallows congregate there is sure to be fresh water near.

The **Population** of Dalmatia (about 524,000) is chiefly of the Servian-Croatian race. In the north it is purely Croatian, in the south entirely Servian, in the towns partly Italian (to which race belong about 30,000 inhab.). Zara in particular is almost entirely Italian, but everywhere else the 'national' or Slavonic element is gradually ousting the 'autonomous' or Italian. The Croatians are mainly Roman Catholics, the Servians Greek (non-united) Catholics. As far as the Narenta the country-people are called *Morlaks*, but further to the south, as at Ragusa, the name is a term of reproach. They are remarkable for their fine stature and picturesque costumes. As wine is now largely exported to Germany and France, the semi-barbarous peasants and shepherds are gradually settling down as peaceable colonists, and are beginning to learn to read and write. The usual costume of the men consists of a small cap or fez without shade *(kapa)*, or a turban *(peškir*, Turkish for 'towel'; at Ragusa *saruk)*; a brown woollen jacket, richly embroidered *(haljina)*; a linen vest *(krožet)*, and another vest embroidered with silver and several rows of filigree buttons *(jačerma)*; a cloak *(kabanica)* of coarse cloth *(kaba)* with a hood *(kukuljica)*; a red woollen sash *(pas)*; a leathern girdle *(pripasnajača)* as a receptacle for weapons, pipes, etc.; gaiters with a multitude of hooks and eyes *(dokoljenice* and *bicve)*; stockings *(čape, terluke, napersniaci*, or *nadošivači)*; sandals *(opanke)* or shoes *(djmelie* or *nestve)*; and a wallet *(torbica)*. The women also wear sandals or shoes. Their usual dress is a blue *(modrina)* or white *(bilaca)* under-garment, with a linen *(bernjica)* or woollen (*sadak*, made of a coarse cloth called *rash*) jacket or frock, sleeveless and open in front, a bodice *(krožet)*, and an apron *(pregaca)*. The Italian Dalmatian calls himself a *Dálmata* (adjective, *dálmato*).

History. Anciently an independent kingdom, Dalmatia was subjugated by the Romans under Augustus and annexed to the province of *Illyricum*. Afterwards occupied by the Goths, and in 590 by the Avars, it came in 620 into possession of the Slavs, whose state was broken up at the end of the 11th century. Part of the

land was then conquered by the Hungarians (1102), while the remainder, the later Duchy of Dalmatia, placed itself under the protection of the republic of Venice, from which part of it was afterwards wrested by the Turks. By the Peace of Karlowitz (1699) and by that of Passarowitz (1718) the present Dalmatia, with the exception of the republic of Ragusa (which was deprived of its independence by the French in 1806), was secured to Venice. By the Peace of Campo Formio (1797) it became Austrian, in 1805 it was attached to the kingdom of Italy, in 1810 to Illyria, and since 1814 it has again belonged to Austria.

Plan of Tour. The best seasons for travelling in Dalmatia are the months of April and May and from the middle of September to the middle of November. Travellers who wish to see the coast only are recommended to take the Austrian Lloyd or Hungarian-Croatian steamers, or the railway from Sebenico to Spalato, or the diligence from Ragusa to Castelnuovo. The interior may be explored with the aid of the railways from *Spalato* and *Sebenico* to *Knin*, and from *Metković* to *Mostar* and *Sarájevo* (see R. 82). Diligences also run from *Zara* to *Knin;* from *Spalato* to *Sinj;* from *Knin* to *Verlika*, *Sinj*, and *Metković;* from *Ragusa* to *Trebinje*, and on several other routes. Carriages (with one horse 3-4 fl. per day) and saddle-horses are procurable almost everywhere.

The following short tour is recommended to hurried travellers: — (1st Day) Steamer from Fiume or Trieste to Pola; (2nd) Zara; (3rd) Sebenico and Excursion to the Kerka Falls; (4th, 5th) Spalato, Salona, and Traú; (6th, 7th) Ragusa, Ombla, Cannosa; (8th) Castelnuovo, Cattaro; (9th, 10th) to Cetinje and back; (11th, 12th) Return to Fiume or Trieste.

Travellers desirous of visiting Bosnia from Dalmatia proceed from Ragusa to *Metković* (p. 299). A visit to the islands of *Lissa*, *Méleda*, *Lagosta*, and others takes much time, but boats cross to *Curzola* and *Lesina* almost daily, and to *Brazza* still oftener. For travellers to these and other places the *Prospetto degli arrivi e partenze* (Steamboat, railway, and diligence time-tables, 10 kr., sold at Zara, Spalato, etc.) is indispensable.

The circular tours (10-20 days) in Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, by special steamers from Trieste, annually organized by *Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son* in April, May, and September, will be found convenient by some travellers. Inclusive return-fares from London, about 25-46*l.* Detailed programmes may be obtained at any of Messrs. Cook's offices.

Inns. Travellers who do not expect too much will, on the whole, find the inns of Dalmatia very tolerable, though at many the food is indifferent and the cleanliness insufficient. The night may sometimes be spent on board one of the Austrian Lloyd or Hungarian-Croatian steamers; but on arriving at a port in the evening the passenger is not allowed to sleep on board unless he is going on with the steamer next day. Dinner 1½, supper 1 fl. (Second-class passengers are admitted to the deck of the first class.)

Money: Austrian.

Passport desirable, though not indispensable.

Police. The gensdarmes, respectable and trustworthy, are often Germans, seldom Dalmatians. Information may be obtained at their stations. The public safety is now well provided for.

Language. Italian will carry the traveller along the whole coast; German also, even as far as Montenegro, is fairly well understood. In the interior, on the other hand, it is difficult to get on without some knowledge of the Servian-Croatian languages (practically one and the same Slavonic dialect), though Italian is often understood. An idea of the pronunciation and a few of the commoner words are given at p. 416; but, as Italian is chiefly spoken on the coast, the strict Slavonic spelling is often modified.

Maps. The best is that of the Military Geographical Institute (Vienna, Lechner's university book-shop), on a scale of 1:75,000; each section 50 kr. — Stieler's Handatlas (new ed.) sheets 20 and 51, on a smaller scale, also good.

50. From Pola or Fiume to Spalato.

STEAMBOATS of the *Austrian Lloyd* from Pola to *Zara* and *Spalato* three times a week in 12 and 36 hrs. respectively (to Spalato 11 fl. 55, 8 fl. 10, 4 fl. 20 kr.). — STEAMERS of the *Hungarian-Croatian Co.* from Fiume to *Zara* and *Spalato* once a week direct, in 8½ and 18 hrs.; viâ *Lussin-Grande*, *Sebenico*, and *Trau* once a week in 11 and 24½ hrs.; to *Zara* once a week in 12½ hrs., viâ *Verbenico*, *Novi*, *Zengg*, *Arbe*, and *Novaglia*.

To *Pola* and *Fiume*, see R. 34. The steamer touches at **Lussin-Piccolo** *(Hôt. Vindobona; Restaurant Hoffmann*, with rooms; *Pens. Cagliari*, *Pundschu*, *Dr. Veth)*, the chief port of the island of *Lussin* and the busiest trading-place among the islands of the Quarnero (pop. 7625). Its sheltered situation has recently made it a health-resort. On the E. side (2 M.) lies *Lussin-Grande* (Pens. Rudy, Kiefhaber, pens. 2½ fl.). In the N. part of the island rises the *Óssero* (1930 ft.). To the W. lie the fertile islands of *Unie* and *Sânsego*.

The QUICK STEAMERS of the Hungarian-Croatian Co. from FIUME TO ZARA go through the *Canale di Mezzo*, between *Veglia* on the left, sometimes touching at the little town of *Veglia* (where the cathedral and the church of S. Quirino are worth seeing), and *Cherso* on the right, and through the *Quarnerolo* (with a grand view of the bare Velebit Mts., towering above the wooded island of Arbe) to *Lussin-Grande* (see above); then past the islands of *Selve* and *Ulbo* and through the *Canale di Zara*.

The steamers viâ Zengg and Arbe (see above) steer through the *Canale della Morlacca* or *della Montagna*, between the coast and the innermost islands, and touch at *Novi*, *Zengg* (Ital. *Segna;* Stella d'Oro), once a notorious haunt of pirates, with the so-called castle of the Uskoks, and several places on the islands of *Arbe* (Slov. *Rab*) and *Pago*. The scenery is far finer than on the trip through the Quarnero and the Quarnerolo.

The steamer touches at the island of *Selve*, and passes *Puntadura* on the left.

Zara. — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL, with good restaurant but poor rooms; HÔTEL VAPORE, Calle di Marina, near the quay, well spoken of; KLINGENDRAHT, by the theatre, CAPPELLO, Calle Larga, both mediocre. — *Lodgings*, even for one day, abound. — No carriages on the quay. Porter 30, with cart 60 kr. (bargain beforehand).

Restaurants. **Gned's Bierhalle* (with rooms), near Piazza Erbe; *Pilsner Restaurant*, Via Castello, with garden. — **Cafés.** **Gran Caffè Centrale*, well fitted up; **Specchi*, Piazza dei Signori; *Dezorzi*, Giardino Pubblico.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Riva Nuova, at the Piazza Erbe. — THEATRE, Campo Castello. — LLOYD STEAMER OFFICE, Via Larga. — BATHS: *Manin*, Riva Nuova. — BOOKSELLER: *Schönfeld*, adjoining Piazza dei Signori.

A specialty of Zara is the manufacture of 'Rosoglio Maraschino' from cherries ('amarasca'; the best of which grow on the limestone-soil of the Poljica). The liqueur is distilled in July, August, and September. The principal manufactories are those of *Drioli*, *Calligarich*, and *Luxardo*.

Zara, Slav. *Zadar*, the Roman *Iader*, the capital of Dalmatia, with 27,642 inhab., a town of thoroughly Italian character, lies picturesquely on a peninsula stretching from S.E. to N.W. It is a busy, lively place, to which the costumes of the Morlaks impart an interesting air of variety. The strong fortifications have been converted into promenades. On the E. side of the town is a roomy *Harbour*, with the landing-place *(barcagno)* opposite the town. On the W. side, on the site of the old ramparts, runs a new quay, the **Riva Nuova*, which affords a delightful walk, especially in the

evening, and a beautiful view of the opposite island of Uljan, with the lofty Fort S. Michele, itself a fine point of view (p. 291).

From the landing-place we enter the town by the *Porta Marina*, on the inside of which a Latin inscription records the Battle of Lepanto (1571). In the Piazza Marina, on the left, is the Romanesque church of **S. Grisógono*, of the 13th cent., with modernised interior. The Via S. Barbara goes on hence to the VIA LARGA, which, under various names, intersects the whole town from N. to S. (for foot-passengers only). Following it to the left, we reach the Piazza dei Signori, in which, facing us, is the *Loggia*, formerly a court of justice, with the *Paravia Library*. To the left are a *Clock Tower* in the Venetian style and the *Municipio*. Farther on, to the left, is the church of *S. Simeone*, containing the *Arca or reliquary of the saint, cast at Venice in 1647 with the metal of Turkish cannons, plated with silver, and borne by two angels in bronze.

To the E. is the Piazza della Colonna, on the left side of which rises a fine antique Corinthian *Column*, and on the right the massive tower of *Buovo d'Antona*, a splendid point of view (key at the commandant's office). Adjacent are the *Cinque Pozzi* ('five fountains'), erected in 1574 by the Veronese architect Sammicheli, probably in part with Roman materials. From this piazza we ascend to the **Giardino Pubblico*, laid out on an old bastion by Gen. von Welden in 1829-30, and embellished with tropical plants. The garden affords a beautiful view of the islands in front, with the ruin of S. Michele, and of the Velebit mountains to the N. The outer works of the fortress are now occupied by a fine new park.

Following the *Spianata*, or *Promenade*, to the N., past the *Giardino Cosmacendi* and *Giardino Wagner* (with the *Riva Vecchia* and the *Dogana* below us to the left), we reach the *Campo Castello* at the N. end of the town, with the *Theatre* and the church of *S. Francesco* (containing fine choir-stalls behind the high-altar), whence we may turn to the W. to the Riva Nuova (see below). We now follow the Via Castello to the S. to the *CATHEDRAL *(S. Anastasia)*, a basilica in the Lombard style, built by Doge Enrico Dandolo after the storming of the town by the Spaniards and French at the beginning of the 4th Crusade. It has a rich façade and contains a ciborium-altar of the year 1233, choir-stalls of the 15th cent., and an interesting crypt and treasury.

The Via del Duomo leads to the W. to the *Monastery of St. Mary*, the church of which, on the wall to the right, contains a painting of *Christ and Mary, under glass, by an unknown master (perhaps Tintoretto?). Narrow lanes lead hence to the PIAZZA DELL' ERBE, on the N. side of which rises another antique Corinthian *Column*, crowned with the lion of St. Mark (erroneously called a sphinx). This column was once used as a pillory. On the W. side the piazza opens towards the *Riva Nuova* (Franz-Josefs-Quai), with its new buildings and the *Giardino Comunale*. Near the last is the *Post Office* (p. 289).

From the S.E. corner of the cathedral, or through an archway on the N. side of the Piazza dell' Erbe (p. 290), we reach a passage in which is situated the ancient church of **S. Donato*, erected in the 9th cent. on the foundations and partly with the materials of a Roman temple, the stylobate or base of which has been brought to light. The church is an octagonal building in two stories, each with six pillars and two columns, a tribuna, and two apses towards the W., and is now used as a *Museum*. To the left, on the first pillar, is an inscription which has led to the belief that the temple was dedicated to Juno Augusta, consort of Emp. Augustus. The fragments placed here were excavated by Prof. A. Hauser of Vienna, and the upper story contains relics of the Christian period.

A beautiful walk outside the town leads through the *Porta Terraferma* ('land-gate'), erected by Sammicheli, towards the S.E., and after 5 min., where the road divides, to the right, skirting the sea, to the (10 min.) *Pozzo Imperiale* ('imperial fountain'), a rotunda, partly antique, with nine arches. To the left, 5 min. farther on, is the Albanian village of *Erizzo*, whence we return to the town past the new hospital.

Pleasant trip by boat to the (1/2 hr.) island of **Uljan**. We land at *Oltre* and ascend *Fort S. Michele* (p. 290). — FROM ZARA TO KNIN (see p. 292), 62 1/2 M., diligence in 12 hrs. (fare 7 fl. 58 kr.), through the dreary *Bukovica*, viâ *Benkovac*. Beyond (45 1/2 M.) *Kistanje* is a Roman triumphal arch with two passages, popularly known as the *Suplja Crkva* ('pierced church').

From Zara the steamboat threads its way between the mainland and a fringe of islands, passing *Zara Vecchia*, and then turns to the left towards the *Canale di Sant' Antonio*, which is flanked by precipitous rocks. At the entrance is *Fort S. Niccolò*, built by the Venetians, as the lion of St. Mark over the gate indicates. An hour's voyage on this narrow passage brings us (6 hrs. after leaving Zara) to —

Sebenico (**Pellegrino*, R. 1 fl.; *Café al Vapore*, *Café Zora*, by the theatre; post-office on the quay; rail. stat. 3/4 M. to the S. of the town; pop. 20,023), Slav. *Zibnik*, picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Kerka*, commanded by the three castles of *Barone* (named after Baron von Degenfeld, its gallant defender in 1647), *S. Giovanni* (view), and *S. Anna*. Adjoining S. Anna is an interesting old cemetery. The **Cathedral*, with its raised choir, tribuna, and two apses, and a dome 100 ft. high over the centre of the transept, was erected in 1443-1555, and has recently been restored. To the S.E. is the *Baptistery*. Opposite the cathedral is the *Loggia* (formerly the town-hall), with a casino and café.

TO THE FALLS OF THE KEKKA AND SCARDONA (12 M.; carr. 4-5, with two horses 5-6 fl.) the road leads through the impressive solitudes of inland Dalmatia. In the distance to the E. towers the *Dinara* (6008 ft.); on the right rises the *Mte. Tártaro* (1628 ft.), and on the left lies the lake of *Prokljan*. At the village of *Gulin* the road divides, one branch leading straight on to Drniš and Knin (p. 292), the other descending to the left to Scardona and leading thence to the falls of the Kerka. The carriage is

quitted on the high left bank of the Kerka, above the falls, and sent on to Scardona, while the traveller follows the zigzag descent into the valley of the Kerka. The *Falls of the Kerka *(Skardinski Slap)* descend in a number of silvery streaks, the main fall, in five or six leaps, being about 160 ft. in height. On the left bank are several fulling-mills (cavatoji), an insect-powder mill, and the *Engine House* where the water is forced to the top of the hill in order to supply Sebenico and its railway-station. We are then ferried across to the right bank at the *Lower Mills* (small Osteria), and may either walk in 3/4 hr. or take a boat in 1/2 hr. (preferable; 2 fl.) to Scardona, situated on a hill amidst rich vegetation (*Café to the right about 4 min. up the main street). Another ferry (5 kr.) sets us on the left bank at the end of the road ascending in curves, where the carriage is in waiting. Then viâ *Gulin* (p. 291) back to Sebenico.

From Sebenico to Knin, 47 1/2 M., Dalmatian State Railway in 3 1/2 hrs. To (13 1/2 M.) *Perković-Slivno*, see below. Then *Unesić; Zitnić;* 34 1/2 M. *Drniš* (Rail. Restaurant; Albergo), 1/2 hr. from which, on the S.E. slope of the *Promina*, are deposits of brown coal; *Siverić; Kosovo; Kalderma.* — 47 1/2 M. Knin (*Rail. Hotel; Restaurant Sekanina*), once a frontier-fortress, is a town of 20.946 inhab. on the slope of *Monte Salvatore* (1132 ft.). The valley of the *Kerka* is very fertile here. To the E. (3/4 hr.), near the source of the Kerka, is the **Topolje Fall*, formed by the *Karsić*, a tributary of the Kerka. The main road through the interior of Dalmatia leads from Knin to *Sinj* (diligence to Spalato), *Kattuni* (p. 298), *Vergorac*, and *Metković* (p. 299).

The Steamer to Spalato returns through the Canale di S. Antonio (see p. 291) to the belt of islands and rounds the *Punta Planka*, the ancient Promontorium Syrtis. In the distance to the S. are the islands of Lissa and S. Andrea, and in clear weather the rock of Pomo is visible to the W. of them. We then steer between the islands of (l.) *Zirona Piccola* and *Zirona Grande* and (r.) *Solta* into the large harbour of *Spálato* (see below).

The Railway from Sebenico to Spalato (44 1/2 M.; two trains daily in 2 3/4 hrs.) traverses the dreary and uninteresting *Boraja.* 14 M. *Perković-Slivno* (640 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for Knin (see above; carriages changed). The train descends viâ *Doblać* and *Labin*, on the S. slope of the *Opor* (several tunnels), to (32 1/2 M.) *Castelvecchio* (420 ft.). The village lies on the coast, 2 M. below the station. Diligence thence to (5 M.) *Traú* (p. 295) daily in 1 hr. (55 kr.; carr. sometimes to be had). The train skirts the slope of the *Koziak Hills*, traversing the fruit-yielding region of the *Castelli.* 37 1/2 M. *Sućurac* (p. 295); 40 M. *Salona* (p. 296). We then make a long sweep round the *Canale Castelli* and cross the *Jader.* Luxuriant verdure. Below us, to the right, lies the island-village of *Vrânjica* ('Venezia Piccola'), once the arsenal of Salona. Then a slight ascent, and lastly through a tunnel under part of the town, to (44 1/2 M.) *Spalato.*

51. Spalato and Environs.

Arrival. The railway-station and the steamboat-quay lie near each other on the S. side of the town. No carriages. *Porter* 40, with handcart 60 kr.

Hotels: *Hôtel Troccoli, Piazza dei Signori, R. 1 fl., L. 20 kr.; *Hôtel de la Ville, in the Nuove Procurazie, on the W. side of the town, with restaurant (in the adjoining arcades), R. from 1 fl.; Margherita, by the Procurazie; Tommasini, Piazza dei Signori, rooms only, 80 kr. to 1 fl.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Uvodić, Pilsner beer; *Troccoli (see p. 292), Vienna beer; *Točilj, by the steamboat-quay, belonging to the Hôtel de la Ville.
Post and Telegraph Offices, near the Hôtel de la Ville.

Spâlato, commonly called *Spâlatro*, Slav. *Split* or *Spljet*, with 22,716 inhab., the seat of a bishop and of a naval school, lies picturesquely encircled by lofty hills (to the N. the Koziak, to the E. the Mosor), in a fertile region, on a peninsula washed on the N. side by the Canale Castelli, and on the S. side by the Canale di Spalato. To the E. rises the *Fort Grippi*, to the W. the *Monte Marian* (584 ft.). The town owes its name to a great palace (palatium) of Diocletian, within the precincts of which (209 by 176 yds.) a great part of the old town is built, and around which have sprung up the suburbs of *Lučac* on the E., *Manus* and *Pozzobon* on the N., and *Borgo Grande* on the W. From the Punta di Botticelli extends a *Molo*, 730 yds. long, which now forms a large and safe harbour.

From the Hôtel de la Ville (guide desirable), adjoining which is a new *Marble Fountain*, we go to the harbour and thence to the left to the Piazza dell' Erbe, in which rises an old octagonal tower of the Venetian period. Skirting the harbour, we have on our left the *S. Façade*, originally the front, of Diocletian's palace, with its large corner-towers, niches, and Doric columns; it is in good preservation, though much disfigured by later buildings. From this side a covered passage ('La Grotta'), once the *Porta Argentea* of the palace, leads into the interior.

To the left of the Piazza dell' Erbe we reach the fine Piazza dei Signori, pass the Hôtel Troccoli, and by the *Porta Ferrea*, formerly the W. gate, still partly preserved, we enter the **Palace of Diocletian,** which is now entirely occupied by houses. In 2 min. from the Porta Ferrea we reach the piazza of the cathedral, once the Peristyle (disfigured by a building-shed), the Corinthian columns of which, six on each side, are partly built into the fronts of the houses, while the S. end is occupied by an imposing *Loggia or porch, with four columns of red Egyptian granite. On the E. (left) side is the cathedral, which is not accessible from this piazza.

The antiquities of Spalato and of Salona are apt to disappoint. They date chiefly from the period of decadence, and, though following Roman traditions, often show traces of negligence, a fact accounted for by the haste with which the ailing and hypochondriac emperor sought to build himself a retreat from the world. The palace, in outline like a Roman castrum, formed a little world of its own, with its temples, halls, living-rooms, baths, barracks, offices, etc., but must have worn the prison-like air of an autocrat's castle, similar to the Escurial or the papal castle of Avignon. The style is a feeble imitation of the Greek, as will be noted on examining the quasi-Doric columns of the S. façade. The buildings on the whole resemble those of Palmyra, which were restored by the same emperor. Yet, with all their defects, it must be admitted that they produce an impression of grandeur.

Beyond the Loggia or porch mentioned above, which is approached by five steps and once led to the state and private apartments, opens a grand but dilapidated *Rotunda, which with its later additions produces a very picturesque effect. By the steps in

front of the rotunda, to the left, we descend through the *Grotta* (see p. 293) to the Marina, and ascend the first lane to the left to the —

***Cathedral**, a fine circular edifice 80 ft. high, enclosed by a dilapidated colonnade, now dedicated to the Virgin and St. Doimo, but originally either a temple of Diana or the mausoleum of Diocletian (see inscription). The dome is formed of upright bricks overlapping each other like scales. The roof and the windows, except the lunette over the chief entrance, are modern. The present restoration is superintended by Prof. Hauser of Vienna and Sign. Perišič of Spalato. The latter courteously gives information.

The INTERIOR is octagonal, 42 ft. in diameter. Eight columns, 23 ft. high, bear an ambulatory, on which stand eight columns of green marble, 11½ ft. high, which were once crowned with statues. Between these columns, above, runs a *Frieze* with hunting scenes, genii, portraits, etc. The walls below are relieved with niches. Fine pulpit.

Over the massive colonnade of the cathedral, in 1416, was erected the **Campanile*, into which several ancient sculptures are built. Splendid view from the top (ascent through the building-shed). A huge scaffolding has enclosed the tower for years. A little to the S. of it is an Egyptian *Sphinx*, broken by a falling stone, popularly called Grongona ('man-woman'), holding in her hands the sun's disk, which the natives take to be a Pogazza ('loaf of bread').

At the end of a lane to the W. of the cathedral is the **Battistero di S. Giovanni**, supposed to have been a temple of Æsculapius, an elegant Corinthian edifice, with a portico and a fine frieze. On the outside of the W. wall (not accessible) is represented a laurel-wreath bound with a ribbon, which the archæologist Lanza believed to be the imperial crown, and which led him to suppose that this was the emperor's mausoleum.

We return to the cathedral and thence turn to the left (N.) and go straight on, — or better turn a little to the right (N.E.) and follow the palace-wall, where various relics of the building are still to be seen, and pass through a small gate, — to the *Giardino Pubblico*. We thence descend the steps to the left to the PORTA AUREA, the landward palace-gate recently brought to light, through which led the road to Salona. We now return to the *E. Front*, the gate of which (Porta Aënea) has disappeared. Against this is built the —

***Museum** (adm. 30 kr.; Sun. 10-12 free; director Hr. Bulich). Most of the antiquities are from Salona.

VESTIBULE. Early Christian sarcophagus, lid unfinished; tombstone with Greek inscription; tiles with stamps. — ROOM I: Large sarcophagus from Salona, front admirably preserved, ends and lid crudely executed; Venus and Cupid; Egyptian Sphinx, headless, with inscription; so-called *Sarcophagus of Diocletian, with the hunt of Meleager, which formerly stood on the steps of the Baptistery. — ROOM II: Idols, trinkets, needles, dice, earrings, brooches, fine glass vessels, stone hammers, bronze vases, scales, mirrors, lamps, urns, pottery. Valuable collection of coins; head of Hercules (a cast; the Franciscans at Sinj have the original).

From the Porta Aurea (see above) the Borgo Grande leads to the W. to the Franciscan church of *San Felice*. By the large fountain in

the court (entrance from the street to the left) is a Christian sarcophagus with a relief of the Passage of the Red Sea. — In the *Casa di Geremia*, over the steps at the entrance, is a relief of the Battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ.

The ENVIRONS OF SPALATO afford several beautiful walks. The lofty churchyard of *S. Stefano*, with its interesting tombstones, lies at the S.W. angle of the harbour (20 min.). — A stony road to the W. ascends the *Monte Marian* (584 ft.); to the left lies the Jewish cemetery; extensive panorama from the top. — The monastery of *S. Maria dei Paludi* is reached by a road to the N. of the great fountain. On the left are the drilling ground and the priests' seminary, on the right a villa into which many antique fragments are built. After 1/4 hr. we diverge to the left. (The road straight on leads to the Barcagno, see below.) The church contains early Christian tombstones and a restored altar-piece. The monastery contains a famous antiphonarium made by Pater Bonaventura Radmilovic in 1675. — To the E. of Spalato is the pilgrimage-church of *Poisan*. We follow the Almissa highroad, passing on the left the busy bazaar and the church of S. Domenico. (The road to the right leads to the station.) Outside we soon observe the pretty church, lying in a basin. The height near it, with a small villa to the N.E. of the church, affords a charming view (a walk of 20 min. in all).

TO TRAÚ, an interesting day's excursion.

Best by carriage (about 16 M. from Spalato; with one horse 4, with two horses 8 fl.). Or by train to *Castelvecchio*, and thence by diligence or carriage (p. 292). STEAMER of the Rismondo Co. on Tues. and Sat. in 1 hr., of the Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd on Mon. and Wed. mornings in 1 3/4 hr. (fares 1 fl. 60, 1 fl. 10, 55 kr.). WALKERS save an hour by taking a boat from the *Barcagno*, 1 1/2 M. to the N. of Spalato, to *Sučurac* (rail. stat., see below). Those who wish to combine a visit to Salona with the excursion to Traú, which taken together are fatiguing, had better explore the ruins from the Porta Andertia (p. 297) on the E. side, and order their carriage to meet them at the W. entrance, by the railway-station.

We follow the Spalato and Salona road to the point where it divides (p. 296). The road to Traú here turns to the left and leads through the luxuriant Riviera of the *Sette Castelli*, seven villages partly contiguous, which originally sprang up around old Venetian castles. These are, from E. to W., *Sučurac*, *Gomilica* (or *Abbadessa*), *Kambelovac* (or *Cambio*), *Lukšic* (or *Vitturi*), *Castelvecchio* (these five are railway-stations, p. 292), *Castelnuovo*, and *Stafileo*. The bay near which the road runs is called the *Canale Castelli*. To the right rises the *Koziak* (2559 ft.), with the conspicuous chapel of *St. Luke*. Farther on, to the left, by the mill of *Paluda*, is a deep gorge, 1 1/2 M. beyond which (5 M. from Castelvecchio) we reach —

Traú (*Locanda Pastore*, with three good rooms, food indifferent; *Ristorante al Cervo; Café* in the Piazza), Slav. *Trogir*, a busy trading town of 15,750 inhab. on an island in the *Canale di Traú*, but still quite mediæval in appearance. Almost unique is the *Piazza dei Signori* with the *CATHEDRAL, a basilica of the 13th cent. with a superb porch, sculptures on the chief portal, and three apses. The interior consists of nave and aisles with two rows of pillars, four in each. Fine pulpit and choir-stalls. The *Chapel of S. Giovanni* on the left contains the remains of St. Ursinus (11th cent.). The *Baptistery* contains a relief of St. Jerome in the wilderness. The handsome Gothic tower has windows with exquisite tracery. Opposite the

cathedral, to the S., is the **Loggia*, with antique columns, presenting a perfect example of a public court of justice of the Venetian period. To the E. is the *Općina* or town-hall. — A bridge connects Traú with the suburb of *Bua* on the island of that name. — To the W. rises the old fort **Camerlenghi*, with its large tower, one of the finest relics of the Venetian period in Dalmatia.

To Salona, Clissa, and the Source of the Jader.

Railway to Salona (1½ M.; two trains daily in ¼ hr.; fares 30, 20, 10 kr., return 40, 30, 15 kr.). — Diligence to (4 M.) Salona and (8 M.) Clissa (and to Sinj) daily at 3 a.m. (1895). Best, however, by Carriage (to Salona 1-2, with two horses 2-3 fl., whole day 4-5 or 6-7 fl.). A visit to the ruins of Salona takes an hour, and the whole trip by carriage 5-6 hrs. at least; a whole day should therefore be allowed. (Tolerable inn at Clissa, but provisions had better be taken.) The Source of the Jader should be visited first, Clissa second, and Salona last. Italian is spoken at Salona and Clissa, but not always on the routes to the Source of the Jader.

The traveller who walks or drives to (4 M.) Salona quits Spalato by the *Lučac* suburb and the Sebenico road, which skirts the railway. Just outside the town, on the left, is the *Reservoir* of the Jader water-works (see below). About 2 M. from the town is the *Duimovac Chapel* (S. Doimo or Domnius; Latin inscription of 1747), 8 min. to the right of which is the **Ponte Secco*, the ancient Roman aqueduct for Diocletian's palace, the nine arches of which are again utilised for the Spalato water-works.

Walkers may go direct from the Ponte Secco to the *Source of the Jader*. They at first follow the conduit, then the path to the left towards the valley, and after 8 min. take the road to the right to the (¾ hr.) mill of *Tangar* (p. 297). The route ascending by the conduit all the way is interrupted by walls and thorny hedges.

The road descends into the valley of the *Jader*, which issues from the limestone rocks 2¼ M. higher up (see p. 297) and immediately drives a number of mills. On the right bank the road divides. The branch to the left goes round the bay of Salona to the Castelli and Traú (p. 295); the branch straight on leads to —

4 M. **Salona** (**Osteria*, not far from the station), the Roman *Salonae*, the ruins of which occupy all the heights around the bay, now a village of 1200 inhab., most picturesquely situated at the base of the *Monte Caban* (or *Koziak*).

The Ruins of Salonæ, though neither grand nor extensive, deserve a visit, if only for the sake of their beautiful situation. Once a Roman war-harbour and arsenal, its massive walls, of which fragments are still seen on the road to Traú (p. 297), were formerly washed by the sea, which has since receded far from the ruins. The town extended from W. to E., between the Jader and the mountains, whence Lucan (Pharsal.) writes —

Qua maris Adriaci *longas* ferit unda *Salonas*
Et tepidum in molles zephyros excurrit Iader.

In the Roman Civil War, Salonæ adhered to Cæsar, and was besieged by Octavius, Pompey's general. According to Dion Cassius the town owed its rescue to the female inhabitants, who, disguised as Furies, in the dead of the night, rushed into the enemies' camp or showed themselves on the walls with torches in their hands. The soldiers of Octavius, seized with a panic, fell into disorder and were easily routed by the men who hastened to profit by the stratagem. — In A. D. 305, after his abdication, Emp.

Diocletian retired to Salonæ and thence directed the building of his palace at Spalato. After the Goths in 535 and the Avars in 639 had destroyed Salonæ, a number of the inhabitants fled to Spalato and began to disfigure the empty palace of Diocletian with their new dwellings.

Since 1847 the RUINS have been partly excavated by *F. Carrara* and *F. Lanza*, but without very valuable results. Most of the chief relics are now in the museum of Spalato. One striking feature is the great number of early Christian sarcophagi, still *in situ*, but long since despoiled of their contents.

Approaching either from the W. (from the station) or from the E. (the former *Porta Andertia*), we follow the stone rampart of the once double *Town Walls*, which was defended by towers and bastions (guide 30-40 kr.). Coming from the W., we first reach the *Amphitheatre*, partially excavated; then (1/4 hr.) a row of sarcophagi in a kind of trench; next (5 min.) a *Gateway* and beyond it an octagonal building supposed to be a *Private Bath*. On the N. side is a Christian *Basilica*, consisting of nave and aisles with antique columns, surrounded by a *Necropolis*. Lastly, the *Porta Andertia*, through which the *Via Gabiniana* led to Clissa. Rich vegetation everywhere.

TO THE SOURCE OF THE JADER (3/4 hr.). The road from Spalato ascends the green valley of the Jader and crosses to the mill of *Tangar*, where it ends. A path to the right, just before the mill is reached, follows the conduit to the (10 min.) *Sorgente* or ***Source of the Jader**, a fine waterfall in grand surroundings, a genuine Dalmatian scene.

Walkers, instead of returning by the same route, may cross the stream and go to the W., past a burnt mill, to the valley descending from Clissa; then follow a bridle-path, good at first, but afterwards stony, towards Clissa, which is visible the whole way; at the top of the valley they turn to the eft, and ascend to the (1 1/4 hr.) first *Osteria*.

FROM SALONA TO CLISSA. Leaving the town by the E. gate (Porta Andertia, see above), the road winds up the slope of the *Monte Caban*, commanding beautiful views of the Campagna of Spalato, the sea, and the islands, to the crest of the rock on which lies —

8 M. **Clissa**, Slav. *Kliš* (1182 ft.; three tolerable *Osterie*, the first by the roadside the best), with 3654 inhab., the Roman *Andertium*, overshadowed on the W. by the *Monte Caban* (see above), on the E. by the bare *Mosor* (*Mons Aureus*; 4364 ft.). Once conquered by Tiberius, and a place of importance during the wars between the Venetians and the Turks, it is now an unimportant guardian of the pass from the coast to the interior.

From the first osteria we ascend in 5 min. to the *Fortress* (admission on presenting visiting-cards) for the sake of the *View it affords, stretching S. to Lissa, S. Andrea, and other islands, with the Mosor on the E., and the Dinarian Alps in the distance. — Those who wish to visit the Source of the Jader descend by a steep track through the village, having previously ordered their carriage to meet them at the mill of Tangar.

From Spalato to Almissa (about 15 M.; carr. with one horse in 3 hrs., 4 fl.; steamboat, see R. 52). The road leads through the fertile Campagna to *Stobreč*, the ancient *Epetium*, at the entrance to the *Poljica*, which yields the best maraschino cherries (p. 289). This district, bounded on the N. by the *Šernovica*, on the S. by the *Cetina*, and on the E. by the Mosor (p. 297), was once a kind of peasant-republic under Venetian suzerainty. Beyond Stobreč the beautiful road skirts the sea. *Almissa*, see below.

52. From Spalato to Cattaro. The S. Dalmatian Islands.

From Spalato to Metkovič. Austrian Lloyd Steamer once weekly viâ *S. Pietro di Brazza*, *Postire*, *Pucischie*, *Makarska*, *Gradaz*, and *Fort Opus* in 12 hrs., and once by *S. Pietro di Brazza*, *Almissa*, *Makarska*, *Trappano*, and *Fort Opus* in 11½ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 80, 2 fl. 50, 1 fl. 25 kr.). — Hungarian-Croatian Steamer once weekly (Wed., 12 midnight) direct to *Metkovič* in 7 hrs. — Rismondo's steamer once weekly viâ *S. Pietro*, *Makarska*, *S. Giorgio di Lesina*, *Trappano*, and *Komiža* in 13¼ hrs.; once round the island of *Brazza* and viâ *Almissa*, *Makarska*, *Igrane*, *Gradaz*, *Trappano*, and *Fort Opus* in 14 hrs.; also once to *Makarska* alone in 10½ hrs. — From Metkovič to Gravosa steamers of Cesare & Co. four times weekly in 11½ hrs. viâ *Stagno Piccolo* and *Stagno Grande*.

From Spalato to Ragusa *(Gravosa)* and Cattaro. Austrian Lloyd Steamer once weekly direct to *Gravosa* in 10, to *Cattaro* in 16½ hrs.; also four times weekly, touching at several ports in the islands of *Brazza*, *Lesina*, *Lissa*, *Curzola*, *Lagosta*, *Meleda*, and the peninsula of *Sabbioncello*, in 16-26 hrs. (fares to Gravosa 9 fl. 20, 6 fl. 45, 3 fl. 35 kr.; to Cattaro 11 fl. 95, 8 fl. 35, 4 fl. 35 kr.). — Hungarian-Croatian Steamer once weekly (Frid. 5 a.m.) to *Cattaro* viâ *Milna*, *Bol*, *Gelsa*, *Cittavecchia*, *Lesina*, *Lissa*, *Curzola*, *Sagusa*, *Castelnuovo*, *Teodo*, *Risano*, *Perasto*, and *Perzagno*, in 37 hrs. — S. Topič & Co.'s Steamer twice weekly to *Lesina* and *Curzola* in 10½ and 23 hrs. — Steamer 'Ragusea' (between Trieste and Bari) once weekly in 12 hrs. (to Trieste in 24, to Bari in 12 hrs.). See the 'Conducteur' (p. vi) or the 'Prospetto' (p. 288).

From Spalato to Metkovič. The vessel steers through the *Canale della Brazza*, which separates the island of *Brazza* from the mainland, with the imposing *Mosor* (p. 297) on the left, stops for half-an-hour at *S. Pietro* in **Brazza** (Slav. *Brač*), one of the largest Dalmatian islands, and after a voyage of 2½ hrs. reaches —

Almissa *(Albergo)*, Slav. *Omiš*, a little town at the mouth of the *Cetina* and at the base of the conical *Dinara* (1841 ft.). Farther back towers the *Borak* (2835 ft.), crowned with the castle of *Mirabella*, once a notorious haunt of pirates. In the bay of Almissa is a submarine spring of fresh water called *Vrullia*. The neighbouring hills yield a famous muscatel wine, the 'Vino Mte. Rosa d'Almissa'.

Excursion to Duare (bridle-path; 4 hrs.) through the grand ***Cetina Gorge**: (1 hr.) the mills (šarn) of *Vissek*; we then ascend to the right, leaving the Cetina for 2 hrs., to the 'little waterfall' *Mala Gubavica*; lastly, a steep ascent of 20 min. to *Duare* (tolerable inn), with its monntain castle. Farther on is the (¼ hr.) 'great waterfall' *Velika Gubavica*, 100 ft. in height. — From Duare a road leads to (2 M.) *Kattuni* (p. 292).

We next touch at (2 hrs.) **Makarska** *(Albergo)*, a brisk town of 10,287 inhab., trading largely in grain, the capital of the *Primorje*, a district similar to that of the Castelli (p. 292). From this point (or better from the village of *Baškavoda*, 6 M. to the N.) we may ascend the *Sveti Juro* (St. George; 5781 ft.), the highest peak of the *Biokovo Mts.* (very extensive view).

To the right, farther on, is the island of *Lesina* (see below); then the long peninsula of *Sabbioncello*. The steamer touches at *Gradac* and *Trappano*, enters the *Narenta*, and passes *Fort Opus* and the *Torre di Norino*, the latter built by the Venetians.

Metkovič *(Hôtel Austria*, at the harbour, mediocre; *Rail. Restaurant)*, a town of 4180 inhab., has been since the Austrian occupation the chief depot of imports for the Herzegovina and seat of the district authorities. Splendid view from the terrace of the new church. In order to avoid risk of fever the traveller should beware of drinking unboiled water and staying out-of-doors after sunset. It is better not to spend the night here. — Railway to Konjica, see R. 82; the railway-station is on the right bank of the Narenta, beside the steamboat-quay, opposite the town.

From Metkovic to Gravosa, steamer (Cesare & Co.'s; see p. 298) four times weekly in 11½ hours. The vessel touches at *Fort Opus* and *Drače*, and then enters the narrow *Canale di Stagno Piccolo*. After 4½ hrs. it stops at *Stagno Piccolo*, a fortified place on the peninsula of *Sabbioncello* with oyster-beds. We disembark here (saddle-horses and hand-carts for the luggage meet the steamer), cross the peninsula of Sabbioncello, 1¼ M. in breadth, and at *Stagno Grande*, another fortified little town, with an excellent harbour and extensive sardine-fishery, embark in another steamer, in which we continue our voyage. The next station is *Luca di Giuppana*, the capital of the island of *Giuppana*. We next steer across to *Slano* on the mainland, with its fine harbour; then through the *Canale di Calamotta* to *Mezzo*, capital of the island of that name, and back to *Cannosa* (p. 304); and lastly, passing the mouth of the broad *Ombla*, to *Gravosa* (p. 301).

From Spalato to Ragusa and Cattaro. The Quick Steamer of the Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd steers through the *Canale della Brazza* (p. 298) to *Makarska* (p. 298), then through the *Canale della Narenta* to *Curzola*, capital of the island of Curzola (p. 301), and between the long peninsula of *Sabbioncello* (p. 301) and the island of *Meleda* (p. 301) to *Gravosa*, situated in a charming bay (p. 301). The longer route taken by some of the steamers round and between the islands affords a better survey of the beauties of the Dalmatian scenery than the direct voyage. The following description is limited as a rule to the chief stations of the Lloyd steamers.

From Spalato the vessel steers due S. to the island of **Solta**, the ancient *Olynta* (famed for its honey produced from the cistus-rose and rosemary), with the harbour of *Carober*; then S.E. to *Milna*, the chief harbour of the large island of **Brazza**, prettily situated in a deep bay on the W. coast. The steamer next threads its way through the narrow *Porte di Spalato*, between (r.) Solta and (l.) Brazza. To the left we perceive *Lésina* and to the right of it *S. Andrea*, and in the distance, in clear weather, the *Scoglio Pomo* to the right (p. 300). A little later we round the *Capo Pellegrino*, the N.W. point of the island of *Lésina* (with the lighthouse of *Vodnjak* on the right), and enter the harbour of **Lésina** (pop. 3596), Slav. *Hvar* (Greek Pharos), sheltered by the *Isole dei Spalmadori* ('calkers' islands'). Agaves abound and the first date-palm appears. The fig-wines and rosemary-essence made here are in high repute.

On the quay is the **Loggia*, built by Sammicheli, now a town-hall and 'Cursalon'. In the town, on the right, rises the *Fóndaco*, the ancient Venetian magazine and arsenal. To the left, on a promontory in the harbour, is the *Observatory*, to the right a quarry that yielded the stone of which part of the new hall of the Imperial German Diet has been built. A beautiful walk leads from the harbour to the S.E. to the *Franciscan Monastery*, the refectory of which contains a Last Supper by Matteo Rosselli (1578-1650). Lesina, a war-harbour and station of the Venetian fleet down to 1761, is commanded by three forts: the *Fort Spagnuolo* (289 ft.), erected by Emp. Charles V., connected with the harbour by walls, the *Fort S. Niccolò* (765 ft.), and the still higher *Velika Glava*. The fortifications are now abandoned.

Pleasant excursion (on horseback in 3 hrs., or better to *Sokolica*, 1/2 hr., and thence by boat) to **Cittavecchia**, the ancient *Pharia* (4719 inbab.), at which some of tbe Lloyd steamers tonch. Near it, on tbe hill of *Somotor* (Ital. *Torre*), lie a nnmber of massive hewn stones, carried thither, according to tradition, by witches. To the E. of Cittavecchia lie *Gelsa* and *Verbosca* (steamer, see p. 298), the latter with the cbnrch of S. Lorenzo, which contains a pictnre of a saint attributed to Titian. Tbe chnrch of St. Mary has a Nativity of Mary by Paolo Veronese (?).

The steamer rounds the fortified *Scoglio Galesnik* to the lofty island and town of **Lissa** *(Albergo Erzeg;* Brit. Consular Agent, *Serafino Topić)*, Slav. *Vis*, the ancient *Issa*, also called *Sovra Lissa*, the westernmost of the larger islands of the archipelago. The town (pop. 4845) lies in a bay (the *Porto S. Giorgio*), strongly fortified, and sheltered by the *Scoglio Hoste*. From the higher ground in the island, such as the chapel of *S. Cosmo* (765 ft.), to the S., above the town, the Monte Gargnano is visible to the S., on the Italian coast. A marble **Monument* in the cemetery, 1/2 M. to the N., commemorates the battle of 20th July, 1866, between the Austrian fleet, under Tegetthoff, and the Italian under Persano. Another monument, at some distance to the N.E. of the town, was erected in 1811 in memory of a victory of the British fleet, under Hoste, over the French, under Dubordieu. — On the W. side of the island (road, 1 1/2 hr.), in a deep bay, lies **Komisa**, also a steamboat-station, at the foot of the *Hum* (1920 ft.), with important sardine-fishery. (Large nets called *tratte*, small *voinghe*.)

From Komisa a visit may be paid to the **Spelonca di Ballon** in the island of *Busi* (Slav. *Bisove*), a grotto 34 yds. long and 16-18 yds. broad, whicb, like the Blne Grotto of Capri, is lighted by means of a submarine rocky gateway (59 ft. high and 34 ft. broad). The boat (1/2 hr.; dear) steers into the grotto through an opening 5 ft. high and 8 ft. wide. The water is of an exqnisite aznre in two shades, wbile the vanlt above is in profound darkness. — Geologists may also visit the island of *S. Andrea* (11 M. to the W.), with its valnable marble qnarries, and the (28 M.) volcanic *Scoglio Pomo* (Slav. *Jabuko*, 'apple'), a rocky island 330 yds. long, 110-130 yds. broad, and 315 ft. high. Landing (at a place on the N.E. side) is not always feasible.

From Lissa the steamer turns to the E., round the *Punta Stončica*, with its large lighthouse, into the open sea. It then steers through the *Canale di Curzola*, between Lesina on the left (see

above) and Curzola on the right (with a view of the island of *Cazza* in the distance to the S.), and through the *Canale di Sabbioncello*, on the S. side of the peninsula of that name (see below), to —

Curzola *(Albergo Europa)*, with 6093 inhab., capital of the island of *Curzola* (Slav. *Korčula*), the *Corcyra Nigra* of antiquity, now, as in ancient times, extensively wooded. Part of the old town-wall is still preserved. Tower of 1420. The cathedral of *S. Marco* contains an altar-piece by Tintoretto. Above the town, to the S.W., rises *Fort S. Biagio*, built by the British. In 1298 the Genoese here captured the Venetian admiral Andrea Dandolo and the famous navigator Marco Polo.

Opposite Curzola, in *Sabbioncello*, a peninsula 31 M. long, is **Orebič**, with a fine harbour (pop. 2054), at the foot of *Mte. Vipera* (*S. Elia;* 3153 ft.).

From Orebič we may ride to *Trappano* (p. 299), steam or row to Fort Opus, and thus combine the island tour with a visit to Metkovič.

The steamer skirts the coast of Sabbioncello. To the right in the distance rise the steep rocks of the island of *Lagosta*, with a lighthouse on its S.E. point (*Punta Skriveva;* 330 ft.), to the E. of which is a second lighthouse on *Glavat*, another rock of the *Lagostini*. To the left, in Sabbioncello, lies *Terstenik;* then *Giuliana*. Farther to the S. we reach **Méleda** (Slav. *Mljet* or *Mlit*, the ancient *Melita*), an island with numerous chasms and gorges, the largest of which is the *Babinopolje* on the S. side. Some of the steamers touch at *Porto Palazzo*, on the N. side, the chief port. On an island to the W. is the Benedictine monastery of *S. Marco (Jezero)*, now a forester's house.

We steer through the *Canale di Meleda;* then N.E. through the *Bocca Elsa*, between the islands of *Olipa* and *Jaklan*, into the *Canale di Olipa*, with its lighthouse. To the left, on the mainland, rises the bare limestone mass of the *Tmor* (2973 ft.). On the right lie the 'stag islands' of *Jaklan*, *Giuppana*, *Mezzo*, and *Calamotta*. Between the last two rises the *Scoglio S. Andrea (Donzella)*, to which Margherita Spoletano, the 'Dalmatian Hero', used to swim nightly to visit her lover until drowned by her brothers. Farther on we pass several villages on the coast, the lofty *Dubravica*, *Tersteno* or *Cannosa* (p. 304), *Valdinoce*, and *Malfi* in a deep bay. On the right we next observe the *Scoglio Daža* with its deserted fortifications. On the left opens the *Ombla* (p. 303).

Gravosa (*Hôtel Peska*, well spoken of, *Hôt. Paulowicz*, R. 1 fl., both at the harbour; two *Cafés;* cab to Ragusa in 20 min., 50-70 kr., each trunk 10 kr.; bargain advisable), Slav. *Gruž*, the fortified harbour of Ragusa (of which the old harbour was *Casson*, to the S.E., where the small steamers only now touch), is charmingly situated. A fine plane-tree adorns the quay. Along the shore extend villas and gardens with cypresses and palms. A beautiful road ascends from Gravosa and then descends past the new hospital to (1½ M.) —

Ragusa. — **Hotels.** LACROMA, behind the Rectors' Palace, with restaurant and baths; ANCORA. — **Cafés-Restaurants.** *Arciduca Federigo*, in

the Bersalje, opposite Hôt. Miramar; *Posta*, near the Corso; *Teatro*, opposite the cathedral; *Cacciatore*, with garden, on the Gravosa road; *Birreria Nuovo*, to the W. of the Corso (beer at the two last).

Cabs abound in the Bersalje. — Good Sea-Baths below the Bersalje. Post and Telegraph Offices, Široka Ulica, to the W. of the Corso.

Ragusa, Slav. *Dubrownik*, Turk. *Paprownik*, a strongly fortified town of 11,200 inhab., lies most picturesquely at the foot and on the slopes of the *Mte. Sergio* (1350 ft.). Down to 1805 an independent republic, annexed in 1811 by Napoleon to the new 'kingdom of Illyria', the town has belonged to Austria since 1814. The interesting costumes of the natives are best seen on Sunday mornings.

The most frequented part of Ragusa is the Bersalje, a piazza outside the Porta Pille, with its beautiful avenues of mulberry-trees. (Concerts frequently.) From the S. side of it we obtain a charming view of the sea and of *Fort S. Lorenzo* on an isolated rock. Down on the beach are the sea-baths. To the N.W. runs the highroad to Gravosa (p. 301). To the S.E. a bridge and the narrow *Porta Pille* lead into the town. Outside of these a road ascends to the left to the *Mencetta Tower*, turns to the E., and leads round the huge **Town Walls* to the Porta Ploce on the S. side of the town.

Beginning at the Porta Pille, the *Placa* or *Stradone*, usually called the *Corso*, once an arm of the sea, intersects the whole town. On the left we first observe the *Franciscan Church* (Slav. *Mala Braća*), which has fine cloisters. On the right is the round reservoir of the water-works (p. 304), recalling similar Oriental structures. Since an earthquake in 1667, which left the town a heap of ruins, it has been customary to build the houses detached. To the right of the Corso, farther on, is the new *Greek Church*. (Interesting service, Sun. 10-11 a.m.)

At the E. end of the Corso is the Cathedral Piazza. On the right rises the *Cathedral*, completed in 1713, in front of which is a stone figure 6½ ft. high, with sword and shield, resembling the old German Roland figures. On the left is the former mint, now the **Dogana* or custom-house ('Sponza'), built about 1520 in the Venetian Renaissance style, adorned with a statue of St. Biagio (Blasius), the patron-saint of the town. Handsome court-yard, with warehouses.

Leaving the next town-gate with its clock-tower on the left, and passing the *Guard-House* and the *Theatre* on the left, we reach the imposing *Rectors' Palace (1338-1424), now the *Palazzo Comunale*, the upper floor of which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1667. Handsome porch. The court contains a bronze bust of Michael Prazatto (1638), a distinguished Ragusan, which was also damaged in 1667. The *Museum* in the palace contains several objects of interest.

Opposite the palace is the church of *S. Biagio*. By the last altar on the right is an admirable old copy, on wood, of Raphael's Madonna della Sedia; in the choir, Christ on the right and St. Sebastian

on the left, by Venetian painters. These three pictures are generally covered. At the end of the right aisle is a tablet in memory of the famous mathematician Boscovich (born at Ragusa in 1711, died at Milan in 1787).

Near this is the Piazza dell' Erbe, from which a broad flight of steps ascends to the *Military Hospital* in the old Jesuits' monastery and to the *Jesuits' Church.* We return to the Corso, pass through the *Porta Ploce,* and ascend to the left to the loftily situated *Dominican Monastery,* the church of which contains a tablet in memory of Giov. Fr. Gondola (d. 1638), the poet, author of the Osmanide. Fine cloisters (entrance to the left, in front of the church).

We next pass through the outer gate of the fortifications. On the right is the *Hospital,* on the left the old Turkish bazaar of *Rastello,* now unimportant. We may now visit the *Mte. Sergio* (p. 302) and the *Fort Imperiale* by following the road from the Porta Ploce outside the town-wall, and then ascending a path to the right in 27 zigzags. Permission to enter the fort must be obtained from the commandant in the town. Splendid view, which is nearly as good from the garden outside. — From this point to the source of the Ombla (see below), a rough hilly path.

Following the Trebinje highroad from the Porta Ploce for about 10 min., and diverging to the right, we reach in 10 min. more the former monastery of *S. Giacomo,* and obtain a delightful view of Ragusa. Luxuriant vegetation; agaves and date-palms abound.

Excursions. From the old harbour of Casson, to the S.E. of Ragusa (p. 301), we may visit by boat (in 20 min.; there and back, with an hour's stay, 1½ fl.; permission obtained at the Franciscan Monastery gratis) the island of **Lacroma** (anagram of *Marco*) with its wonderful wealth of ericas, myrtles, aloes, and other plants. We land at the S.E. end of the island. The old monastery of *S. Marco,* in a depression on the S.E. side, with a church founded by Richard Cœur de Lion in 1193, now an imperial château, not shown to visitors, is surrounded with charming grounds. View of the sea and the coast. A little to the W. is the *Mare Morto,* a natural basin in the rock. On a hill to the N.W. is a deserted fort. A cross below it commemorates the accidental blowing up of the Triton, an Austrian man-of-war, in 1859.

The *Church and Chapel of S. Biagio* (Slav. *Blaz*), on the peninsula of **Lapad**, ¾ hr. to the N.W. of Ragusa, are reached by following the Gravosa highroad to the top of the hill (passing the *Cimitero dei Signori* on the right), and diverging thence to the left by a bridle-path through a fertile valley. Beyond the church (20 min.) is the chapel, built in 1857, in a pine-grove (chief festival, 3rd Feb.), commanding a view of the whole coast.

To the Valley of the Ombla a delightful excursion (2½-3 hrs., best in the forenoon). From Ragusa we drive to Gravosa, row thence (with 1 rower, 2 fl.) into the **Ombla** (Slav. *Rjeka*, the ancient *Arion*), 160 yds. broad, and flanked with villas and villages, and ascend as far as the mill, driven by the river which here bursts forth copiously from its subterranean channel (being probably identical with the *Trebinjčica*, which disappears in the Herzegovina, a good many miles to the E.). As far as the monastery at *Rožato* the water of the river, 3 M. long in all, is fresh, and its current is so strong that travellers require to disembark a little below the mill. Lower down the water is brackish, and at last quite

salt. — WALKERS go from Gravosa on the left (S.) bank of the Omhla to a (5 min.) ferry, cross, and follow the right bank to *Mokosica* (opposite *S. Stefano*) and *Rožato* (p. 303). They then recross to the left bank and follow it to the mill. In the distance to the S.E., at the end of the Gionchetto valley, is seen Bergato (Brgat), where the Ragusa water-conduit begins. In returning, the traveller may follow the conduit direct to the suburb of *Pille* (p. 302), a somewhat steep ascent. Splendid views of the bays, the sea, and the islands.

To CANNOSA the easiest route is by the steamer (Cesare & Co.'s, comp. p. 298) which plies three times weekly in the morning from Gravosa to Stagno (p. 299), touching at Cannosa both going and returning. It is, however, more attractive to drive thither (15½ M.; carr. in about 3 hrs.; 8-10 fl.), or still better to go by rowing-boat (with 2 rowers 2 hrs., 3½ fl.) and return by carriage previously ordered to meet the traveller at Cannosa. Walkers may visit the source of the Ombla on the way back from Cannosa. — Those who drive to Cannosa cross the *Ombla* by ferry (but this is often impossible in autumn when the violent Bora prevails). The beautiful road, called *Strada Marmont* after the French marshal Marmont (Duc de Ragusa), leads chiefly along the heights (with view of the 'stag-islands', p. 301) to *Verbica*, then round the deep bay of *Malfi* (Slav. *Zaton*), to *Valdinoce* (Slav. *Orašac*), with several fine planes, and so to (15½ M.) Cannosa (*Osteria*, dear). We alight by two gigantic **Plane-trees*, each some 40 ft. in circumference and shading with its foliage a space of 65 yds. in diameter. By these trees is a spring of good water. Below them is the villa of Count Gozze of Ragusa. A beautiful road, commanding a charming view, descends to the (10 min.) small harbour of *Serdupina*.

A delightful excursion from Ragusa (diligence daily in 4½, returning in 3¾ hrs.; fare 2 fl. 40 kr.) is across the pass of *Breno*, with splendid views of the sea and the coast all the way, to (19 M.) Trebinje (*Andrić's Inn; Zum Lustigen Michel; Müller*), a little town of 790 inhab. in the Herzegovina, most picturesquely situated in the valley of the *Trebinjčica*, enclosed by finely shaped mountains. (Turkish bazaar, mosque, etc.)

Proceeding on its way to Cattaro, the steamer rounds the peninsula of *Lapad* and steers to the S. through the *Bocca Grande*. On the left rise the *Pettini* ('combs'), a series of cliffs with a lighthouse. Beautiful view of Ragusa. Farther on is *Lacroma* (p. 303); then the bay (Valle) of *Breno* and the rocky islands of *Bobara* and *Merkan* near *Ragusa Vecchia* (p. 305). Skirting the steep coast of the *Canali* (see p. 305), and rounding the sharp *Punta d'Ostro*, the southernmost meteorological station in Austria, we next reach the ***Bocche di Cattaro.** On the right are the fort on the *Punta d'Arza* and *Fort Mamula* on the rock of *Rondoni*.

Bocche di Cáttaro is the name given to a fjord or arm of the sea penetrating far into the mainland of Dalmatia, and in form somewhat resembling the Lake of Lucerne. Bounded on the N. and E. by imposing mountains, rising to nearly 6000 ft., and more open towards the S., the five different basins of this bay, connected in several cases by narrow straits, afford a series of grand and striking pictures.

The vessel steers to the N., past the *Punta Kobila* on the left, into the second basin of the Bocche, the W. bay of which is called the *Bay of Topla*, and touches at *Castelnuovo* (p. 305).

FROM RAGUSA TO CASTELNUOVO BY LAND, 31 M., diligence three times a week in about 6 hrs. (fare 2 fl. 60 kr.; carr. about 10 fl.). The local steamboat for Cattaro leaves Castelnuovo at 3 p.m. in summer (at other times at 1 p.m.), so that if an early start from Ragusa be made, Cattaro can easily be reached in one day. This route vies in beauty with the finest coast-scenery in Italy. The road leaves Ragusa by the Porta Ploce (p. 303), and above *S. Giacomo* ascends to the promontory of *Spezeria*, 1½ M. beyond

which the Trebinje road diverges to the left (p. 304). Our road then descends to the district (župa) of *Breno* and to *Cibača*. Farther on, by the *Molini di Breno*, is a good osteria. We next skirt the bay of Breno, passing several springs, to *Plat* and *Obod* (479 ft.), and ascend rapidly to a bifurcation of the road (osteria). At the top of the hill we obtain a striking view of the sea and the island of Meleda. The road straight on leads to the Canali (see below), that to right to **Ragusa Vecchia** (**Pappagallo;* post and telegraph), Slav. *Cavtat* (civitas), the ancient *Epidaurus*, and after its destruction by the Avari in 656 the mother-town of Ragusa. On the E. side it is bounded by a rock, the top of which (*Punta S. Rocca*), or still better the chapel higher up, commands a beautiful view. The principal harbour is on the W., a smaller on the E. side of the town.

The road to Castelnuovo at first traverses the W. and then the E. side of the *Canali*, a flat valley stretching between high mountains on the E. side and the lower spurs on the W. as far as the bay of Topla (p. 304). The natives (*Canalesi*) wear a peculiar costume. The S. part of the Canali was formerly the *Suttorina*, a Turkish enclave similar to that of Kleck to the S. of the Narenta delta, ceded to Turkey at the Peace of Passarowitz in 1718 with a view to separate the republic of Ragusa from the Venetian possessions. 31 M. *Castelnuovo*, see below.

Castelnuovo (**Albergo Dulfo; Levko*), Slav. *Erzeg Novi* (pop. 7364), with venerable ivy-clad walls partially destroyed by an earthquake, is charmingly situated at the foot of the (1/2 hr.) *Fort Spagnuolo* (1538), for the possession of which the Turks and Venetians formerly had many a struggle. The fountain in the principal piazza and the *Porta di Terra Ferma* bear Turkish inscriptions. Beautiful walk to the E., through luxuriant vegetation, to the monastery of *Savina* and the harbour of *Meljina*, with its military hospital.

A charming drive, preferable to the steamboat trip, may be taken on the N. bank of the Bocche to *Meljina*, *Gjenovič*, and *Andrič*. We may then cross by boat to *Lepatene* (see below) and follow the beautiful road, or go on by boat, along the W. bank of the bay of Cattaro, to *Donji*, *Stolivo*, *Perzagno* (p. 306), *Mula*, and (5 hrs.) Cattaro.

Rowing-boat from Castelnuovo to Cattaro (about 1 1/2 fl. for each rower; charge varies according to weather, etc.) also about 5 hrs.; a visit to *Risano* takes 1 1/2 hr. more.

The steamer turns to the S., traverses the *Canale di Combur*, and enters the third basin of the Bocche called the *Bay of Teodod*. Over the flat S.E. bank, which yields the famous Marzamino wine, peep the mountains of Montenegro. We then steer N.E., between green and thickly peopled hilly banks, into the narrowest Bocca, called *Le Catene* because once shut off by chains. To the left are the village of *Josica* and the monastery of *S. Domenica*; on the hill to the right lies *Lepatene*. From the Catene we enter the two innermost recesses of the Bocche, bounded on the E. by huge limestone mountains. To the left are the pilgrimage-church of *S. Maria delto Scarpello*, on an island, and the rock of *S. Giorgio*. Before us, at the foot of the *Casson* (2864 ft.), lies the large village of *Perasto*, with the little fort of *S. Croce*. — The steamer then turns N. into the bay of **Risano**, the ancient *Rhizinium*, a little town (4206 inhab.) grandly situated at the N.E. end of the Bocche. To the N.W. (20 min.) is the *Žoput Cavern*, from which a spring sometimes bursts forth. On the hills, now crowned with a series of forts, lies the *Krivošie*, where revolts have frequently occurred.

From Risano a beautiful road leads on the E. bank to *Perasto*, *Orahovac*, *Ljuta*, the long and straggling *Dóbrota*, and past a cavern high above us containing an orange-tree, to (10 M.) Cáttaro (see below).

The steamer returns to Perasto and steers S. into the fifth basin, the superb *Bay of Cáttaro*, on the W. bank of which it touches at *Perzagno* and *Mula*. To the S. towers the huge *Lovčen* (5770 ft.).

Cáttaro (*Stadt Graz*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr., *Stadt Wien*, both plain; *Dreher's Bierhalle*, beyond the drill-ground; *Café Doimi*, on the marina; photographs at *J. Laforest's)*, Slav. *Kotur*, the Roman *Ascrivium*, a strong frontier-fortress with 5432 inhab. and a considerable garrison, the residence of the district governor and of a Greek Catholic bishop, is grandly situated at the E. angle of the bay, at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro, on alluvial soil deposited by the *Scurda*, a torrent which falls into the bay to the N. of the town-walls. Above the town rises the fortified hill of *S. Giovanni* (919 ft.). The cramped but pleasant little town is entered from the harbour by the *Porta della Marina* (closed at 11 p.m.), from the N. by the *Porta Fiumara* (closed at 6 p.m.), and from the S. by the *Porta Gordicchio*, the two last gates being named after two springs issuing from the rocks. Small as it is, Cáttaro boasts of a *Cathedral*, containing a chapel of the patron-saint Triphonius (whose festival is on 3rd Feb.), a Rom. Cath. *Collegiate Church*, a *Franciscan Monastery*, and a *Theatre*. Good military swimming-baths. Outside the Porta Fiumara the Montenegrins hold market on Mon., Thurs., and Sat., on which occasion they are required to deposit their arms in a house set apart for the purpose. Notices and sign-boards in the Servian (Russian) character also indicate the proximity of the frontier. — Beautiful walks along the shore, N.E. to *Dóbrota* and W. to *Mula* (see above).

From Cáttaro to (15 M.) *Budua*, a little town to the S., on the coast of the *Primorje*, diligence 4 times weekly.

From Cáttaro by *Antivari* (p. 310) and *Durazzo* to *Corfù*, steamer once weekly in 50 hrs. (see *Baedeker's Greece*).

53. Excursion to Montenegro.

A visit from Cáttaro to *Cetinje*, the capital of Montenegro, takes two days; a most interesting excursion (carr. and pair with two seats, there and back, 15-20 fl.; saddle-horse 7½-10 fl.).

Montenegro (Serv. *Crnagora*, Turk. *Karadag*, 'black mountain'), 3527 sq. M. in area, with 200,000 inhab., almost exclusively Greek Catholics, is a grand and quite unique mountain-region, the W. half of which is almost destitute of valleys, but contains a few isolated rocky basins, where alone sufficient soil is found for the cultivation of rye and potatoes (*krumbiri*, 'earth-pears'). Only Cetinje, Nikšič, Podgorica, and a few other places lie in the midst of plains of some extent, which are mostly the beds of ancient lakes. The highest mountains in the W. are the *Lovčen* or *Sturovnik*, Ital. *Sella* (5770 ft.), and the *Orjen* (6218 ft.), which lies to the N., on the

Dalmatian frontier. The E. part is a vast Alpine region, as yet imperfectly explored, the highest peaks being the *Dormitor* (8146 ft.), to the N., and the *Kuckikom* (8032 ft.), to the E. In this part of the country occur deep valleys, furrowed by rivers, such as the *Zeta* descending from the plateau of Nikšič (2132 ft.), and falling into the *Morača* near Podgorica, which last empties itself through its delta-like embouchure into the Lake of Scutari, whence, through Turkish territory, the copious *Bojana* descends to the sea. The E. part alone is well wooded; the W. half is almost entirely bare (save for the beautiful wood at a considerable height on the N. side of the Lovčen); and it is probably the bleak and wild character of this part of the country, with its grey or reddish limestone rocks, that has given rise to the name of 'Montenegro'. — The exports, valued at 2 million fl. per annum, consist of cattle, cheese, wool, raisins, insect-powder, etc.

Inhabitants. The Montenegrins, who are Servian fugitives from Turkish sway, speak the same dialect as their compatriots. They are, as a rule, extremely poor. Their thatched huts resemble stables rather than the dwellings of human beings. Yet the men are remarkably dignified in their bearing, and they generally carry quite an arsenal of weapons in their girdles, while the women, though often beautiful, perform most of the menial tasks and soon lose their good looks. At places the traveller encounters quite a Homeric state of society, where war and poetry are the sole pursuits, and where the hero is seen seated in presence of the blind minstrel who extols his exploits in war or his last 'ceta' or predatory expedition to the twang of the one-stringed 'gusla'. The vendetta (for 'he who revenges himself is blessed'), which is deeply rooted in the Montenegrin notion of the unity of the family, is also occasionally prevalent. Travellers ignorant of the language are not very cordially received, but those who can speak it a little or are provided with introductions will meet with unbounded hospitality.

History. In the middle of the 14th cent. Montenegro was an independent principality, and from 1516 onwards its princes were also the highest spiritual dignitaries. Down to the 19th cent. battles and raids against their neighbours form the sole staple of the history of the people, and at a time when the whole of south-eastern Europe to the very gates of Vienna was trembling before the Turks, the Montenegrins managed to vindicate and maintain their independence. With the reign of Peter II. (1830-51) begins a new era in Montenegro; for that prince, himself one of the foremost Servian poets of his time, energetically devoted himself to the task of civilising his people. His successor *Danilo* (1852-60) separated the supreme temporal from the spiritual power, and founded an absolute principality. His nephew and successor *Nicola*, the present reigning prince, waged successful wars against the Turks (1861-62 and 1877-78), and by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 not only obtained full recognition of his sovereignty, but gained an important addition to his territory, which afforded the country a long-wished-for access to the sea (Antivari-Dulcigno). Prince Nicola has the further merit of having introduced a new code of laws, and he is also known as a dramatist ('The Empress of the Balkans').

Inns exist in the chief towns only. Elsewhere travellers are dependent on private hospitality, in which case they should offer adequate gratuities.

Money. Montenegro has no coinage of its own. Austrian money alone is current. As far as Cetinje paper-money is readily taken, but for the interior silver florins are requisite.

Post- and Telegraph Offices, 8 of the former, 15 of the latter, in the larger towns only. Postage to Austria less than to other countries. Post-cards 2 and 3 kr. Montenegro has postage-stamps of its own. — Good Turkish *Cigarettes* may be purchased at Cetinje at moderate prices.

British Chargé d'Affaires, *R. J. Kennedy, Esq.*, at Cetinje.

The *Road to Cetinje leads from the *Porta Gordicchio* at Cattaro, past the village of *Skaljari*, and through a beautiful valley wooded with oaks. Straight at first, it afterwards ascends in windings to the (2½ M.) *'Hôtel'* and *Fort Trinità* (758 ft.). The road straight on leads through the *Župa* to *Budua* (p. 306); to the right a path diverges to *Fort Vermac* (1588 ft.; a shorter way to the coast). We follow the road to the left, skirting the imposing *Fort Gorazda*, at first towards the S., then to the E., and cross the torrent *Zvironjal*. Thence a steady ascent in many windings to a (3½ M.) *Guard House* (2041 ft.) and the (2 M.) Montenegrin frontier (2966 ft.), indicated by slabs of stone. Thence N.E. to the top of the pass (3051 ft.), at the foot of the *Lovčen*, and a slight descent, past a cavern on the right, to the (1½ M.) guard-house of *Zanevdo* (3005 ft.), where the bridle-path (see below) joins the road. The whole route affords striking *Views of the Bocche, which resemble a lake, commanded on the N. by the *Orjen* (*Gora Bianca*; 6218 ft.), and of the Adriatic to the N.W., this scenery being almost unsurpassed in Europe.

The Bridle-Path from Cattaro to Cetinje leads from the *Porta Fiumara* on the E. side of *Fort S. Giovanni*, and viâ *Spiljari*, in sixty-six zigzags, to (3 hrs.) *Zanevdo* (see above), but even for walkers and riders the high-road is far preferable for the finer views it affords.

The road next leads past (1 M.) the guard-house of *Kerstac*, where a direct path diverges to (2 hrs.) Bajci (see below), to (2 M.) **Njeguš** (2953 ft.; tolerable *Inn*, one bed; landlady speaks Italian and a little German), the ancestral home of the reigning family and the cradle of the Montenegrin wars of independence. The town (1200 inhab.), situated in the old basin of a lake on the E. side of the *Lovčen*, consists of two parts, one with the school and the inn on the W., the other with the plain *Country Residence* of the Prince on the E. side. The whole character of the place is Montenegrin. At the inn *strukkas*, a kind of plaid with long fringes, and a peculiar kind of pouch, called *torba* or *torbica*, are offered for sale.

From Njeguš the road ascends to the E. in windings to the pass of *Krivačko Ždrjelo* (3937 ft.), which affords a striking *View of the mountains to the N.E., towards Nikšič, and, to the S., of the Lake of Scutari and the Albanian Alps. On the right rises the *Lovčen* (5770 ft.), with the *Chapel of St. Peter*, the patron-saint of Montenegro. The road then descends towards the S., and the red houses of Cetinje soon become visible in a green basin. The cultivated floor of the valley is reached at *Bajci* (direct path from Kerstac, see above). A drive of 2½-3 hrs. from Njeguš brings us to —

Cetinje (**Grand Hôtel* of *Vuko Vuletić* at the S. end, R. 1 fl. 20, B. 30 kr.; *Trattoria al Kraljevec Marko*, with six rooms, plain; both landlords speak German), the capital of Montenegro, with 1200 inhab., residence of the Prince, and seat of his government. In some respects the place resembles a little German country-town, but it has several distinctive features of its own. It may be seen in an hour, but a whole day may be pleasantly spent in observing the natives and their peculiarities.

Starting from the hotel and going through the main street, we first note the *Girls' Institution* on the right, founded by the Empress of Russia; then the *Post* and *Telegraph* offices; and a little back from the street the *Theatre*, built by Slade, an American. (Servian company from Belgrade.) In the N. wing of the theatre is the *Casino*, with billiard and reading rooms; the S. wing is to be fitted up as a *Museum* of weapons, Turkish trophies, etc.

Farther to the N. are a small *Church*, with rock-hewn tombs, and a *Monument* to the warriors of 1861. On the E. side is the *Hospital*. We return to the main street, where modern houses are interspersed with thatched cottages, and where the representatives of foreign powers reside. On the left is the *New Palace of the Prince*, a pleasing white edifice (not shown; persons who obtain an audience must be in uniform or in evening dress). The sentinels in front of it have a becoming uniform. Opposite is the *Konak of the Hereditary Prince*. A little farther to the W. is a large elm, under which the Prince occasionally administers justice. Behind the palace are a meadow, where the prince's body-guard of 100 men play at their interesting national games, and a church. On the N. side of the street is the *Old Palace* or *Biljar*, resembling a fortress, now the seat of the supreme court of justice and of the government printing-office, where the newspaper 'Glas Crnagorca' ('Voice of Montenegro') is published.

On a hill to the right, marked by the lofty tower of *Kula*, rises the *Monastery of the Virgin*, with its small but tasteful church, which is also the burial-chapel of the princely family. Interesting Ikonostas or altar-screen. On the right is the sarcophagus of *St. Peter Petrowiš*, founder of the present dynasty, popularly called 'Rad', by which the Montegrins are in the habit of binding themselves by oath. Above the monastery rises the round tower of *Tabia* (Turk. 'battery'), to which the skulls of fallen Turks used to be affixed. It now contains a bell which summons the devout to worship or the nation to war. Farther to the N. are the *Prince's Stables*, the *Prison*, and the *Cartridge Works*.

A day may be pleasantly spent in ascending the *Lovćen* (p. 308; 5 hrs., with guide; provisions should be taken). — No one should omit to visit **Rjeka** (9 M.; carr. in 1½ hr.). The (1½ M.) *Granica* or *Belvedere* (rustic café), the boundary between the districts of Cetinje and Rjeka, commands a splendid view of the Lake of Scutari, the Albanian Mts. (the Prokletigori or 'accursed mountains', the

Roman Bebii Montes), and the mountains by Antivari. The road, which begins just beyond the hospital (p. 309), cannot be mistaken. For the footpath a guide is advisable.

Longer tours in Montenegro must be made on horseback. (Horses and guides, who at Cetinje speak Italian, are almost everywhere procurable.) About 12 M. to the N.E. of Rjeka lies the little town of *Podgorica*, on the *Moraća*, the chief feeder of the Lake of Scutari. At *Dukle*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N., the ruins of a Roman town, supposed to be *Dioclea*, the birthplace of Emp. Diocletian, have lately been unearthed. The road proceeds thence viâ *Spuž*, *Danilovgrad*, and *Bojetici* (visit to the convent of *Ostrok*, to the E., in 2 hrs.), to the fortress of *Nikšic* (3000 inhab.). — Some little courage is required for the ascent of the *Dormitor* (p. 307) to the N., whence a tolerably easy pass crosses to *Foča* in Bosnia (where formerly the population was counted by 'rifles'), or for the ascent of the *Kuckikom* (p. 307) to the E. — The S. part of Montenegro, with the *Lake of Scutari* and *Antivari*, the Prince's winter-residence, may be visited either from Rjeka (p. 309), by crossing the lake and following a good road round the base of the *Rumia Vrch* (5233 ft.), or by sea (Lloyd steamers, p. 306). The town of *Scútari* (Turk. *Skodra*), for which passports must be viséd by a Turkish ambassador, is best visited from *S. Giovanni di Medua* (Lloyd station), or the traveller may cross the lake to it from Rjeka. In the S. part of Montenegro the government allows travellers an escort of 2-4 gensdarmes, each of whom receives $1^1/_2$ fl. per day.

MAP OF THE
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
showing the
RAILWAY & STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION
& the most important roads.
(EASTERN SHEET)
Longitude East 20 from Greenwich
Scale 1: 2.000.000
BRESLAU
CRACOW
LEMBERG
BRÜNN
VIENNA
Pressburg
Komorn
BUDA
PESTH
Erlau
DEBRECZIN
Stuhlweissenburg
Maria Theresiopel
Temesvár
Zombor
Neusatz
Semlin
Belgrad
Warasdin
Kanizsa
Szegedin
Szolnok
Kecskemét
Czegléd
Pápa
Raab
Tetis
Waitzen
Gyöngyös
Eperies
Leutschau
Kaschau
Tokaj
Nagy Károly
Szatmár
Nagy Károlyi
Bösnörmény
Szarvas
Csaba
Gyula
Orosháza
Hód Mező Vásárhely
Mezö Túr
Nagy Körös
Szentes
Dorozsma
Makó
Pécska
Arad
Villagos
Karlsburg
Hermanstadt
Kronstadt
Bistritz
Szeklerburg
Kaschau
Eperies
Leutschau
Tyrnau
Pressburg
Neusatz
Vinkovcze
Palanka
Ilok
Vrdnik
Fruska Gora
Semlin
Belgrad
Pancsova
Kladova
Kriwina
Tsiganaschi
Brza Palanka
Kladova
Orsova
Tekin
Ograjna
Dubova
Golubatz
Dobra
Palanka
Kosaratz
Bosnia
Slavonia
Sirmia
Wolwodina
Banat
Sarvia
Transylvania
Transylvan. Alps
Cserna Mts.
Wallachia
Bukovina
Moldova
Sretinja Mts.
Kosaratz
Kilometres (10 mos 1°)
German miles (15 = 1°)
Hours of march (25 = 1°)

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General Remarks. The HUNGARIAN CROWN LANDS, *viz. Hungary and Transylvania*, *Fiume* and its territory, *Croatia and Slavonia*, cover an area of 124,400 sq. M., with a population, according to the census of 1890, of 17,336,000. Of these inhabitants less than half belong to the Hungarian or Magyar race, the other dwellers in Hungary being Roumanians, Germans, Slovakians, Ruthenians, Servians, Croatians, Jews, and Gipsies. The Magyars dwell chiefly in the great plains on both sides of the Danube, and in the 'Szeklerland' in Transylvania; the Germans in the borderlands towards Lower Austria and Styria, in the Zips, and in the Transylvanian 'Sachsenland'; the Slovakians in the N.W., the Ruthenians in the N.E., the Croatians and Servians in the S.W. and S., and the Roumanians in the S.E. districts. German, Roumanian, and Slavonic settlements are also frequently found in the midst of Magyar territory. The most singular mingling of races occurs in the S.E. regions (the former Banat), where Germans, Servians, Roumanians, Magyars, Slovakians, Bulgarians, Bohemians, Armenians, and Frenchmen dwell together. Most of the foreign inhabitants are descendants of immigrants after the expulsion of the Turks from Hungary in the 18th century. The German element is more or less present in all the Hungarian towns, but is becoming rapidly assimilated, while this process makes so little progress among the rural Germans that in some of their villages no one speaks Hungarian except the notary.

Hungary is one of the richest countries in Europe. The N. portion, intersected by the Carpathian Mts., and the former Banat possess mineral treasures in abundance, including rock-salt and the precious metals, as well as an inexhaustible supply of timber. The S. slopes of the Carpathians, particularly the Hegyalja near Tokaj, yield large quantities of excellent wine, while the great plains of

the Danube and the Theiss stock the markets of Central Europe with their surplus produce. The trade of the country, formerly confined to the Danube, Theiss, Maros, Drave, and other large rivers, has been drawn into new channels by the railways, and is rapidly developing.

Plan of Tour. Since the adoption of the *Zone Tariff* by the Hungarian state-railways, travelling in this interesting country is no longer attended with difficulty or serious expense. Tickets for long distances are best purchased at the Vienna ticket-office of the Hungarian State Railways (p. 9), or at the railway-ticket office in the Grand Hôtel Hungaria at Budapest (p. 323).

Hungarian Zone Tariff (in fl. and kr.).

	Zone	Kilo-mètres	Ordinary trains I	Ordinary trains II	Ordinary trains III	Express trains I	Express trains II	Express trains III
a) Local trains.	1	—	—.—	—.15	—.10	—.60	—.50	—.30
	2	—	—.40	—.22	—.15	—.60	—.50	—.30
b) Long distance trains.	I	1-25	—.50	—.40	—.20	—.60	—.50	—.30
	II	26-40	1.—	—.80	—.50	1.20	1.—	—.60
	III	41-55	1.50	1.20	—.75	1.80	1.50	—.90
	IV	56-70	2.—	1.60	1.—	2.40	2.—	1.20
	V	71-85	2.50	2.—	1.25	3.—	2.50	1.50
	VI	86-100	3.—	2.40	1.50	3.60	3.—	1.80
	VII	101-115	3.50	2.80	1.75	4.20	3.50	2.10
	VIII	116-130	4.—	3.20	2.—	4.80	4.—	2.40
	IX	131-145	4.50	3.60	2.25	5.40	4.50	2.70
	X	146-160	5.—	4.—	2.50	6.—	5.—	3.—
	XI	161-175	5.50	4.40	2.75	6.60	5.50	3.30
	XII	176-200	6.—	4.80	3.—	7.20	6.—	3.60
	XIII	201-225	7.—	5.30	3.50	8.40	6.50	4.20
	XIV	226 and upwards	8.—	5.80	4.—	9.60	7.—	4.80

The tariff of Zone XIV is the maximum; but after the expiry of 24 hours or if Budapest or Kelenföld be touched, a new ticket must be taken. The day is divided into four quarters beginning at 12 midnight, and each period of 24 hrs. is reckoned from the expiry of the quarter in which the original ticket was purchased. — Much higher tariffs prevail on the South Railway Co.'s lines from Wiener Neustadt to Gross Kanizsa and Barcs, from Budapest to Pragerhof, etc.

Luggage Tariff. All luggage must be paid for. For a distance up to 55 kilomètres (34 M.): 1-50 kilogrammes 25 kr., 51-100 kilog. 50 kr., over 100 kilog. 1 fl.; up to 100 kilom. (62 M.): 50 kr., 1 fl., or 2 fl.; beyond 100 kilom.: 1, 2, or 4 fl.

The ordinary tourist will probably limit himself to a visit to Budapest, the descent of the Danube to Orsova, and perhaps an excursion into the Tatra Mts. The most convenient way of combining these is as follows: by steamboat from *Budapest* to *Orsova* (or partly by train, to *Semlin-Belgrade*, or by *Temesvár* to *Báziás* or *Orsova*); railway by *Mehádia*, *Temesvár*, *Arad* (or *Grosswardein*), *Debreczin*, *Miskolcz*, and *Kaschau* to *Poprád* (excursions to *Schmecks* and the *Tatra*); then either by railway to *Oderberg* (or from *Sillein* through the *Waagthal* to *Pressburg*), or by *Ruttek*, *Altsohl*, and *Losoncz* back to Budapest.

Debreczin, Szegedin, and the other large towns of Lower Hungary contain little to interest the traveller beyond their specific Hungarian character.

Language. The Magyar tongue belongs, like Turkish and Finnish, to the Finnish-Tartaric family (early Asiatic), and is not allied with the European or Indo-Germanic languages. An acquaintance with it is not necessary for a tour in Hungary, as German is understood at the hotels (see below) and by almost every educated person. The Hungarian names will often puzzle the stranger. The most important peculiarities of the pronunciation are: *cs* is pronounced like the English *ch*, *cz* like *ts*, *ly* like *lyi*, *ny* like *nyi*, *gy* like *dyi*, *s* and *zs* like *sh*, *sz* and *ssz* like *s*. Some of the words of most frequent occurrence are: *ágy*, bed; *alsó*, lower, under; *Angol*, English; *ára*, price; *balra*, to the left; *Bécs*, Vienna; *bemenet*, entrance; *bor*, wine (*fehér bor*, white wine, *vörös bor*, red wine); *csikós*, horse-boy; *csordás*, cow-herd; *csütörtök*, Thursday; *czukrászda*, confectioner's; *dél*, south; *délelött*, forenoon; *délután*, afternoon; *egyház*, church; *ember*, man; *erdö*, a wood; *észak*, north; *etterem*, dining-room; *falva*, village; *fehér*, white; *fekete*, black; *fél*, half; *felsö*, upper; *fö*, head; *föld*, earth; *fürdö*, bath; *gulyás*, cow-herd; *halász*, fisherman; *ház*, house; *hegy*, hill; *hétfö*, Monday; *híd*, bridge; *hordár*, porter; *jobbra*, to the right; *juhász*, shepherd; *kanász*, swine-herd; *kapu*, gate; *kedd*, Tuesday; *kérem*, I beg, please; *kert*, garden; *kimenet*, exit; *király*, king; *kis*, small; *kö*, stone; *körút*, boulevard; *liget*, a wood; *lova*, horse; *mezö*, field; *monostor*, monastery; *nagy*, large; *naponként*, daily; *Német*, German; *nö*, woman; *ó*, old; *óra*, hour; *Osztrák*, Austrian; *palota*, palace; *péntek*, Friday; *podgyász*, luggage; *podgyász vizsgálás*, custom-house examination; *sebes*, quick; *sétatér*, promenade; *só*, salt; *sör*, beer; *szálloda*, hotel; *számla*, bill, account; *szent*, saint; *szerda*, Wednesday; *sziget*, island; *színház*, theatre; *szoba*, room; *szombat*, Saturday; *tava*, *tó*, lake; *ter*, square, 'place'; *tessék*, pray, if you please; *tilos*, forbidden; *Török*, Turkish; *uj*, new; *úr*, sir, Mr., man; *út*, *utcza*, street, lane; *vár*, *várad*, castle; *város*, town; *vásár*, market-town; *vasárnap*, Sunday; *vendéglö*, *fogadó*, hotel, inn; *viz*, water.

The accent indicates the length of the vowel, but the accentuation of the word is generally on the first syllable.

As only the Hungarian names of the railway-stations are announced, travellers ignorant of the language should apply beforehand to the guard for information.

Money (comp. p. xi). In Hungary, as in Austria, paper-money only is in common circulation. Gold pieces are rarely met with. The small coins are the same as in Austria, but with a Hungarian legend (*korona* = crown, *filler* = heller).

Hotels. Budapest, Pressburg, Debreczin, Szegedin, Temesvar, Kaschau, and the other large towns, as well as the larger watering-places and summer-resorts of Hungary contain good hotels, suited

to modern requirements; and even in the country the Hungarian inns are better than in most of the German dominions of Austria. Enquiries may be made of the station-masters at country-places. A national custom that prevails at many hotels is that of having gipsy-music every evening, often prolonged until a late hour.

Carriages for hire, except in the large towns, where the cabs have a fixed tariff, are generally owned by Jews. In case of overcharges the landlord or porter may be consulted, and as a rule a bargain should be made beforehand.

54. From Vienna to Budapest viâ Marchegg.

173 M. Railway in 4³/₄-8¹/₂ hrs. (three express trains daily, with restaurant-cars). Fares 8 fl. 50, 6 fl. 30, 4 fl.; express 10 fl. 60 kr., 8 fl. — Corresponding with the trains on this line are others from the *Nord-Bahnhof*, viâ Gänserndorf, to *Marchegg* (see below).

The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof* (p. 1), passes the large *Arsenal* (p. 64) on the left, and then the *Simmering Railway Workshops*, crosses the *Aspang Railway* (p. 179) and the Danube Canal, intersects the Prater, and crosses the *Danube* and the old bed of the river by a handsome iron bridge (420 yds. long, or with the 'inundation bridge' 860 yds.). — 6¹/₂ M. **Stadlau** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction of the Brünn and Prague line (p. 262). The train turns to the right and traverses the *Marchfeld*. 13 M. *Raasdorf;* 19 M. *Siebenbrunn;* 24 M. *Schönfeld-Lassee.* — 29 M. **Marchegg** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction of the 'Nordbahn' from Vienna viâ Floridsdorf and Gänserndorf. To the right is the imperial château of *Hof*. We cross the *March*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary. 32¹/₂ M. *Neudorf*, Hung. *Dévény-Ujfalu*, at the N. base of the *Thebner Kogl* (p. 321). — 37¹/₂ M. *Blumenau*, Hung. *Lamacs*, where the last action in the campaign of 1866 was fought. The line now penetrates a spur of the *Little Carpathians* by a tunnel, and enters the station of (40¹/₂ M.) **Pressburg** (p. 320; *Rail. Restaurant*).

Beyond Pressburg the line runs at a considerable height on the vine-clad hills. 48 M. *Weinern*, Hung. *Szöllös;* 51 M. *Lanschütz*, Hung. *Czeklész*, with a château and park of Prince Esterházy. The blue outlines of the Little Carpathians become more prominent; on their S.E. slope is *Schloss Bibersburg* (p. 343). 56 M. **Wartberg**, Hung. *Szempcz*, in a fertile hilly district; 61 M. *Födémes;* 66¹/₂ M. *Diószegh*, with a large sugar-factory; 71 M. *Galantha*, with the ancestral château of the Esterházys (junction for *Tyrnau* and *Sillein*, p. 343). Beyond (77¹/₂ M.) *Waag-Sellye*, Hung. *Vág-Selly*, the line crosses the *Waag*. 80¹/₂ M. *Tornocz.* — 90¹/₂ M. **Tót-Megyer** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, a village with the ancestral castle of Count Károlyi and large market-gardens.

To Neutra and Nagy-Bélicz, 52 M., railway in 4-5¹/₂ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 50, 2 fl., 1 fl. 25 kr.). — Unimportant stations. From (5 M.) *Nagy-Súrany*, with a sugar-factory, a branch-line diverges viâ *Verebély* to *Aranyos-Maróth* (21¹/₂ M. in 2 hrs.). — 20¹/₂ M. **Neutra**, Hung. *Nyitra (Ungarische Krone)*, with 14,000 inhab., seat of a bishop, with an old cathedral, lies at the foot of the

vine-clad hills of Neutra. On a rock, within the ruined fortress, is the bishop's residence. 42 M. *Nagy-Tapolcsány*, chiefly inhabited by Slavs. 52 M. *Nagy-Bélicz* (pop. 1800), with warm sulphur-springs.

97 M. **Neuhäusel**, Hung. *Érsek Ujvár* (*Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 11,300), on the *Neutra*, formerly a fortress. 100½ M. *Udvard*, a large village with a pretty Gothic church. 105 M. *Perbete*, with a model-farm of the chapter of Gran. Fine scenery as we near the Danube, which flows from Gran to Waitzen through a picturesque valley between the spurs of the *Mátra*, on the left, and the *Bakonyer Wald*, on the right. 115½ M. *Köbölkút*, with extensive vineyards. — 124 M. **Parkány-Nána** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, station for (3 M.) *Gran* (p. 322; carr. and pair 1½ fl., there and back 2 fl.).

From Parkány-Nána to Balassa-Gyarmat, 50 M., railway in 4-5½ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 50, 2 fl., 1 fl. 25 kr.). The line follows the valley of the *Eipel*. Unimportant stations. 12½ M. *Csata* (junction for *Léva*, 20½ M.). 33 M. **Ipolyság**, a district town with 3300 inhab., pleasantly situated. — 50 M. *Balassa-Gyarmat*.

Beyond Parkány-Nána we cross the *Gran*, Hung. *Garam*, which forms a number of islands at its mouth, and then skirt the Danube. 128½ M. *Garam-Kövesd* is also a station for *Gran* (express trains do not stop here; steam-launch meets each train, 30 or 24 kr.). At (133 M.) *Szob* the *Eipel*, Hung. *Ipoly*, is crossed; near it is the ruined fortress of *Drégely*, with a chapel. 137 M. *Zebegény*. Opposite (140½ M.) *Nagy-Maros* the *Visegrád* (p. 322) comes prominently into view.

152 M. **Waitzen**, Hung. *Vácz* (p. 323), an important-looking place. The line traverses a flat and fertile tract. 159 M. *Göd*, with the adjacent villages, belongs to Count Károlyi; 163 M. *Dunakesz;* opposite, on the hills to the right, *Szt. Endre.* — 168 M. *Palota*, with a shady park and a restaurant, frequently visited from Budapest.

To the N.E., 3 M., lies *Fóth*, an estate of Count Károlyi, with a large park and a fine Romanesque church built by Ybl in 1845-56; interior with frescoes by Blaas and marble-work by Tenerani.

Passing *Neu-Pest* (p. 323) on the right, and the *Stadtwäldchen* (p. 333) on the left, we enter the West Station of (173 M.) *Budapest* (p. 323).

55. From Vienna to Budapest viâ Bruck and Neu-Szöny.

163 M. Railway in 5¼-9 hrs.; fares 8 fl. 50, 6 fl. 30, 4 fl. (express 10 fl. 60, 8 fl. 80 kr.).

The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof* (p. 1). To the left the *Arsenal;* to the right the *Laaerberg*. Beyond (2 M.) *Simmering* the *Central Cemetery* lies on the left. 5 M. *Schwechat-Klederling*, with Dreher's extensive brewery; to the right the Schneeberg in the distance. 6 M. *Lanzendorf-Pellendorf*. The train crosses the Schwechat. Stations: *Himberg*, *Guttenhof-Velm*, and (12½ M.) *Grammat-Neusiedl*, junction for *Pottendorf*, *Ebenfurt*, and *Wiener-Neustadt* (p. 178). To the left, on the *Fischa*, lies *Ebergassing*, with a château and park of Count Schloising. 17 M. *Götzendorf;* to the

right the *Leitha Mts.* The line approaches the Leitha. 19 M. *Trautmannsdorf;* 23 M. *Wilfleinsdorf.*

26 M. **Bruck an der Leitha** (*Grüner Baum; Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 4570), with a fine château and park of Count Harrach, has two railway-stations (Austrian and Hungarian). Near it is the interesting *Camp of Bruck.* The Leitha is here the boundary between Austria and Hungary, dividing the empire into Cisleithania and Transleithania. A branch-railway runs hence to *Hainburg* (p. 319), 12½ M. to the N.

In the distance to the right, near (30 M.) *Parndorf*, Hung. *Pándorf*, is the *Neusiedler See* (p. 381). 39 M. *Zurndorf*, Hung. *Zurány* (with Pressburg far to the left; p. 320); 42½ M. *Nickelsdorf*, Hung. *Miklósfalva;* 46 M. *Strass-Somerein*, Hung. *Hegyeshalom;* 50 M. *Kaltenstein*, Hung. *Levél;* 52½ M. *Wieselburg*, Hung. *Mosony*, on an arm of the Danube (beyond which lies the *Kleine Schütt*, an island 31 M. long; p. 321). At the confluence of the Leitha and the Danube, 1¾ M. to the N., lies *Ungarisch-Altenburg*, Hung. *Magyar Óvár* (3300 inhab.), with an agricultural school and a model-farm of Archduke Albrecht. To the right as far as the eye can reach extends a vast heath ('Puszta'). 58 M. *Kümling*, Hung. *Kimle;* 62½ M. *Lébény-Szt-Miklós*, with an interesting church of the 13th cent.; 66 M. *Öttevény.*

74½ M. **Raab**, Hung. *Györ* (**Weisses Lamm; Schiff; Weintraube; Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 23,000), the Roman *Arabona*, a busy town at the influx of the Raab into the *Kleine Donau*, was once strongly fortified. The *Cathedral* of the 12th cent. has been modernised. Under the episcopal *Residenz* are well-preserved dungeons of the Turkish period. The Hungarian *Theatre* lies on an island, with pleasant grounds, between the Raab and the Danube. The lofty Feuerthurm commands the town and environs. — Steamboat to *Gönyö*, see p. 321. — Branch-railway to *Kis Czell* and *Steinamanger* (p. 381) in 4½ hrs.

At *Györ Szt. Márton*, on a spur of the Bakonyer Wald, 12 M. to the S.E. of Raab, lies the celebrated abbey of **St. Martinsberg**, Hung. *Pannonhalma*, one of the oldest and wealthiest in Hungary, founded in the 10th cent. by Geisa, father of St. Stephen. The *Church*, in the transition-style of the 12th and 13th cent., has a more recent crypt under the choir. The principal entrance was erected in its present form by King Matthew in 1481. The throne of St. Stephen, in red marble, is said to have been used by the saint when hearing mass. In the Library (80,000 books; valuable documents of the 11th cent., etc.) is preserved the cloak of St. Stephen (d. 1028), made of a material resembling crape, with drawings and the inscription: *Regina casula haec operata et data ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae sitae in civitate alb: anno incarnationis XPI M: XXXI indictione XIII a Stephano Rege et Gisla r.* — The tower commands an extensive view.

From Raab to Oedenburg and Ebenfurt, 74 M., railway in 3½-4½ hrs. (fares 4 fl., 3 fl. 20 kr., 2 fl.). We cross the *Raab* by an iron bridge and traverse the plain which ends, to the N., in the *Hanság* (p. 381). 20 M. *Csorna*, with 5549 inhab. and a Premonstratensian abbey. 30 M. *Kapuvár-Gartha.* We cross the Raab, traverse vast moors, and pass *Vitnyéd.* 34½ M. *Eszterháza*, with a fine château of Prince Esterházy in the Italian Renaissance style, and a large park containing the theatre in which most of the

compositions of Haydn, who was conductor of Prince Esterházy's orchestra from 1760 till 1790, were performed for the first time. The train rounds the S. end of the Neusiedler See (p. 381). 49 M. *Wolfs*, Hung. *Balf*, with cold sulphur springs. 52 M. **Oedenburg**, see p. 381. Several small stations. 68½ M. **Eisenstadt**, Hung. *Kis Marton (Adler)*, a pilgrim-resort at the foot of the Leitha Mts., with a large château of Prince Esterházy, erected in 1683, enlarged in 1805, and fitted up with regal magnificence. The beautiful gardens on the slopes of the hill, the hot-houses of which contain upwards of 70,000 species of plants, command a view of the Neusiedler See. The Leopoldinen-Tempel contains a statue of Princess Liechtenstein, née Esterházy, by Canova. Joseph Haydn (d. 1809; see above) is buried in the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Einsiedel* near Eisenstadt. Excellent wine is grown on the hills of *Ruszt*, 8 M. to the E., on the W. bank of the Neusiedler See. 72 M. *Neufeld*, with coal-mines. 74 M. *Ebenfurt*, situated on the railway from Pottendorf to Wiener-Neustadt (p. 178).

Stations: *Györ Szt. Iván*, *Szt. János*, *Acs* (with a château of Prince Liechtenstein). — 98 M. **Komorn-Neu-Szöny** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, connected with *Komorn* (p. 322) by an iron bridge, 470 yds. long, across the main arm of the Danube.

To Stuhlweissenburg, 52 M., railway in 4 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 80, 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 40 kr.). The line runs to the S. and traverses the wooded spurs of the *Bakonyer Wald*, which stretches hence to the Plattensee (p. 385). Stations: *Nagy-Igmánd*, *Kis-Bér* (with a large stud), *Moór*, *Bodaik*, *Moha* (with mineral springs). *Stuhlweissenburg*, p. 384.

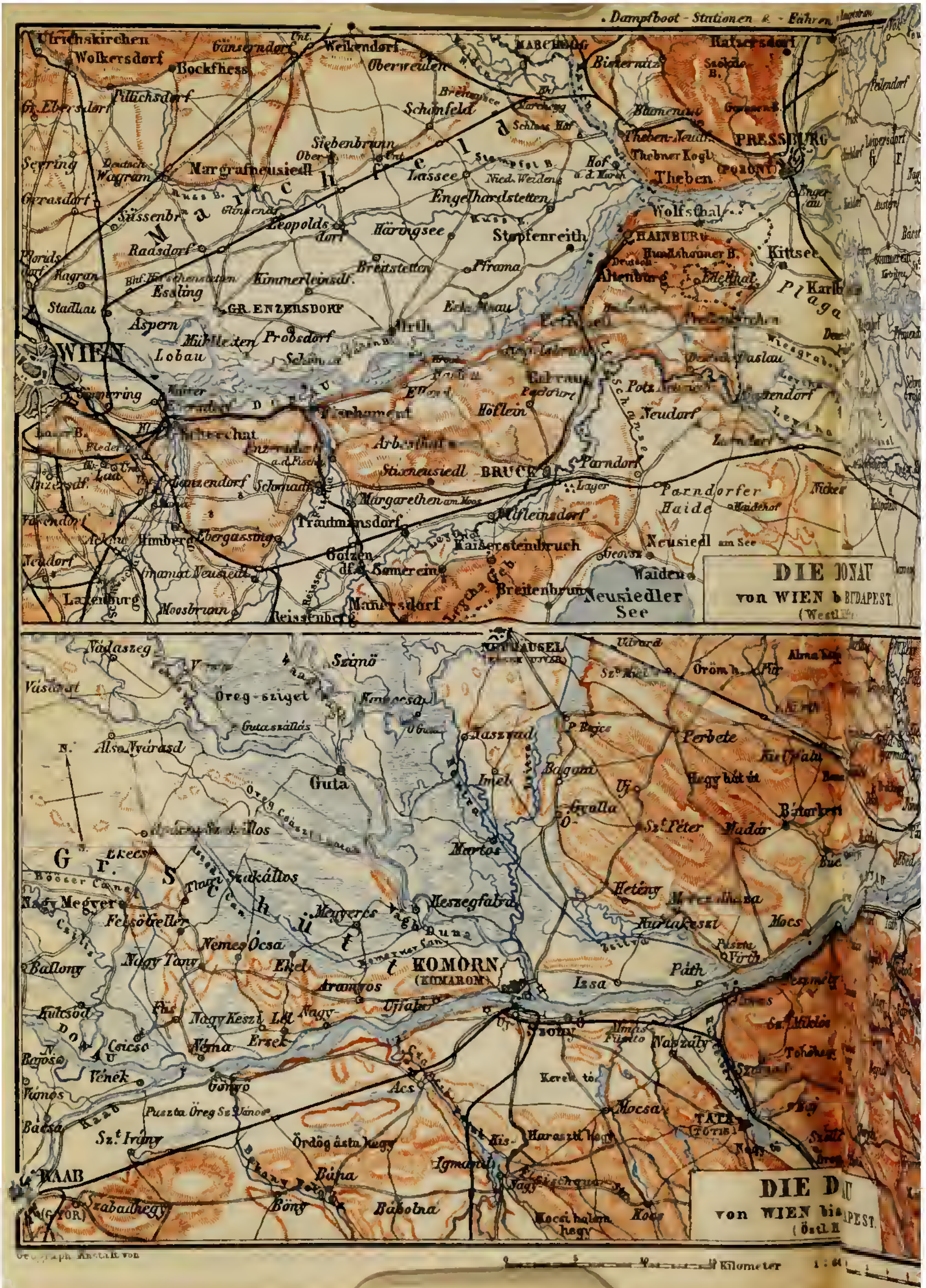
The train quits the Danube and nears the hills. 100½ M. *Alt-Szöny* (*Ó-Szöny*; p. 322), with a château of Count Zichy. — From (105 M.) *Almás-Füzitö* a branch-line runs viâ (21 M.) *Tokod*, with coal-mines, to (26 M.) *Gran* (p. 322). — 109½ M. **Tata-Tóváros** *(Szalka; Elster;* pop. 11,200), on the *Nagy Tó*, a lake 2¾ M. long, with an old château of Prince Esterházy. Warm springs in the prince's park. Pleasant environs, with stalactite caverns, marble-quarries, and clay-pits. — 116½ M. *Bánhida;* 120½ M. *Felsö-Galla;* 125 M. *Szaár.* — Several tunnels and viaducts. 132 M. *Bicske*, with an observatory; near it is *Alcsuth*, with a château, model-farm, and park of Archduke Joseph. Stations: *Herczeghalom; Klein-Turwal (Bia-Torbágy); Gross-Turwal (Török-Bálint); Budaörs.* Beyond (155 M.) *Budapest-Kelenföld* (station for Neu-Ofen, see p. 386), the train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 430 yds. long (p. 335), to *Budapest-Franzstadt* (where express trains do not stop) and the *East Station* at (163 M.) *Budapest* (p. 323).

56. The Danube from Vienna to Budapest.

Steamboat to Budapest in 12-13 hrs. — In the reverse direction the Railway (RR. 54, 55), 5-9 hrs., is preferable, as the steamers take 22 hrs. to ascend the stream.

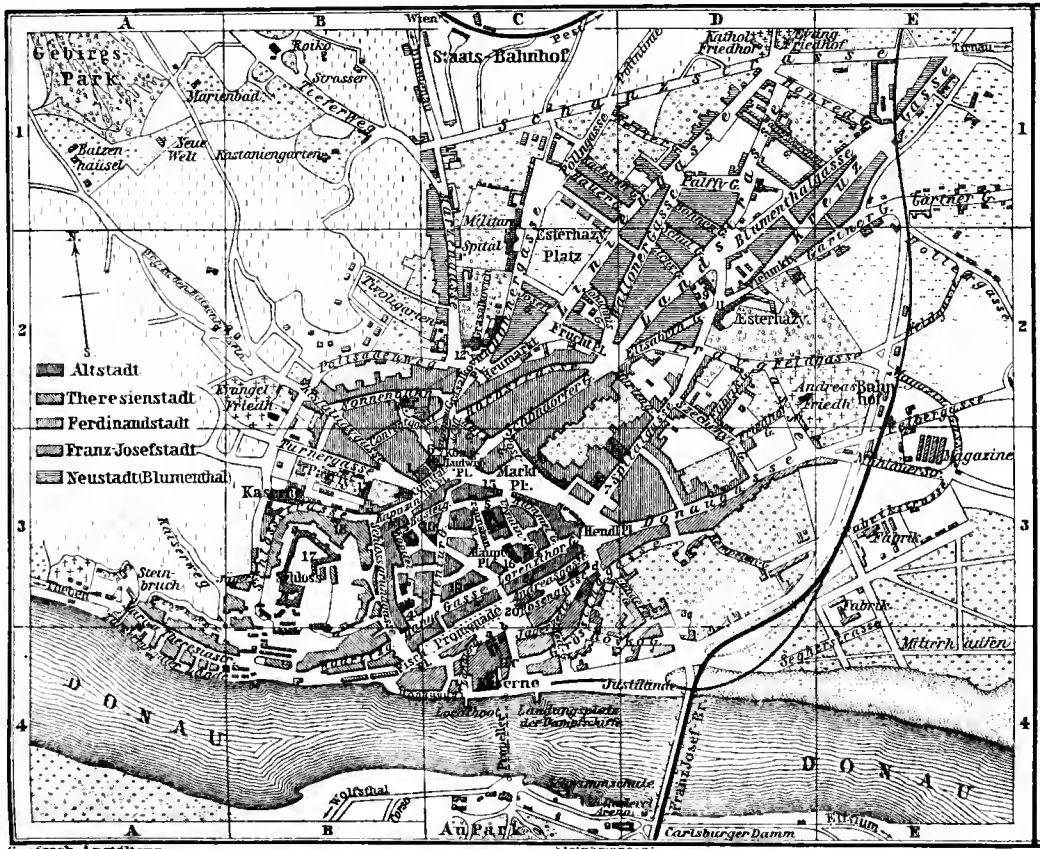
A small steamboat, starting at 7 a.m. from the steamboat-office by the Franzens-Brücke, on the right bank of the Danube Canal (p. 92), conveys passengers to the larger vessel, which starts from the Prater-Quai (p. 63), also at 7 a.m., and awaits their arrival at the Pratereck, in the main arm of the river. Passengers may go on board the night before; berth 50 kr. Fare to Budapest 5 fl. 50 or 3 fl. 50 kr. — Good restaurant on board; table-d'hôte at 12.15 p.m., 1 fl. 60 kr.

A Local Steamboat plying between Vienna and Pressburg usually leaves Vienna at 5 p.m. and Pressburg at 6 a.m. daily (down stream in 2¼ hrs., fare 1 fl. 50 or 1 fl. 10 kr.; up stream in 5 hrs., fare 1 fl. 20 or 80 kr.).



Dampfboot - Stationen u. - Fähren
DIE DONAU
von WIEN bis BUDAPEST.
Ulrichskirchen
Wolkersdorf
Gänserndorf
Weikendorf
Bockfliess
Oberweiden
Pillichsdorf
Schönfeld
Siebenbrunn
Deutsch Wagram
Markgrafneusiedl
Lassee
Engelhardstetten
Süssenbrunn
Leopoldsdorf
Haringsee
Stopfenreith
Raasdorf
Breitstetten
Pframa
Kagran
Kimmerleinsdf.
Essling
Stadlau
GR. ENZERSDORF
Aspern
WIEN
Lobau
Probsdorf
Orth
Simmering
Fischament
Ellend
Höflein
Schwechat
Arbesthal
Stixneusiedl
BRUCK
Parndorf
Margarethen am Moos
Parndorfer Haide
Trautmannsdorf
Himberg
Ebergassing
Kaisersteinbruch
Neusiedl am See
Götzendorf
Sommerein
Weiden
Laxenburg
Moosbrunn
Reisenberg
Mannersdorf
Breitenbrunn
Neusiedler See
Marchegg
Theben
PRESSBURG
(POZSONY)
Wolfsthal
HAINBURG
Kittsee
Deutsch Altenburg
Petronell
Potzneusiedl
Neudorf
Marchfeld
Donau
NEUHÄUSEL
Nádaszeg
Szimö
Vásárut
Öreg-sziget
Gutaszállás
Alsó Nyárasd
Guta
Perbete
Bagota
Imely
Gyalla
Szt. Péter
Madar
Martos
Nagy Megyer
Felsö Gellér
Szakállos
Heteny
Keszegfalva
Nemes Ócsa
Ekel
KOMORN
(KOMÁROM)
Izsa
Path
Aranyos
Ujfalu
Nagy Keszi
Nema
Ersek
Kulcsod
Csicso
Vének
Gönyö
Ács
Mocsa
TATA
(TÓVÁROS)
Bácsa
Szt. Iván
Ördög ásta hegy
Igmand
RAAB
(GYÖR)
Szabadhegy
Bóny
Bábolna
Kocs
Naszály
DIE DONAU
von WIEN bis BUDAPEST.
(Östl. H.)
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer

DONAU
BUDAPEST.
Hälfte)
Ivanka
Feilendorf
Pruck
Bischdorf
Loipersdorf
Mischdorf
Austern
Sommerein
Bácsfa
Gross-Magendorf
Illeshaza
Nagy-Legh
Nagy-Páka
Hodos
Duna Szerdahely
Tókés
Vásárút
Nádaszeg
Alsó Nyárasd
Al-Bár
Apácza Szakállos
Egyházas Karcza
Egyházas
Sarosfa
Várkony
Nagy-Megyer
Vajka
Fel Bár
Dercsika
Ragendorf
Frauendorf
Felső-Baka
Böös
Patas
Felső Geller
Ballony
Kulcsód
Nyárad
Szapp
Halászi
Püski
Darnó
Asvány
Nagy-Bajcs
Venek
Csicsó
Comitats-Canal
Ung. Altenburg
Gahling
Hedervár
Wiesel burg
Kaltenstein
Dunaszeg
Mecsér
Duna Sz.t Pál
Zámoli
Bácsa
Sz.t Ivány
Szigetköz Öttevény
Öttevény
Zurndorf
Parndorf
Pallersdorf
Kis Bodak
Schwarzwald
Ungar
Kimling
Kroat
Sz.t Miklós
RAAB (GYÖR)
Szabadhegy
Kis Duna
Donau-Arm
Gross Schütt
Klein Schütt
Szalka
Bartha
Leléd
Mária Nostra
Szokolya
Verőcze
Nagymaros
Kis Oroszi
Bogdány
WAITZEN (VÁCZ)
Szob
Helemba
Kicsind
Kéménd
Szőlgyén
Gyiva
Kéménd
Béla
Nána
Párkány
GRAN (ESZTERGOM)
Sz.t György mező
Pilis Maróth
Dömös
Visegrád
Tótfalu
Pócsmegyer
Monostor
Pilis Sz.t László
Dobogó kő
Ebed
Muzsla
DONAU
Karva
Tath
Neudorf
Piszke
Bajóth
Tokod
Darogh
Köstölcz
Pilis Sz.t Kereszt
Pilis Szánto
Sz.t Endre
Csobánka
Pomáz
Kalász
Pilis Csaba
Vörösvár
Ürom
Bajna
Kerva
Tinnye
Sz.t Iván
Solymár
Perbál
Hidegkút
Nagy Kovácsi
Tök
Jenő
Telki
Zsámbék
Páty
Budakesz
ALT-OFEN (Ó-BUDA)
BUDA
PEST
Neu-Pest
Rákos Palota
Sződ
Göd
Duna Keszi
Fóth
Steinbruch
Gyermely
Nagy Gerecse hegy
Tolna
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



PRESSBURG.

1: 27.500

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter

1. *Comitatshaus* B.C. 3
2. *Gymnasium* B.3

Kirchen.

4. *Dom* B.3
5. *Franziskan.K.* C.3
6. *Kapuzin.K.* C.3
7. *Spitals K.* C.3
8. *Erangel.K.* B.2
9. *Landeskrankenhaus* D.2
10. *Landhaus* C.3

Paläste.

11. *Esterhazy* D.2
12. *Grasalkovich* C.2
13. *Palffy* B.3
14. *Primatial* C.3
15. *Post* C.3
16. *Rathhaus* C.3
17. *Schloss, k.k.* B.3
18. *Synagoge* B.3
19. *Telegraphen Bureau* C.3
20. *Theater* C.3
21. *Zollamt* C.3

Gasthöfe.

a. *Grüner Baum* C.4
b. *National Gasthof* C.4
c. *König v. Ungarn* C.4
d. *Rother Ochs* C.3
e. *Rose* C.3

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The right and left banks are denoted by r. and l. respectively. The usual hours of arrival are given, provided the steamer starts at 7 a.m.

Scenery. The finest is between Deutsch-Altenburg and Pressburg, between Nesmühl and Waitzen, and in nearing Budapest. The least attractive part of the route is from below Pressburg to below Komorn.

The small steamer passes under the *Franzens-Brücke*, the bridge of the *Verbindungsbahn* or loop-line, the *Sofien-Brücke*, the *Kaiser-Josefs-Brücke*, and lastly the bridge of the *Staatsbahn* (p. 263). On the left lies the *Prater*, on the right rises the *Weissgärberkirche* (p. 63), in the district of *Landstrasse*. Farther on is the suburb of *Erdberg*, with its market-gardens. At the *Pratereck*, where the Danube Canal joins the main branch of the river, we embark in the large steamer.

(7.30 a.m.) L. The **Lobau**, the longest ($4^1/_2$ M. long, 3 M. broad) of the wooded islands which conceal the left bank. On that bank, a little inland, lie the villages of *Aspern*, *Essling*, and *Wagram*.

In 1809 Napoleon was master of Vienna. Half of his army had crossed by the Lobau to the left bank of the Danube, when the Austrians succeeded in burning the bridge between the right bank and the island. At the same time they attacked the villages of *Aspern* and *Essling*, positions of paramonnt importance occupied by the French. After a fearful carnage of two days (21st and 22nd May), the French again retired to the Lobau, which was now occupied by their whole army of 150,000 infantry, 30,000 horses, and 700 pieces of ordnance. Traces of the fortifications constructed on that occasion are still observable. From this island (Napoleon's headquarters 1st-5th July) a second passage of the Danube was effected at the beginning of July, and on the 5th and 6th of the month the memorable battle of *Wagram* (p. 263) was fought. The Austrians were driven back as far as *Znaim* (p. 257), where an armistice was shortly afterwards concluded. The Peace of Vienna was signed on 14th Oct. of the same year.

R. *Fischament;* l. *Schönau.*

R. *Ellend*, close to the river. (R. *Haslau*, l. *Orth*, a little inland.) Then, r. *Regelsbrunn.*

R. *Petronell.* The handsome château belongs to Count Traun.

(9 a.m.) R. *Deutsch-Altenburg*, with a castle and sulphur-baths. On a hill rises the elegant church of St. John, erected as a Romanesque basilica in 1213, and afterwards embellished with an early-Gothic choir (14th cent.) and late-Gothic vaulting. The churchyard contains a round Romanesque mortuary chapel ('Karner'), with an elaborate portal, restored in 1822. Adjacent is a mound, 62 ft. high, called the *Hütelberg* ('hat-hill'), which is said to have been heaped up by the people in hatfuls to commemorate the expulsion of the hated Turks. In the vicinity are remains of the Roman *Carnuntum* (large amphitheatre, etc.), the antiquities found in which are preserved in the museum of Deutsch-Altenburg.

(9.15) R. **Hainburg** (*König von Ungarn;* pop. 5075), very picturesquely situated, with its old walls and towers. The Schlossberg is crowned with a large ruin; on the N. slope is the handsome *Pioneer Cadet School.* The *Imperial Tobacco Manufactory* here employs upwards of 1500 hands. The *Rathhaus* contains a Roman votive altar. On the Wienerthor is a stone figure of King Attila (?), who according to the Nibelungen-Lied once spent a night here. A rock rising abruptly

from the river, below Hainburg, is crowned with the ruined castle of *Rottenstein*. Hainburg and —

L. *Theben*, Hungarian *Dévény*, form the gateway to Hungary. The *March* (or *Morava*), the boundary between Austria and Hungary, falls into the Danube at the foot of the lofty old castle of *Theben*, a considerable ruin, blown up by the French in 1809.

(9.45) L. **Pressburg** (comp. Pl., p. 319). — **Hotels.** *Grüner Baum (Pl. a), R. 80 kr.-2 fl., with café-restaurant (*Hr. Palugyay*, the landlord, owns large and interesting wine-cellars near the station, which may be visited in the morning); Hôtel National (Pl. b), at the steamboat-quay; König von Ungarn (Pl. c); Hirsch, in the market-place, with good restaurant; Rother Ochs (Pl. d), R. & A. 80, L. 15 kr., well spoken of; Goldne Rose (Pl. e). — *Wine* at *Schmidt-Hansl's*, König-Ludwigs-Platz, by the Michaeler-Thor. — *Beer* at *Wellisch's Bierhalle*, Andreasgasse and Langegasse. *Café Strössner.* — *Railway Restaurant.*

Cabs. To the station, with one horse 60 kr., with two-horses 1 fl. 10 kr.; at night, 90 kr. or 1 fl. 65 kr. In the town, with one horse, 1/4 hr. 30 kr., each additional 1/4 hr. 20 kr.; with two horses, 1/2 hr. 60 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 10 kr., each additional 1/2 hr. 40 kr. — *Omnibus* to the station 14 kr. (at night 21 kr.).

Pressburg, Hungar. *Pozsony*, with 52,500 inhab. (1/4 Hungarians; 5000 Jews), formerly the capital of Hungary, where the coronation of the kings took place, is beautifully situated on the spurs of the Little Carpathians. It consists of the inner town, or *Altstadt*, the old walls of which were removed in 1778, the *Ferdinandstadt* and *Neustadt* on the N., the *Franz-Josefs-Stadt* on the Danube, and the *Theresienstadt* to the W.

On the E. side of the Haupt-Platz in the Altstadt is the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16), begun in 1288, and frequently altered. On the first floor is the *Städtische Museum* (Sun. and Thurs. 9-12), containing Roman and mediæval curiosities, weapons and uniforms, busts of Emp. Francis and others, a fine fountain-figure by Tilgner, etc. The wooden ceilings and the doors should be noticed. The *Column of the Virgin*, in front of the contiguous Jesuit church, was erected by Leopold I. in 1672, in honour of the Immaculate Conception. — In the Batthyanyi-Platz, behind the Rathhaus, is the *Primatial-Gebäude* (Pl. 14), the winter-palace of the Primate of Hungary.

To the N. of the Haupt-Platz is the *Franciscan Church* (Pl. 5), founded in 1290, and afterwards altered. On the N. side is the Gothic *Chapel of St. John*, with double crypt.

In the *Landhaus* (Pl. 10), erected in 1753, now a court of justice, the imperial diets were held from 1802 to 1848. Near it is the handsome *Grassalkowich Palace* (Pl. 12).

The Gothic *Cathedral of St. Martin* (Pl. 4), formerly the coronation-church, begun in 1090, completed in 1452, was restored in 1845-67. The town is surmounted by a pyramid bearing a gilded royal crown. The late-Gothic *Chapel of St. Anna* (14th cent.), in the N. aisle, contains a fine modern carved altar. Outside the choir is an equestrian statue of St. Martin, in Hungarian costume, executed in lead by *Donner* (1734).

At the E. end of the Promenaden-Platz is the new *Theatre*, built by Fellner and Helmer. In front of it are a pretty fountain and a bust of the composer *Hummel*, who was born at Pressburg in 1778, both by Tilgner.

The Schlossgrund-Gasse and the Schloss-Stiege lead W. from the cathedral through a Jewish quarter to the *Schlossberg*. A path ascends in steps, through a massive and imposing gateway, to a plateau (272 ft. above the Danube) enclosed by a wall, with the extensive ruins of the royal palace, which was burned down in 1811. Superb view from the terrace and the W. tower, embracing, to the N., the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians, with the city at our feet; to the S., beyond the winding Danube, the villages of Karlsburg and Kittsee, the ruin of Wolfsthal, etc.; and to the W., Hainburg and Theben, with the Thebner Kogl.

The new iron *König-Franz-Josef Bridge*, a favourite evening promenade, leads to the *Au*, a pleasant park (café) on the right bank of the Danube, much frequented on summer-evenings (gnats troublesome). Open-air theatre in the *Arena*, a few hundred paces below the bridge. Horse-races take place annually in spring in the *Engerau*, farther to the S.

Another favourite excursion is that to the *Batzenhäusel* (Pl. A, 1), on the verge of the *Gebirgs-Park*, about 1½ M. to the N.W. of the town. Best restaurant in the third Batzenhäusl.

The Environs afford many beautiful excursions. The (½ hr.) *Calvarienberg*, to the N., affords a fine view; descend thence to the *Weidritz-Thal* and (1 hr.) the *Eisenbründl*, a small mineral bath (Inn); then through beautiful woods to the (¾ hr.) *Gemsenberg*, the highest point of which, the *Széchényi Hill* (1440 ft.), with its wooden tower, is an admirable point of view; back to the town by the *Gemsgraben* in 1¼ hr. more. Longer excursions to (12 M.) *Marienthal*, with an old abbey, now a château of Count Schaffgotsch, and to (¾ hr.) the ruin of *Ballenstein*, and back by the *Kupferhammer* and the ruin of *Weissenstein* to (9 M.) *St. Georgen*, a station on the Tyrnau railway (p. 343). To *Theben* (p. 320) by steamboat; ascend to the ruin and to the (1 hr.) top of the *Thebner Kogl* (1686 ft.; magnificent view); thence to *Hainburg* (p. 319), picturesquely situated on the opposite bank of the Danube, or to the latter direct from Pressburg on the right bank by *Wolfsthal* and the ruin of *Mädchenburg*.

From *Pressburg* to *Tyrnau* and *Sillein* by railway, see R. 60.

Below Pressburg the banks of the Danube again become flat. The scenery is occasionally diversified by herds of cattle on the banks and groups of mills in the water. The river is divided into several arms, which form two large islands, on the left the *Grosse*, and on the right the *Kleine Schütt;* the former is 56 M. long, 31 M. broad, and contains about a hundred villages.

L. *Körtvélyes* and *Süly*.

(1.5 p.m.) R. *Gönyö* lies at the end of the Kleine Schütt. At the S. end of the island, 9½ M. from Gönyö (local steamer in 1½ hr.), lies *Raab*, Hung. *Györ* (see p. 317).

R. *Acs*, at a distance from the river; on the hill the rich Benedictine abbey of *St. Martinsberg* (p. 317).

(1.50 p.m.) R. **Neu-Szöny**, or *Uj-Szöny*, a station of the Vienna

and Budapest railway (p. 318), connected with Komorn by an iron bridge. The steamboat rounds the S.E. end of the Grosse Schütt.

(2) L. **Komorn** (*König v. Ungarn; Goldnes Fassl;* pop. 13,100), Hung. *Komárom*, an ancient town on the right bank of the *Waag*, which here falls into the Danube, with strong fortifications, originally constructed under King Matthew Corvinus, and extended since 1805. During the last Hungarian war in 1849 the place was successfully defended by the Hungarians under Klapka.

R. *Alt-Szöny*, with a château of Count Zichy.

(2.45) R. *Almás*, with a warm mineral spring and marble quarries. *Nesmühl*, Hung. *Neszmély*, is noted for its wine. The river, now undivided by islands, is of more imposing width.

(3.12) R. *Piszke* also possesses quarries of marble.

(4) R. **Gran** *(Badhôtel)*, Lat. *Strigonium*, Hung. *Esztergom*, a town with 9350 inhab., lies near the confluence of the *Gran* and the Danube, 3 M. from rail. stat. *Gran-Nána* (p. 318; to *Almás-Füzitö*, see p. 318). The huge dome of the *Cathedral*, resembling that of St. Peter's at Rome, rises very picturesquely on a hill. This imposing edifice, in the Italian Renaissance style, was begun in 1821, under Cardinal Rudnay, Primate of Hungary, and completed by Cardinal Szitowsky in 1856. The nave is 348 ft. long, the transept 160 ft. long and 62 ft. high; the dome is 260 ft. high and 52 ft. in diameter. The flat roof is adorned with statues of the Four Evangelists and many others.

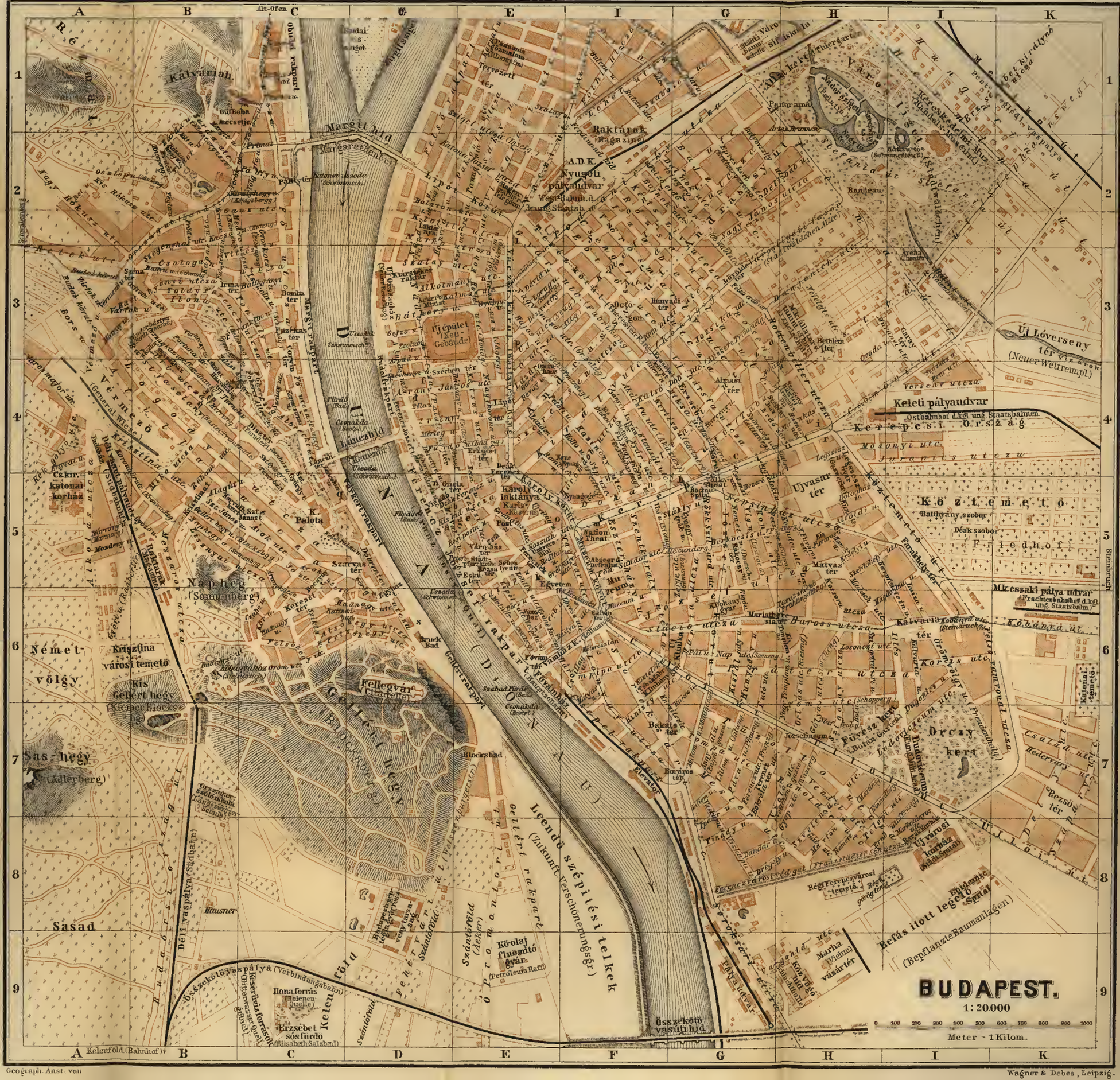
Large high-altar-piece, an Assumption by *Grigoletti*. Another altar-piece, by *Hess*, a Hungarian artist, represents the baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary, who founded the archbishopric of Gran in 1001. The Stefans-Capelle contains a marble statue of the same saint by *Ferenczy*. The first chapel to the right of the entrance contains the sumptuous marble monument of Archduke Karl Ambrosius, Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary. The Bakacs Chapel, on the left, erected in another part of the town in 1507, was transferred hither in 1827. By the entrance to the crypt are statues of Peace and Immortality by *Schrott*.

At the E. base of the hill are the old *Archiepiscopal Palace* and the *Priests' Seminary*. On the W. side of the hill stands the *Church of St. Anna*, another domed structure, adjoining which is the imposing new *Palace of the Primate*, built in 1883.

L. *Párkány* is connected with Gran by a bridge-of-boats. Beyond this the railway (p. 316) follows the left bank of the river.

The valley contracts, and is flanked with picturesque porphyry and limestone rocks. On an abrupt rock rises —

(4.45) R. *Visegrâd* (Slav. 'high fortress'), a castle inhabited by kings of Hungary as early as the 11th cent., and greatly embellished by Matthew Corvinus, who converted the barren rock into pleasant gardens. It was destroyed by the Turks, and the fortifications were again dismantled by Emp. Leopold. The old wall of the fortress extends down to the Danube. The castle is now being restored, the lofty *Salomons-Thurm* below being completed. Opposite lies —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Geograph. Anst. von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

L. *Gross-Maros*, amidst vineyards. The hills recede. The Danube, turning S., now divides, forming the *Andreas-Insel*, 15 M. long.

(5.30) L. **Waitzen**, Hungar. *Vácz* (*Stern; Curie;* pop. 14,500), an episcopal see, with a cathedral erected in 1761-77. The episcopal palace and garden contain Roman and mediæval relics. At the upper end of the town are the large prison, with its Gothic church, built in 1857, and a triumphal arch commemorating the entry of Maria Theresa.

The banks become flatter. In the background rises the Blocksberg (p. 337); then the fortress of Ofen with the royal palace. The river now presents a busy scene, with its mills, rafts, barges, and local steamboats (p. 325).

L. *Neu-Pest*, in front of which extends the long quay of the *Winter Harbour*.

R. *Alt-Ofen*, the *Aquincum* of the Romans (p. 335), with the remains of Roman structures and extensive wharves. To the W., on the slope of the *Gaisberg*, is the pensioners' hospital of *Kleinzell*, formerly a monastery.

The boat passes the *Margarethen-Insel*, with its park (p. 334). A fine view is then suddenly disclosed of the long city of Pest on the left, with its lofty palatial buildings facing the river, while Ofen rises on the right bank, crowned by the fortress and the palace. In the background the Blocksberg. At sunset this picture is strikingly beautiful. The steamer first touches at *Ofen*, then passes under the suspension-bridge, and stops on the opposite bank at —

(6.45 p.m.) L. **Pest.**

57. Budapest and its Environs.

Railway Stations. 1. *East Station of the Hungarian State Railways* (Keleti pálya udvar; Pl. H, I, 4), at the end of the Kerepeser-Str., for the lines to Vienna (viâ Bruck), Gratz (viâ Raab and Fehring), Belgrade, Bosnia, Bucharest, Fiume, Tarnow, and Oderberg. — 2. *West Station of the Hungarian State Railways* (Nyugoti pálya udvar; Pl. E, F, 2), at the N. end of the Waitzner-Ring, for Vienna (viâ Marchegg), Temesvár, Orsova, Báziás, and Bucharest. Both these are about 1 M. from the hotels on the Danube. — 3. *Southern Station of the Southern Railway Co.* (Déli vasuti pálya udvar) at Ofen (Christinenstadt; Pl. A, 4), for Stuhlweissenburg, Pragerhof, Laibach, and Trieste. — 4. *Budapest-Kelenföld* (beyond Pl. A, 9), station of the junction-railway between Pest and Ofen and junction of the lines from the East and South Stations. — *Enquiry* and *Ticket Office* at the Hôtel Hungaria (see below); also at Thos. Cook and Sons', Joseph-Platz.

Hotels (comp. p. 2). *Grand Hôtel Hungaria (Pl. a; D, 5), Franz-Joseph-Quay (Ferencz-József-Rakpart), with 300 rooms, lift, and a fine view, R. from 1½ fl., L. 25, A. 50 kr., café on the groundfloor; *Queen of England (Pl. b; D, 5), at the corner of the Maria-Valéria-Gasse (Mária-Valeria-Utcza) and the Franz-Deák-Gasse (Deák Ferencz-Utcza), R. from 1½ fl., L. 25, A. 40 kr., with lift and large café; *Erzherzog Stefan (Pl. d; D, 4), Franz-Joseph-Platz (Ferencz-József-Tér); *Hôtel National (Pl. e; E, 5), Waitzner-Gasse (Váczi-Utcza); *Hôtel Continental (Pl. f; D, 4), R. 1-3 fl., *Europa, both Palatin-Gasse (Nádor-Utcza); *Jägerhorn (Pl. g; D, E, 5), Kleine Brückgasse 3 (Kishid-Utcza); *Metropole (Pl. c; G, 4), with lift and café-restaurant, *Central (Pl. i; H, 4), Erzherzog Joseph (Pl. r;

H, 4), all in the Kerepeser-Str. (Kerepesi Ut), near the East Station. — Second-class: HÔTEL PANNONIA (Pl. m; F, 5), Kerepeser-Str., beside the National Theatre; HÔTEL BUDAPEST, Wienergasse 2; HÔTEL ORIENT (Pl. h; F, 5), Kerepeser-Str., opposite the Volkstheater; KÖNIGIN ELISABETH (Pl. k; E, 5), Universitätsgasse 5 (Egyetem-Utcza); HÔT. LONDON (Pl. l; E, 2), Waitzner-Ring (Váczi-Körút), opposite the West Station; KÖNIG VON UNGARN (Pl. n; D, 4), Dorotheengasse (Dorottya-Utcza), commercial, R. & A. 1½, L. ¼, D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; GOLDNEE ADLER (Pl. o; E, 5), Neue Weltgasse (Ujvilág-Utcza), Hungarian cuisine; HÔT. DE PARIS (Pl. p; E, 3), Waitzner-Ring 25; WEISSER SCHWAN, Kerepeser-Strasse 4; FEHERLO (*Weisses Ross*), Kerepeser-Strasse 15; HÔTEL GARNI JOSEF SCHWAB, Malergasse (Képiró-Utcza). — *At Ofen:* SZÉCHÉNYI HOTEL (Pl. q; C, D, 5), below the chain-bridge; GRAND HÔTEL ST. LUCASBAD (p. 337), with lift and electric light; KAISERBAD (p. 337); HEILQUELLE, Siegmund-Gasse (Zsigmond-Utcza) 30; PROPELLER (Pl. s; C, 6), Bruckbad-Platz (Rudasfürdö-Tér). — *On the Margarethen-Insel:* MARGARETHENBAD (p. 334).

Restaurants (comp. p. 3) at all the hotels. **National Casino*, Hatvanergasse (Hatvani-Utcza), fashionable; **Reuter's Grand Café de l'Opéra*, Andrássy-Str., opposite the Opera House; **Szikszay*, by the National Theatre; **Blumenstöckl*, Joseph-Platz (József-Tér); **Krone*, corner of the Waitzner-Gasse and Kronen-Gasse (Korona-Utcza); **Pilsner Halle*, Thonethof, next the Redoute Buildings; **Redoute Buildings (Vigadó)*, Elisabeth-Platz (Erzsébet-Tér); *Csalányi*, in the Franziskaner-Bazar (Ferencziek Bazára); **Petánovits*, Andrássy-Str. 39; *Leikam*, Széchényi Promenade; *Kommer*, Joseph-Platz 2; *Hopfenstock*, corner of Kronen-Gasse and Zrinyi-Gasse; *Pilsner Bierhalle*, Ofner Hauptgasse (Fö-Utcza). — Two of the best Hungarian dishes are 'Paprikahuhn', fowl prepared with 'páprika', or Hungarian pepper, and 'Gulyás', meat stewed with paprika. 'Kukuruz', or a boiled head of maize, eaten plain, with salt, is also esteemed.

Cafés at most of the hotels. *Remi*, in the Redouten-Park (p. 329); *Kiosk*, Elisabeth-Promenade; *Lloyd*, in the Exchange, Franz-Joseph-Quai; *Varay*, Thonethof; *Reuter's Grand Café de l'Opéra* (see above); *Café Japan*, *Millennium*, *Linzbauer*, *Budapest*, Andrássy-Str.; *Balaton*, *Otthonn*, *Pannonia*, Kerepeser-Str.; *Café Central*, Franziskaner-Platz; *Zur Krone*, Waitznergasse; *Wagner*, Joseph-Platz 5; *Fiume*, Museums-Ring 9; *Garami*, Calvin-Platz; *Leyrer*, Petöfi-Platz, etc.

Confectioners. **Kugler*, Gisela-Platz (Gizella-Tér; good ices); *Egger*, Königs-Gasse; *Bauer*, Andrássy-Str.; *Müller*, Badgasse (Fürdö-Utcza).

Cabs. One-horse cab (*'Comfortable'*) to or from the Pest railway-stations 80 kr., to or from the South Station 1 fl., to or from the steamboat-piers 70 kr.; per ¼ hr. 30 kr., ½ hr. 40 kr., ¾ hr. 60 kr., 1 hr. 80 kr., each addit. ¼ hr. 20 kr. — Two-horse cab (*'Fiacre'*) to or from the steamboat-piers 1 fl., to or from the Pest railway-stations 1 fl. 30 kr., South Station or Fortress at Ofen 1½, Auwinkel 2½, Schwabenberg 3 fl.; less than 1 hr. 80 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., each addit. ¼ hr. 25 kr. — Between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and outside the municipal limits, fare and a half. Luggage 10 kr. each package carried outside. — Tunnel-toll 5 or 10 kr.; bridge-toll (incl. return) 14 or 21 kr. — The drivers often decline employment at these fares. Each vehicle contains a tariff and the driver's number.

Tramways run through the principal streets (comp. the Plan): 1. From Budapest to *Neu-Pest* (Uj Pest; white lamp, fares 10, 15, 20 kr.). — 2. From the *Ludoviceum* to *Alt-Ofen* (Ó Buda; flag blue, red, and yellow, lamp lilac; 12, 18 kr.). — 3. From the *Stadtwäldchen* (Városliget) to the *Üllöer Barracks* (red and green flag, red and white lamp; 10 kr.). — 4. From the *Karlskaserne* to *Auwinkel* (Zúgliget; flag and lamp yellow; fare 27 kr., to the Zahnradbahn 18 kr.). — 5. From the *Slaughter House* (Vágó Hid) to the *West Station* (white and blue flag; 10 kr.). — 6. From the *Brückenkopf* to *Auwinkel* (flag and lamp red and white; fare 22 kr., to the Zahnradbahn 10 kr.). — 7. From the *Brückenkopf* to *Alt-Ofen* (white lamp; 10 kr.). — 8. From the *Kerepeser-Str.* to the *Stephansgasse* (green flag).

Electric Tramways. 1. From the *West Station* (Pl. E, F, 2) viâ the Outer Ring-Strasse and *Boráros-Platz* (Pl. G, 7), with a branch viâ the Königs-Gasse (Király-Utcza) to the *Stadtwäldchen* (Városliget; Pl. H, 2). — 2. From

the *Academy* (Pl. D, 4) viâ the Podmanicky-Gasse to the *Stadtwäldchen* (Pl. H, 1). — 3. From the *Universitäts-Platz* (Egyetem-Tér; Pl. E, F, 5. 6) viâ the Calvin-Platz and Barossgasse to the *Steinbruch-Str.* (Kóbanyai-Ut; Pl. I, 6). — 4. From the *St. Rochus Hospital* (Pl. G, 5) viâ the Volkstheater-Gasse (Népszin-ház-Utcza) to *Steinbruch* (Köbanya). — 5. *Tunnel Line* from the Danube Quay to the *Stadtwäldchen* (under construction).

Steam Tramway from the terminus of the horse-car line at Alt-Ofen to Aquincum (p. 323) and St. Andrä. — *Cable-Tramway* to the Fortress at Ofen, see p. 335. — *Zahnrad-Bahn* to the top of the Schwabenberg, see p. 337.

Omnibuses run to the *Pest Railway Stations* and to the *South Station* (20 kr.), to most of the *Baths* at Ofen (p. 337; 8-30 kr.), to the *Stadtwäldchen* (10 kr.), etc.

Steamboats. The Vienna steamers land at the Franz-Josepb-Quai, below the suspension-bridge. — *Local Steamboats.* Small screw-steamers ('propellers') ply between Pest and Ofen every 5 min., starting in Pest from the piers at the upper end of the Rudolfs-Quai, the Redoute, the Schwur-Platz, and the Custom House (fare 7 kr. or 5 kr., return 12 or 8 kr.). Larger steamboats ply half-hourly from Pest (Custom House, Schwur-Platz, Academy) and Ofen (Bruckbad, Bomben-Platz, Kaiserbad) to the Margarethen-Insel *(Margit-Sziget)*, Alt-Ofen, and Neu-Pest (10 or 7 kr.). A notice-board is exhibited at the piers showing the destination of the next steamer.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Kronprinz-Gasse (Koronaherczeg-Utcza), with another entrance in the Grenadiergasse (Gránátos-Utcza). Branch post-offices in most of the municipal districts and at the railway stations. — *Postage* for a letter within the town 3 kr., for Austria, Hungary, and Germany 5 kr., for other countries in the Postal Union 10 kr.

Bankers and Money-Changers. *Hungarian Gewerbebank*, Franz-Deák-Gasse 5; *Austria-Hungarian Bank*, Joseph-Platz 2; *Ungarische Escompte & Wechslerbank*, Dorotheen-Gasse 6; etc.

Baths. At *Pest: Artesian Bath* (p. 334), in the Stadtwäldchen; *Dianabad*, Franz-Joseph-Platz (also vapour baths); **Gschwindt*, Üllöer-Strasse (Üllöi-Ut), opposite the barracks; *Vapour & Plunge Baths*, Elisabeth-Ring 51; *Depiny's Summer Swimming Bath*, Franz-Joseph-Quai, opposite the Redoute Building (Vigadó), 35 kr. — On the *Margarethen-Insel*, see p. 334; at *Ofen*, see p. 337.

Theatres. The performances are in Hungarian; but the theatres present an interesting aspect of the national life. 'Elyen' is the Magyar expression of approval. Tickets may be obtained at the box-offices or, for any of the theatres, at the *Theater-Bureau*, Andrássy-Str. 2. — *National Theatre (Nemzeti-Szinház;* Pl. F, 5), Kerepeser-Str., dramas and comedies; performances daily; boxes 8 or 9 fl., fauteuil in the parterre (stalls) or balcony (dress-circle) 2½ fl., reserved seat 2 fl. — *Royal Opera House (Magyar Királyi Operaház;* Pl. E, 4), Andrássy-Str., performances on Sun., Tues., Thurs., & Sat.; boxes 10 or 12 fl., stalls 2-3 fl., dress-circle 1-1½ fl., reserved seat in the third row ½-1 fl.; box-office open 10-1 and 3-5. — *Volks-Theater (Népszinház;* Pl. G, 5), a handsome building in the Kerepeser-Str., daily (popular pieces, operettas). — *Arena*, summer-theatre in the Stadtwäldchen *(Városligeti nyári szinkör)*, only in fine weather. — At Ofen: *Festungs-Theater (Varszinház)*, three or four times weekly (company of the National Theatre). *Summer Theatre (Budai nyári szinkör)*, in the Horváth-Garten (Horváth-Kert; Pl. B, 5), in the Christinenstadt, near the W. end of the Tunnel. — **Music Halls.** *Somossy's Orpheum*, Grosse Feldgasse 17 (Nagy mezö Utcza; Pl. F, 3, 4); *Fotics Caprice*, Rostély-Str.; etc.

Popular Resorts and Excursions. The **Margarethen-Insel*, in the Danube, above the town (p. 334). — The *Stadtwäldchen*, see p. 333. — *St. Lucasbad* and *Kaiserbad* at Ofen. — *Steinbruch* (p. 338), reached either by railway or electric tramway, with the town reservoirs and large piggeries ('Szállás', pron. *sallash*). — **Blocksberg* (p. 337). — **Schwabenberg* and *Johannisberg* (p. 337). — *Auwinkel* (Zugliget), tramway in ¾ hr. (p. 338). — *Gödöllö*, a royal château and park (railway in ¾-1¼ hr., p. 338). — **Visegrád* (p. 322; railway to Gross-Maros in 1-1¾ hr., thence steam-ferry in 10 min.). — *Fóth*, p. 316.

Promenades. *Elisabeth-Platz* (Erzsébet-Tér; Pl. E, 4), with a café,

where a military band plays thrice weekly in summer. — *Joseph-Platz.* — The *Széchényi Promenade* (Pl. D, E, 4), on the S. of the Neugebäude, the *Museum Garden*, and the *Redouten-Park* (Vigadó-Tér), on the Franz-Josef-Quay, with its elegant kiosk, are also favourite resorts.

Collections, Museums, etc.

Academy (p. 327). Admission to Picture Gallery gratis on Sun., Wed., and Frid., 9-1; at other times on application to the custodian, at the entrance from the Akademiegasse, on the E. side of the building. Library, daily, 3-7.

Agricultural Museum (p. 330). Sun., Mon., Tues., and Frid., 10-12 and 3-4; gratis.

Art Exhibition (p. 333), daily, 9-5; 30 kr.

Botanic Garden (p. 331), daily, 8-12 and 2-6; closed on Sun. and holidays.

Commercial Museum (p. 334), open all day.

Educational Museum (p. 336), daily, except Sat., 9-12 and 3-6; gratis.

Industrial Museum (p. 333), Sun., Tues., and Thurs., 9-1; gratis.

National Museum (p. 331). Adm. gratis, 9-1: to the Hungarian Antiquities on Tues. and Frid., to the Picture Gallery on Wed. and Sat., to the Natural History Collections on Mon. and Thurs.; on other week-days, 10-1, 50 kr. (tickets obtained on the groundfloor to the right, door 5). The collections are also open free, on alternate Sun. 9-1. Library, daily, 9-1.

Panorama (p. 334), open all day.

Technological Exhibition (p. 332), daily, 9-1; gratis.

University Library (p. 332), daily, 4-7.

Zoological Garden (p. 334), open all day; 30 kr.

British Consul General, *George Greville, Esq.*; Consul, *Hr. Ignatz Brüll.* — **American Consul**: *E. P. T. Hammond, Esq.*; Vice-Consul, *Louis Gerster, Esq.*

English Church Service in winter at the Hôt. Hungaria. — **Presbyterian Service** *(Free Church of Scotland)* at 11 a.m., in the Protestant church, Mondgasse.

Principal Attractions (two days). 1st Day. Drive in the morning (cab-tariff, see p. 324) from the Franz-Joseph-Platz (Pl. D, 4; p. 327) along the bank of the Danube to the **New Parliament House* (Pl. D, 3; p. 333) and the *Margarethen-Brücke* (p. 335); then viâ the Leopold-Ring (Lipót-Körút; Pl. E, 2) and the Waitzner-Ring (Váczi-Körút; Pl. E, 2-4) to the *Leopoldstadt Basilica* (p. 333); viâ the Andrássy-Str. (p. 333) to the *Stadtwäldchen* (p. 333); viâ the Damjanichgasse and the Rottenbillergasse to the Kerepeser-Str. (p. 332); and viâ the Museums-Ring and the Zollamts-Ring (p. 330) to the *Custom House* (Pl. E, 6; p. 330); and back viâ the Franz-Joseph-Quai (p. 329) to the Franz-Joseph-Platz. In the afternoon visit the *Ofener Festung* (p. 335) and the *Blocksberg* (p. 337). — 2nd Day. Visit the *Academy* (p. 327) and the *National Museum* (p. 331) in the morning; the **Schwabenberg* (p. 337) in the afternoon; and the *Margarethen-Insel* (p. 334) towards evening.

The towns of *Pest*, *Ofen* (Hungar. *Buda*), *Alt-Ofen (Ó Buda)*, and *Steinbruch (Köbánya)* were formally united in 1873 under the name of **Budapest**, and this city is the capital of Hungary, and the seat of the National Diet, of the Hungarian ministry, and of the supreme court of justice (Curia Regia). Pop. 506,000 (102,000 Jews; garrison 11,000), of whom 400,000 live on the Pest side of the river. About 329,000 speak Magyar; 118,000 German; and the remainder other languages. Budapest is divided into ten municipal districts: I. Festung, Taban, and Christinenstadt; II. Wasserstadt and Landstrasse; III. Alt-Ofen and Neustift; IV. Inner City; V. Leopoldstadt with the Margarethen-Insel; VI. Theresienstadt; VII. Elisabethstadt; VIII. Josefstadt; IX. Franzenstadt; X. Steinbruch. These quarters are most conveniently treated of under the separate heads of Pest, or the quarters on the left bank, and Ofen, or those on the right.

a. Pest.

Pest (310 ft.), dependent upon Ofen and far inferior to it in importance down to the 15th cent., fell into decay during the Turkish wars in the 16th and 17th cent., and has only reached its present prosperity within the last 150 years. Since the 'Compromise' of 1867, it has been the capital of the Hungarian half of the empire, and next to Vienna, it is now the most important place in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, especially on account of its extensive grain-trade. Many handsome buildings have sprung up since the middle of this century, and extensive improvements are approaching completion. The finest part of the town adjoins the Danube, on which extends a succession of new buildings, $2^1/_2$ M. in length. The most important of the new streets is the *Outer Ring-Strasse*, $2^1/_2$ M. in length, which describes a semicircle round the entire inner city from the Margarethen-Brücke (Pl. D, 2) to the Boráros-Platz (Pl. G, 7), and is known in its successive sections as the Leopold-Ring, Theresien-Ring, Elisabeth-Ring, and Joseph-Ring (Lipót, Teréz, Erzsébet, József Körút). Electric tramway, see p. 325.

On the Franz-Joseph-Platz (*Ferencz-József-Tér*; Pl. D, 4), opposite the suspension-bridge, rises the ***Academy**, a pleasing Renaissance edifice by *Stüler* (1862-64). The aim of the institution, founded in 1825 by Count Stefan Széchényi, and numbering 300 members, is to encourage the study of the Hungarian language and of science. The elegant vestibule is borne by marble columns of different colours. On the groundfloor, to the left, is the Library, with 180,000 vols. (adm., see p. 326). On the staircase are statues of the Hungarian poets *Michael Vörösmarty* (1800-55; left) and *Alexander Kisfaludy* (1772-1844; right). The anteroom on the first floor contains portraits of eminent deceased members of the Academy. The room in which the Academy meets is adorned with Hungarian landscapes by *Ligeti*; and the board-room contains portraits and a picture by *Alex. Wagner* (Flight of Isabella of Transylvania). The lofty Reception Room, used on great public occasions, has a gallery borne by 24 columns of red marble, and a vaulted ceiling resting on Caryatides. The mural paintings, by *Lotz*, represent scenes from Hungarian history. The second and third floors are occupied by the ***National Picture Gallery**, formerly the *Esterházy Gallery*, which was purchased by the state in 1865 for 1,300,000 fl. (adm., see p. 326). The collection consists of about 800 pictures (including 50 Spanish; 5 Murillos), 50,000 engravings, and 2000 drawings. Hungarian catalogue by the Director Karl Pulszky, 40 kr.

Second Floor. I. Room (the farthest to the right). Italian School, 12-16th cent.: 6. *Duccio di Buoninsegna*, John Baptist preaching; 8. *School of Siena* (15th cent.), Triptych; 9. *Lippo Memmi*, Madonna; 17. *Giov. d'Asciano*, Christ on the Cross; 18. *Florentine School* (14th cent.), Golgotha; 26. *Ambrogio Lorenzetti*, Crucifixion; *30. *Giotto*, Female head (fresco); 37. *Niccolò da Foligno*, St. Bernardino of Siena; 45. *School of Verrocchio* (?), Madonna and saints; 44. *Michele Pannonio*, Ceres; 46. *Cotignola*, Pietà; 47. *Giov. Pedrini*, Madonna and St. Jerome; *48. *Francesco Francia*, Holy Family;

*51. *Bernardino Luini*, Madonna with SS. Elizabeth and John; 52. *School of Leon. da Vinci (Boltraffio?)*, Madonna; *55. *Correggio*, Madonna and Child with an angel; 56. *Cesare da Sesto*, Holy Family; 57. *Sodoma*, Madonna with saints; *58. *B. Luini*, Madonna with SS. Catharine and Barbara; 61. *Franc. Francia*, Madonna; *62. *Pinturicchio*, Madonna; 63. *Ercole Grandi*, St. John the Evangelist; 64. *Luca Signorelli*, Tiberius Gracchus; 65. *Ambrogio Borgognone*, Mourning for Christ; 66, 69. *Andrea del Sarto*, Madonnas; 68. *Ridolfo Ghirlandajo*, Adoration of the Shepherds (1510). — II. Room. Italian School: 74. *Vinc. Catena*, Holy Family with a saint and the donor (youthful work); *75. *Carlo Crivelli*, Madonna (1490); 77. *Andrea Previtati*, Madonna; 78. *Catena*, Madonna with saints; 81. *Bonifacio II.*, Madonna; 82. *Cariani*, Madonna with saints; 84. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait (much injured); 86. *Giorgione*, Portrait (injured); 90. *Lorenzo Lotto*, 91. *Bern. Licinio da Pordenone*, 94. *Giorgione* (?), Portraits; 95. *Giorgione*, Two shepherds in a beautiful landscape (probably a fragment from a 'Birth of Paris'); 97. *Girolamo dai Libri*, Madonna; 98. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna; 101. *Gentile Bellini*, Portrait of Caterina Cornaro; 103. *Marco Basaiti*, St. Catharine of Alexandria; 104. *Tintoretto*, The adulteress; 105. *Paolo Veronese*, Neptune doing homage to Venetia; *106. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; *108. *Giac. Bassano*, Portrait of a Cardinal; 112, 115. *Titian*, Portraits (studio-pieces); 119. *Giac. Bassano*, Shepherd asleep. In the middle of the room: 70. *Correggio* (?), Mary Magdalen; *Raphael*, *71. Madonna (from the master's Florentine period); 72. Portrait of a Cardinal. — III. Room. German and Netherlands Schools, 15th and 16th cent.: 123. *Meister Stefan Lochner*, The Virgin; *124. *Memling*, Crucifixion; 127. *Quinten Matsys*, Lucretia; 129. *M. Ostendorffer*, Judith; *Lucas Cranach*, 133. Marriage of St. Catharine, 138. Pietà (studio-piece); *142. *Alb. Dürer*, Portrait of a young man; 148. *B. Strigel*, Portrait; 150. *Rogier van der Weyden*, Descent from the Cross; 152-154. Altar-pieces by *H. Schüleln* and *Barth. Zeitblom*. — IV. Room. Italian School: 160. *After Raphael*, Madonna; *Bronzino*, 161. Adoration of the Shepherds, 163. Venus, Cupid, and Jealousy, 164. Holy Family; 165. *Garofalo*, Christ and the adulteress; 166. *Aless. Allori*, Christ mourned by angels; 170. *Parmigianino*, Holy Family with St. Francis; 171. *Giulio Romano*, Diana and Endymion; 175. *Style of Dosso Dossi*, Holy Family with SS. Catharine, Joseph, and two angels. — V. Room. Hungarian Pictures, 15th and 16th cent.: 185a. Large altar-piece from Kaschau. — VI. Room. Dutch School: Landscapes by *Wynants*, *A. van der Neer*, etc. — VII. Room. Dutch School (of Amsterdam): 210. *A. van Everdingen*, Temple on a river-bank; 211. *Govert Flinck*, Abraham rejecting Hagar; 215. *Hondecoeter*, Waterfowl; 226. *F. Bol*, Portrait; 228. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Pomona and Vertumnus; 229. *School of Rembrandt*, Christ before Pilate; 232. *Weenix*, Ruined temple by the sea; *Rembrandt*, 235. Old man (1642), *236. Repose on the Flight to Egypt; 238, 202. *Weenix*. Portraits; 241. *A. van Everdingen*, Mill; 242. *Hondecoeter*, Peacock and cock fighting. — VIII. Room. Dutch School (of the Hague and Haarlem): *C. Netscher*, 244. Portrait, 250. Love-scene; *A. van Beyeren*, 252, 257. Landscapes, *255. Large still-life piece; 260, 268. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 263. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Pond in a wood; *265. *Frans Hals. junr.*, Still-life; 266. *Berchem*, The ford; no number, *Pieter Claesz*, Still-life. — IX. Room. Dutch School (of Haarlem): 277. *Frans Hals*, Portrait; 279. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfall; 281. *A. van Ostade*, Cottage interior; 282. *Is. van Ostade*, Peasants carousing; 283. *C. Dusart*, Tavern; genre pieces by *A. van Ostade*, *Ph. Wouwerman*, *J. M. Molenaer*; landscapes by *Berchem*, etc. In the centre: *Heda*, Still-life (1656). — X. Room. Dutch School (of Delft and Leyden): 316. *J. Vermeer van Delft*, Portrait; 325. *M. Mierevelt*, Prince Maurice of Orange; *337. *Jan Steen*, A party; 340. *G. Dou*, Hermit; 343. *Leermans*, St. Joseph and the Child. — XI. Room. Dutch School (16th cent.): 346, 348, 350, 358. *Nic. Neuchatel*, Portraits; 369. *Honthorst*, Cimon and Pera. — XII. Room. Schools of Utrecht and Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Deventer, etc.: 396. *A. van der Werff*, Susanna in the Bath; *398. *Albert Cuyp*, Dutch Family; 404. *Terborch*, Soldiers at a tavern; *A. Cuyp*, *408. Cattle by the water, 410. Sunset. — XIII. Room. Schools of Utrecht, Rotterdam, etc.: 387. *P. Moreelse*, Portrait; works by *Saftleven*, *Duck*, *Poelenburg*, *Jan Both*; 420. *Denner*, Portrait of himself. — XIV. Room. Germans,

etc. (18th cent.): 434. *Denner*, Count Zinzendorf; 438. *Füger*, Bathsheba; 444. *Angelica Kaufmann*, Portrait of herself; 458. *Reynolds*, Admiral Hughes; 470. *R. Mengs*, Holy Family.

Third Floor. XV. Room. Italians (16th and 17th cent.): 475. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 479. *Cigoli*, Madonna; 480, 481. *Marinari*, Judith, Herodias; 483. *Carlo Dolci*, Madonna; 485. *Guercino*, Head of Christ; 491. *Pontormo*, Holy Family; 497, 499. *Domenichino*, St. Jerome, David; 500. *Trevisani*, Lucretia; 501. *Fr. Mola*, Madonna; 502. *Guido Reni*, Adoration of the Child; 508. *Gius. Cesari*, Diana and Actæon; 511. *Fr. Albani*, Faun and nymph. — XVI. Room (to the right). Neapolitans: *Ribera (Spagnoletto)*, 523. Martyrdom of St. Andrew, 526. St. Sebastian, 527. St. Paul the Hermit; *Luca Giordano*, 524. Hercules and Nessus, 528. Flight into Egypt. — XVII. Room. Flemings: 544. *Francken*, Esther and Ahasuerus; 552. *Brueghel and Rotlenhammer*, Diana and Actæon; 554. *Ryckaerl*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *573. *Gonzales Coques*, Musical party; 566. *A. Brouwer*, Smokers; 567, 568. *Ruthart*, Stag-hunt, Boar-hunt; 565. *Teniers, junr.*, Barber's shop; 583. *Hamilton*, Riding-school; 586. *E. Quellinus*, Autumn. — XVIII. Room. Italians (17th cent.): 605. *Padovanino*, Venus; 617. *Seb. Ricci*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — XIX. Room. Italian and French Masters (18th cent.): *Tiepolo*, 649. St. Ferdinand, 651. Madonna and Joseph amid clouds; *Rigaud*, 670. Card. Fleury, 675. Eliz. Charlotte of the Palatinate, Duchess of Orleans; 674. *C. J. Vernet*, Landscape; 679. *Greuze*, Young girl; 681. *Blanchard*, St. Jerome. Architectural paintings by the *Canaletti* and *Guardi*. — XX. Room. French (16th and 18th cent.): 691. *S. Bourdon*, Bacchus and Ceres; 703. *Claude Lorrain*, The Roman Campagna. — XXI. Room. Flemings (17th and 18th cent.): 712. *Rubens*, Fall of the damned; 714. *A. van Dyck*, The Trinity; 720. *Rubens*, Archduke Ferdinand; 722. *Jordaens*, Portrait; 726. *Hamilton*, Still-life; 733. *Ryckart*, Alchemist; 742, 743, 746. *C. de Vos*, Portraits; *Rubens*, 749. Mucius Scævola, 752. Meleager and Atalante; 751. *Snyders*, Chicken and hawk; 754. *A. van Dyck*, Man and wife (an early masterpiece, under the influence of Rubens). — XXII. Room. Spanish School: 764. *Juanes*, The Saviour; 772. *Alonso Cano*, St. John in Patmos; 774. *Moya*, Portrait of himself; *Murillo*, 775. Flight into Egypt, 777. Christ distributing bread, *779. Holy Family, 780. Madonna, 781. Portrait of a man; 787. *A. Cano*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen; 800. *Zurbaran*, Immaculate Conception; 801. *Coello*, Holy Family.

In front of the Academy rises a bronze *Statue of Count Stefan Széchényi* (d. 1860), by Engel, on a pedestal adorned with allegorical figures. On the E. side of the Franz-Joseph-Platz are the *Erzherzog Stephan Hotel*, the *Prince of Coburg's Palace*, and the *Dianabad* (p. 325). On the S. side is the *Chamber of Commerce*, with an Ionic portico, in front of which rises a statue of *Franz Deák* (d. 1876), by Huszár. In the centre of the square is to be placed an equestrian statue of King Francis Joseph. In the Eötvös-Platz, to the S., is a *Statue of Joseph von Eötvös* (d. 1871), the author and statesman, by Huszár.

The *Franz-Joseph-Quai (*Ferencz-József-Rakpart;* Pl. D, E, 5, 6), leading to the S. from the Franz-Joseph-Platz, skirts the Danube to the Custom House. This superb street, to which carriages are not admitted, contains the most fashionable cafés, and is the favourite promenade in Pest. On fine summer-evenings it is thronged with a gay crowd (chair 3 kr.). This quay leads past the *Exchange* (Tözsde; hall with frescoes by Lotz; business-hour 12-1) to the *Redouten-Park* (café, see p. 324), on the E. side of which rise the large **Redoute Buildings** (*Vigadó;* Pl. D, 5; adm. 20 kr.), erected in 1859-65 in the Romanesque-Moorish style, containing ball, con-

cert, and other rooms, luxuriously fitted up. The staircase is adorned with frescoes of Hungarian legends by *Than* and *Lotz*. The 'Credenzsaal' is embellished with two large mural paintings: *Wagner*, Tournament of King Matthew; *Than*, Banquet of Attila.

Farther along the quay is the imposing building of the *Hungarian Insurance Company*, adjoined by the *Grand Hôtel Hungaria* (p. 323). The street then skirts the shady *Petőfi-Platz* (*Petőfi-Tér;* Pl. D, E, 5), in which rises a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet *Alexander Petőfi* (1822-49), by Izsó and Huszár. On the farther side of the Platz is the small **Greek Church**, fitted up in the manner peculiar to the Greek ritual. The choir is separated from the nave by an *Ikonostasis*, or screen with paintings of Greek saints. (Divine service at 3 p.m.) — A few paces farther on, in the *Schwur-Platz (Eskü-Tér)*, where Francis Joseph took the oath as king in 1867 (Schwur = oath), is the **Stadt-Pfarrkirche** (Pl. E, 5), or *Parish Church*, the oldest in Pest, built in the Gothic style in 1500, with rococo façade added in 1726. The interior was restored in 1890. At the back of it, in the *Rathhaus-Platz (Városhaz-Tér)*, is the **Alte Rathhaus**, built in 1844, with a peculiar tower. In the Leopolds-Gasse (Lipót-Utcza), farther S., is the **Neue Rathhaus** (Pl. E, 6), built by *Steindt* in the early Renaissance style, with a handsome staircase and a large hall inlaid with marble (allegorical frescoes by Lotz).

The last of the new buildings on the Danube are the **Custom House** (*Fövámház;* Pl. E, F, 6), built in 1870-74 in the Renaissance style by *Ybl*, connected by a line of rails with the Pest and Ofen Junction Railway (p. 323), and the huge **Elevator** (Pl. F, 7), or corn-magazine. — To the N.E. of this point, in the Soroksárer-Gasse and the Bakáts-Platz (Pl. F, G, 7), is the new **Franzstadt Church**, a Romanesque edifice erected by *Ybt* in 1867-74, with frescoes by *Than* and *Lotz*. — Outside the town, in the continuation of the Soroksárer-Gasse (tramway, see p. 324), stands the vast ***Slaughter House** (*Köz-Vágóhid;* Pl. H, 9), erected by *Hennicke* in 1870-72, with two colossal groups of bulls at the entrance by *R. Begas*.

The **Inner Ring-Strasse** (Pl. E, F, 6-2), which begins at the Custom House, traverses the old town and joins the Outer Ring-Strasse (p. 327) near the West Station. Its successive sections are known as the Zollamts-Ring, Museums-Ring, Karls-Ring, and Waitzner-Ring (Vámház, Muzeum, Károly, and Váczi Körút). The Zollamts-Ring, at the beginning of which, on the right, is the site for the new *Central Market*, leads to the Calvin-Platz (*Calvin-Tér;* Pl. F, 6), with its fine monumental *Fountain*. On the S. side is the plain *Reformed Church*.

From this Platz runs to the S.E. the broad *Ütlöer-Strasse* (*Üllöi-Út*, Pl. F-I, 6, 7), to the right in which is the *Agricultural Museum* (No. 12; adm., see p. 326), and to the left the *University Cliniques*. Farther on in the Üllöi-Ut, on the left, are the *Josephinum*

Orphanage (Pl. H, 7), the excellent *Stefanie Hospital for Children*, the *Botanic Garden* (Füvész-Kert; Pl. H, I, 7; adm., see p. 326), and the *Ludoviceum* (Pl. I, 7), built in 1837, and now an academy for officers of the Honvéds, or Hungarian militia. Behind the Ludoviceum is the *Orczy Garden* (tickets in the main building, on the right). At the end of the Üllői-Ut, on the right, is the large *Infirmary* (*Újvárosi Kórház;* Pl. I, 8), in sixteen detached sections, containing 720 beds.

To the N.E. of the Calvin-Platz, in the Museums-Ring, rises the ***National Museum** (*Nemzeti Muzeum;* Pl. F, 5, 6), built in 1837 by *M. Pollak*, with a Corinthian portico. This building contains a Library (200,000 vols.; adm., see p. 326), the Hungarian House of Magnates (parliamentary upper chamber), and the chief scientific collections of the city, including the Hungarian Antiquities, the Natural History and Ethnographical Collections, and the Picture Gallery of modern paintings. The entrance to the museum is at the N. side, to the left; that to the collections on the second floor is to the left, in the centre of the court. Admission, see p. 326.

Antiquities. *1st & 2nd Rooms.* Prehistoric antiquities. — *3rd R.* Roman antiquities. Weapons and tools of the time of the 'Völkerwanderung', or great migrations of the Germanic nations. — *4th R.* Weapons: halberds of Transylvanian princes; sabres of historical personages, *e.g.* Stephen and Gabriel Bathory (Princes of Transylvania), Peter the Great, John Hunyadi (father of Matthew Corvinus); a curious sword dating from the Crusades, Turkish weapons and saddles, two saddles of Emp. Sigismund with admirable reliefs in ivory. — *5th R.* Mediæval trinkets, goblets in gold and silver, dishes with reliefs; knives, forks, and spoons of Frederick the Great, captured at the battle of Kolin. — *6th R.* Seals, furniture, clocks, etc. — *7th R.* Articles in pottery, earthenware, glass, and metal. — *8th R.* Casts.

The Natural History and Ethnographical Collection consists chiefly of objects collected in 1869-70 in E. Asia, India, and America by Johannes Xantus (about 3000; catalogue 20 kr.).

The Picture Gallery (founded in 1846), comprising about 600 works (catalogue 20 kr.), is interesting, though not of the highest order. Modern Hungarian artists are particularly well represented. The Vestibule contains chiefly copies from the old masters. — Room I. Paintings by earlier Hungarian artists: *Dósa*, *Than*, *Orlay*, *Benczur*, *Zichy*, *Keleti*, etc. — Room II. Hungarian works: 4. *Liezen-Mayer*, St. Elizabeth; 20. *Gyárfás*, Judgment at the bier (from a poem by Arany); 40. *Benczur*, Baptism of St. Stephen; 41. *Munkacsy*, Recruiting in 1848. On an easel: 57. *Munkacsy*, Stormy landscape. — Room III. Oil-paintings and water-colours by Hungarian artists. — Room IV. Foreign works: 6. *Normann*, Norwegian fjord; 11, 15. *Thoren*, Cattle-piece; 16. *Joris*, Public scribe; 23. *Veyrassat*, Horse-fair at Fontainebleau; 26. *Rotta*, Galley-slaves; 30. *Courtens*, Laburnum. — Room V, containing the chief pictures of the collection, by German and Austrian painters. 1. *Russ*, Evening; 2. *Makart*, Rape of Dejaneira (unfinished); 3. *Matejko*, Battle of Varna; 5. *Canon*, Fish-market; 6. *Kaulbach*, Portrait; 9. *Schleich*, Landscape with cows; 10. *Piloty*, Nero among the smouldering ruins of Rome; 11. *O. Achenbach*, Italian landscape; 13. *Ferle*, Sunday school; 22. *Lenbach*, Bismarck (1893); 23. *Voltz*, Cows on the sea-shore; *Wenglein*, 26. Inundation in the valley of the Inn, 29. Autumn scene. In the middle of the room: 41. *Thoren*, Pasture; 42. *H. Baisch*, Dutch farm-yard; 45. *Wenglein*, Landscape; 46. *Dill*, The Giudecca at Venice. — Room VI. Various schools. 12. *Richter*, Misery of life; 5. *Wenglein*, Winter morning on the Isar; 11. *Sinnibaldi*, Daybreak; 8. *Mesdag*, Winter by the sea; 13. *Krafft*, Nicolaus Zrinyi's sally from

Szigetvar in 1566. — Room VII. Works by *Kupelwieser*, *Amerling*, *Rahl* (38. Portrait), and other earlier Austrian artists. — Room VIII. Works by *Karl Markó the Elder* and his school.

In front of the steps leading to the museum is the bronze *Monument of Johann Arany* (d. 1882), the poet, by Strobl (1893). The garden contains bronze busts of *Berzsényi*, *Kisfaludy*, *Kazinczy*, and other Hungarian poets. In the adjoining *'Magnates' Quarter'* are the new palace of Count Wenckheim (Baross-Gasse), the handsome mansion of Count Károlyi, in the French Renaissance style, sumptuous in the interior (Universitätsgasse), and the houses of other Hungarian magnates (Esterházy, Festetics, etc.). — In the Universitäts-Platz (Egyetem-Tér; Pl. E, F, 5, 6) rise the **University** (under restoration), transferred to Pest from Tyrnau by Joseph II. in 1773, and the *University Church*. The handsome Renaissance edifice containing the *University Library* (200,000 vols.; adm., see p. 326) lies to the N.W., in the Franziskaner-Platz (Ferenczieк-Tér; Pl. E, 5).

In the Sándor-Gasse, opposite the National Museum, is the **House of Representatives** (*Országház;* Pl. F, 5; cards of admission to the meetings obtainable on the previous day, at 4 o'clock, at the office in the Landhaus), erected by Ybl in 1866. Near it are the *Polytechnic School* (Museums-Ring 6) and the *Physiological Institute*, in the Esterházy-Gasse. — In the Kerepeser-Strasse (Pl. F, H, 5, 4) is the *National Theatre* (p. 325), plain externally, but well fitted up; and farther on, at the point of intersection with the Outer Ring-Strasse (p. 327), is the *Hungarian Volks-Theater* (p. 325), built by Fellner. Nearly opposite the last, at the corner of the Joseph-Ring and the Volkstheater-Gasse, is the *Commercial School* (built in 1892), containing the *Technological Exhibition* (unimportant; adm., see p. 326). — At the end of the street a monument is about to be erected to Baross (d. 1892), minister of commerce and introducer of the 'zone-tariff' (p. 313). Straight in front is the large *East Station* of the Hungarian state-railways (Pl. H, I, 4; p. 323); to the left the Rottenbiller-Gasse leads to the *Veterinary Institute* (*M. K. Allatorvosi Tanintézet;* Pl. H, 3); and to the right the Friedhof-Strasse (tramway) leads to the *Cemetery* (*Köztemetö;* Pl. I, K, 4, 5), with monuments of Count Louis Batthyány, Franz Deák, etc.

We return to the Inner Ring-Strasse. In the Tabaksgasse (Dohány-Utcza), near the *Karls-Ring (Károly-Körút)*, is the ***Synagogue** (Pl. F, 5), a modern Moorish building in brick, by Förster. Near it, in the Rombach-Gasse, is the *Orthodox Synagogue* (Pl. E, F, 4), in the Moorish-Byzantine style, built by Wagner and Kallina in 1872.

Farther on in the Karls-Ring is the large **Karls-Kaserne** (*Károly-Laktanya;* Pl. E, 5), the old *Pensioners' Hospital*, erected by Emp. Charles VI., with its chief façade towards the Grenadier-Gasse (Gránátos-Utcza), in the Renaissance style, by Martinelli. Opposite stands the imposing **Post and Telegraph Office** (p. 325), with a rich Renaissance façade, by Skalnitzky and Koch.

We may now cross the Serviten-Platz (Szervita-Tér) and the Deák-Platz to the *Elisabeth-Platz* (*Erzsébet-Tér;* Pl. E, 4), with its pretty pleasure-grounds and its *Kiosque*, decorated with frescoes by Than and Lotz. In the neighbouring Joseph-Platz (Pl. D, 4) rises a bronze **Statue of Archduke Joseph,** Palatine of Hungary from 1796 to 1847, erected in 1869 from a design by *Halbig.* — The Palatin-Gasse (Nádor-Utcza) leads hence to the N. to the *Széchenyi Promenade* (Pl. D, E, 4) and the *Neugebäude* (*Uj Epület;* Pl. D, E, 3), huge barracks built by Joseph II. in 1786, soon to be removed to make way for improvements, and terminates in a large open space, laid out in gardens. On the W. side of this space rises the unfinished —

***New Parliament House** or *Reichstags-Gebäude* (*Uj Országház;* Pl. D, 3), a huge sandstone edifice in the Gothic style, designed by *Steindl*, covering an area of $3^3/_4$ acres and surmounted by a central dome, 350 ft. in height. This building will accommodate both the House of Representatives and the House of Magnates. — Opposite, to the S.E., between the Bathorygasse and the Konstitutionsgasse, is the new building for the *Ministries of Agriculture* and *Justice (Földmivelésügyi* and *Igazsagügyi Ministerium).* — On the left side of the Konstitutionsgasse (Alkotmány-Utcza; Pl. E, 3) are the new *Law Courts (Törvényszéki Polata)*, including a handsome Jury Court-room, adorned with frescoes by Feszty, and a large prison. On the same side also is the office of the *Journalists' Pension Fund.*

In the Waitzner-Ring (*Váczi-Körút;* Pl. E, 2-4) rises the **Leopoldstadt Basilica** (Pl. E, 4), a Romanesque church with a dome 315 ft. in height, begun in 1851 by Hild, continued by Ybl, but not yet completed. — To the E., straight to the Stadtwäldchen, runs the *Andrássy- (or Radial-) Strasse (Pl. E-H, 4-2), $1^1/_2$ M. long, flanked with handsome edifices resembling those in the Ring-Strasse at Vienna. On the left side of this street rises the superb ***Opera-House** (Pl. E, 4), built in 1870-74 in the Italian Renaissance style by *Ybl*, and on the right are the *Offices* of the Hungarian state railway. At the octagon, where it intersects the Outer Ring-Strasse (p. 327), the Andrássy-Strasse attains a width of 150 ft. Farther on, to the right, are the *Academy of Music (Zeneakadémia)*, the ***Künstlerhaus** (*Mücsarnok;* No. 69), in the Italian Renaissance style by Lang (containing the *Industrial Museum* on the groundfloor to the left, and on the first floor a permanent *Exhibition of Art;* adm., see p. 326), and the *National Drawing School* with a tasteful façade by Rauscher, ornamented with sgraffiti. The street now expands into the *Rondeau* (*Körönd;* Pl. G, 2), surrounded with villas. The last part of the street is flanked with villas and gardens, and at the end an equestrian statue of Andrássy is to be erected. Opposite the site of the statue is an *Artesian Well* (3182 ft. deep; yielding 264,000 gals. of water daily; temp. 165° Fahr.).

The ***Stadtwäldchen** (*Városliget;* Pl. H, I, 1, 2; electric railway,

tramway, and omnibus, see p. 324), laid out in 1799 and covering about 270 acres, is a favourite resort on Sunday afternoons. During the bombardment of 1849 nearly the whole population of the city took refuge here. The large pond (Nagy Tó) in the N. part of the park is used for boating in summer and skating in winter; on the bank is the pavilion of the Skating Club. The two islands are called the *Széchényi-Insel* (*Széchényi-Sziget;* café) and the *Palatinal-Insel* (*Nádor-Sziget;* Artesian Bath, p. 325; restaurant; frequent concerts). Near the pond are a *Panorama* (adm., p. 326), with paintings from Hungarian history, a number of *Booths* like those in the Wurstel-Prater at Vienna (p. 71), and the prettily situated *Zoological Garden* (*Állatkert;* adm., p. 326; restaurant). The Exhibiton of 1885 has left behind it the large *Industrial Hall*, now containing the *Commercial Museum* (*Kereskedelmi Muzeum;* adm., see p. 326), the *King's Pavilion*, and the *Art Pavilion*. *Arena*, or summer-theatre, see p. 325. — The Stadtwäldchen will be the central point of the great National Exhibition (*Milleniums-Ausstellung*) which is to he opened in 1896 to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the establishment of the Magyar kingdom.

The Hungarian diets from the 10th to the 14th cent. were held in the open air in the *Rákosfeld*, an extensive plain to the E. of the town, where 100,000 men are said frequently to have assembled on these occasions.

The four *Fairs* annually held at Budapest formerly supplied one-half of Hungary with the necessaries of life, in return for wool, raw hides, honey, wax, sliwowitz (plum-brandy), etc., but their importance is declining.

In the Danube, at the upper end of the town, is the ***Margarethen-Insel** (*Margit-Sziget;* Pl. C, D, 1), the property of Archduke Joseph, who has converted it, at an outlay of several million florins, into a most delightful park. The steamboats (p. 325; return-tickets 20, on Sun. and holidays 40 kr.) call both at the upper and the lower end of the island. Near the lower landing-place is a *Restaurant, where a military band plays on several evenings weekly in summer. A tramway runs hence in 10 min. (fare 10 kr.) along the W. side of the island, chiefly through trees (with glimpses of Ofen to the left), to the artesian well at the upper end, opposite Alt-Ofen (p. 323). This well yields warm sulphureous water (110° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and an elegant *Bath House* (*Margarethen-Bad*), by Ybl, has been erected here. The superfluous water falls into the Danube in a pretty cascade. Near it are two hotels, a number of villas for the reception of patients, and a favourite restaurant (gipsy-music daily in summer).

h. Ofen

is connected with Pest by means of a suspension-bridge, an iron bridge on arches, and a railway-bridge, while two other bridges are projected (opposite the Schwur-Platz and opposite the Custom House). The imposing ***Suspension Bridge** (*Láncz-Hid;* Pl. C, D, 4), constructed by the English engineers Tiernay and Adam Clark in 1842-49, is one of the largest in Europe. The chains rest on two

pillars, 150 ft. high. Total length 426 yds., breadth 39 ft., height above the mean level of the water 42 ft. At the ends are four colossal lions in stone. — Toll for foot-passengers (keep to the right), from Pest to Ofen only, 2 kr.; for carriages, see p. 324.

The iron **Margarethen-Brücke** (*Margit-Hid;* Pl. C, D, 1, 2), 620 yds. long, at the upper end of the town, just below the Margaretben-Insel, was constructed in 1872-76 by a French company, and is in the form of an obtuse angle pointing up-stream. On each side are three openings. The roadway is 36 ft., each of the footways 10 ft. wide; elevation above the mean level of the river 60 ft. The Pest and Ofen tramway crosses this bridge. — The iron **Railway Junction Bridge** (*Összekötö Vasúti-Hid;* Pl. F, G, 9), below the Custom House, borne by piers 33 ft. high, spans the river in four arches, and has a footway for the use of the public on each side. Charming view of the city and river.

The *Tunnel* (590 ft. long) which pierces the castle-hill opposite the suspension-bridge, constructed by Adam Clark (1853-56), connects the Christinenstadt and the S. Railway Station with the river (toll 2 kr.; cabs, see p. 324).

Ofen was once a Roman colony (*Aquincum*, p. 323), the capital of Lower Pannonia, and headquarters of the only Roman legion (Prima Adjutrix) in that province. Numerous antiquities of that period have been found here. Ofen was destroyed by the Mongols in 1241 but was rebuilt by King Bela IV., who in 1247 erected the royal palace, which from 1351 down to the first conquest of Pest by the Turks after the Battle of Mohács in 1526 was the residence of the kings of Hungary. Sultan Soliman captured Ofen in 1541, garrisoned it with 12,000 janizaries, and made it the seat of a vizier. It remained for nearly 150 years in the hands of the Turks, who were at length expelled by the allied Germans under Charles of Lorraine and Lewis of Baden in 1686. The majority of the population is German.

The **Fortress**, with the handsome royal château, crowns the summit of a hill, on and around which the town is built. To the left of the entrance to the tunnel is the station of the *Cable Tramway*. Car every 5 min., ascending in 1 min. to the terminus near the Hentzi Monument in the *Georgs-Platz* (*Szt. György-Tér;* Pl. C, 5; fine view; fare, there and back, 1st cl. 8, 2nd cl. 6 kr.).

The most frequented carriage-road to the fortress is the *Albrechts-Strasse*, which ascends to the right from the bridge in windings, and leads past the small *Protestant Church* to the Georgs-Platz. (A longer road leading down the Danube to the left from the bridge, and round the castle-hill, enters the fortress by the Burgthor on the S. side.)

The **Hentzi Monument**, to the memory of the general of that name and 418 soldiers who fell while defending the fortress against the Hungarians in 1849, is a Gothic column in bronze, 66 ft. in height, rising over a group of the dying hero crowned by victory. The Hungarians destroyed the fortress on its surrender, but it has since been reconstructed with greater strength. — On the S. side of the Georgs-Platz, to the left, is the *Arsenal;* to the right are the *Ministry of National Defence* (Honvédelmi Ministerium) and the *Palace of the Minister President.*

The **Royal Palace** (*Király Palota;* Pl. C, 5; shown, in absence of the court, on application to the castellan), erected by Maria Theresa, and partly burned down in 1849, has been restored in a more imposing style (203 rooms), and is now being greatly extended after Ybl's plans. The opening of the Hungarian Diet takes place in the throne-room. The Hungarian regalia (crown of St. Stephen, sceptre, orb, sword, coronation-robes, etc.) are kept in a room in the left wing. The palace-garden (open to the public), commanding a beautiful view of Pest, extends down to the river. At the foot of it is the handsome *Palace Bazaar*, with a historical portrait-gallery, facing the quay on the Danube, with its pleasure-grounds (café; fine view).

From the Georgs-Platz we go to the N., past the Protestant Church (p. 335) and across the Parade-Platz (Dísz-Tér; Pl. C, 4), in which the *Honvéd Monument*, by G. Zala, was unveiled in 1893 in memory of the Hungarian struggle for independence in 1848-49. — A little farther on is the *Haupt-Platz* or *Dreifaltigkeits-Platz* (*Szt. Háromság-Tér;* Pl. B, 4). Here, on the left, is the *Town Hall* of Ofen; on the right rises the interesting **Hauptpfarr-Kirche** or **Matthias-Kirche**, said to have been built by King Bela IV. Its original style was Romanesque, but it was almost entirely rebuilt in the 14th and 15th cent., and a lofty tower was added (15th cent.) bearing the coat-of-arms of King Matthew Corvinus. It was used as a mosque during the Turkish domination, and was afterwards restored in the style peculiar to the Jesuits. King Francis Joseph and Queen Elizabeth were crowned in this church in 1867. It is now being restored from plans by *Schulek.* — Below the church, towards the Danube, are the *Gymnasium*, a fine Renaissance building, and the *Realschule*, in the Gothic style. Farther N.W., in the Ferdinands-Platz (Nándor-Tér; Pl. B, 3), rises the *Garrison Church*, a Gothic building of the 13th cent., afterwards disfigured, especially during the Turkish period.

We now return to the palace by the W. *Bastei Promenade*, which commands the Christinenstadt, the Raitzenstadt, and the Ofen Hills. In the Christinenstadt we observe the Pædagogium containing the *National Educational Museum* (adm., see p. 326), the *South Station*, adjoined by the large *Garrison Hospital*, and, more to the left, the *Christinenstadt Church* with its new tower. From the Burgthor we descend to the *Raitzenstadt (Ráczváros)*, lying between the castle-hill and the Blocksberg, and so called from its Rascian or Servian inhabitants. Greek service in the church here on Sundays.

At the foot of the Blocksberg rise three powerful chalybeate and sulphureous hot springs (108-113° Fahr.), which are used for baths at the **Bruckbad** (*Rudas-Fürdö;* Pl. D, 6). Near this, in the Raitzenstadt, on the hill-side, lies the ***Raitzenbad** (*Rácz-Fürdö*), and farther down the Danube is the **Blocksbad** (*Sáros-Fürdö;* Pl. E, 7). The former, used for bathing as early as the reign of Matthew Cor-

vinus, was restored and well fitted up in 1860 (plunge and other baths; vapour-baths for ladies 1 fl., gentlemen 60 kr.). In the meadows at the S. base of the Blocksberg rise the famous *Hunyady-Janos*, *Franz-Josef*, and other mineral springs. Here also is the new *Elisabeth Salzbad* (Pl. C, 9; omnibus, p. 325).

A footpath ascends from the Bruckbad in numerous windings to the (½ hr.) **Blocksberg** (*St. Gerhardsberg*, Hung. *Szt. Gellérthegy;* 820 ft.; Pl. C, D, 6, 7). Mountain-railway projected. At the top is the former *Citadel* (about to be pulled down), from the outside of which we obtain a beautiful *View of both the towns (best light in the afternoon).

At the N. end of the town, on the road to Alt-Ofen (see below), lies the ***Kaiserbad** (*Császár Fürdö;* Pl. C, 1), the most frequented of the Ofen sulphur-baths, dating from the Turkish period. The temperature of the eleven springs varies from 80° to 150° Fahr. Large swimming-basins for gentlemen and ladies. The café, colonnades, and gardens, where a band always plays, are a very favourite resort. The adjacent ***St. Lucasbad** (*Lukács Fürdö;* Hotel, see p. 324) is also elegantly fitted up, with swimming-basin, mud-baths, and concert-garden. Tramway and steamboat to Pest, see pp. 324, 325.

On a hill, 8 min. walk from the Kaiserbad, amidst vineyards, is the **Turkish Chapel**, partly surrounded by a paling, a small octagonal mosque, 25 ft. high, erected over the grave of the Shêkh Gül-Baba ('father of roses'), a Turkish 'santon' or monk. Above the dome, roofed with shingles, rises a turret, adorned with the distinctive half-moon. The obligation to preserve this monument forms a special article in the Peace of Karlowitz, concluded between the Emperor and the Porte in 1699.

The *Wharves* of the Danube Steamboat Co. at **Alt-Ofen** (p. 323) may also be visited before 5 p.m. Permission obtained at the building to the left of the entrance (tramway and steamboat from Pest and tramway from Ofen).

A little to the N. of Alt-Ofen a few traces of the Roman colony of **Aquincum** (p. 335) have been preserved *(Amphitheatre; Bath).* Steam-tramway, see p. 325.

A more extensive survey is obtained from the ***Schwabenberg** (*Svâb-Hegy;* 1463 ft.), to the W. of Ofen, said to be so called from the Swabian troops encamped here at the time of the expulsion of the Turks in 1685. Its villas and restaurants are favourite resorts in summer. Tramway from the Karolyi-Körut (18 kr.) or from the suspension-bridge (10 kr.) to the station of the *Zahnradbahn* (rack-and-pinion railway), which ascends to the top of the Schwabenberg in 20 min. (hours vary; enquire at the hotel or of the tramway officials; there and back 40 kr.). This is a charming drive, past vineyards, and latterly through oak-plantations. At the top, 8 min. to the S.E. of the station, are new pleasure-grounds, with a marble bust of Count Széchényi and a hillock commanding an admirable *View (practically the same as from the balcony of the restaurant in the former Villa Eötvös, near the station): at our feet lie the two towns with their sea of houses, above which the Blocksberg and

the castle-hill seem scarcely to rise; to the right we see far down the Danube; to the S.E. stretches the vast plain; on the left are the Margarethen-Insel, Neu-Pest, and the Danube up to Waitzen; nearer rises the Johannisberg; below in the valley is the National Lunatic Asylum; the background to the N.E. is formed by the Mátra Mountains. — Easy footpaths lead to the S.E. from the Széchényi monument to (1/2 hr.) the *Norma-Baum*, an ancient beech-tree (view), whence we may either descend to (1/4 hr.) the Auwinkel (see below) or continue along the hill to (3/4 hr.) the **Johannisberg** (*János-Hegy*; 1735 ft.; restaurant), with a belvedere commanding a wide prospect. Thence we may return to Pest viâ the **Auwinkel** (*Zugliget;* tramway, see p. 324), a pleasant dale on the slope of the Schwabenberg, with villas and hotels *(Fasan; Laszlovszky; Schöne Helena; Hirsch; Franzenshöhe)*, much frequented in summer.

The vineyards of Ofen yield excellent wine, of which *Adlerberger* (not Adelsberger) is the most esteemed.

58. From Budapest to Oderberg.

271 M. Railway to *Ruttek*, 194 M., in 7½-11 hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.); to *Oderberg*, 271 M., in 11-16 hrs. (fares 13 fl. 11, 9 fl. 73, 6 fl. 56 kr.).

Budapest, see p. 323. We start from the East Station. The train passes the cemetery and the Hungarian railway-workshops. 3 M. *Steinbruch*, Hung. *Köbánya*, with breweries and a huge pig-fattening farm (szállás); branch-line to (40½ M.) *Lajos-Mizse*. We cross the extensive *Rákosfeld* (p. 334). 6 M. *Rákos*, junction for Klausenburg (R. 67). Then *Rákos-Keresztúr*, *Rákos-Csaba*, *Péczel*, *Isaszegh* (where Prince Windischgrätz was defeated by the Hungarians under Görgey and Klapka in 1849). — 23 M. **Gödöllö**, with a royal château and beautiful park. The country becomes hilly; the train ascends in a long bend, and crosses the watershed between the Danube and the Theiss. On a height to the left lies the monastery of *Besnyö*, a resort of pilgrims. 33 M. *Aszód*, with a château of Baron Podmanizky; 39 M. *Tura*. — 43 M. **Hatvan** *(*Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Elisabeth)*, a small town on the *Zagyva*, with a château of Prince Grassalkovich, junction for Kaschau (p. 340).

To Szolnok, 42 M., railway in 3 hrs., viâ *Jászberény*, a market-town on the *Zagyva*, in the museum of which is preserved the war-horn of Lehel, one of the seven great Hungarian tribal leaders. *Szolnok*, see p. 365.

The line diverges here to the left from the Miskolcz and Kaschau line (R. 59), and skirts the W. slope of the *Mátra* (p. 340), traversing the Hungarian Erzgebirge, noted for mineral wealth. Stations: *Lörinczi*, *Apcz-Szántó*, *Pászthó*, *Bátony*, and (71 M.) *Kis-Terenne*.

To Kaál-Kápolna, 33½ M., Mátra Railway in 3 hrs. Pretty scenery as the train rounds the N.E. side of the *Mátra*. 16 M. *Parád Csevicze* (719 ft.), a bath with springs containing sulphur and carbonate of soda, in the valley of the *Tarna*, owned by Count Károlyi. 33½ M. *Kaál-Kápolna*. — The line intersects the lowlands of the Theiss, crosses the river at *Kis-Köre*, and goes on to (46 M.) *Kis-Ujszállás* (p. 366).

76½ M. *Pálfalva;* 78 M. *Salgó-Tarján*, with a ruined castle and valuable coal-mines and iron-works; 83 M. *Somos-Ujfalu.* The line quits the pleasant valley of the *Zagyva*, crosses a valley in the *Medves Hills*, and descends into the broad and fertile valley of the *Eipel*, or *Ipoly*, to (91½ M.) **Fülek** (650 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), with the ruins of a once fortified castle of Count Berchtold. Branch-line to *Dobschau* and *Miskolcz*, see R. 65.

101½ M. *Losoncz* (Casino), a thriving town on the Eipel, in wooded environs, with a large cloth-factory, was entirely destroyed by the Russians in 1849. To the W., on the distant hills, rises the château of *Gâcs*, with its numerous towers, the seat of Count Forgách. — Beyond (110 M.) *Lónyabánya* we enter the picturesque ravine of the *Szlatina*. 119 M. *Krivány-Gyetva;* opposite, to the right, on the plateau of *Dettva*, is a large Slovak village; to the left stands the loftily situated ruin of *Dévény*. 127 M. *Véghles-Szalatna*, with an old château of King Matthew Corvinus.

133½ M. **Altsohl**, Hung. *Zólyom* (968 ft.; *Traube; Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the *Gran*. The *Schloss*, erected in 1350, and still habitable, was often occupied by Matthew Corvinus.

To Neusohl and Zólyom-Brezó, 3¾ M., branch-railway in 3¾ hrs. 4 M. **Szliács** (1180 ft.), a favourite watering-place, and one of the best organised in Hungary, with hot springs containing lime and iron, is visited chiefly by ladies (R. from 50 kr. to 3 fl. per day). 7½ M. *Farkasfalva*, with considerable mines. — 13½ M. **Neusohl**, Hung. *Besztercebánya (Mohr; Schwarzer Adler; Krebs;* pop. 7159), the seat of a bishop and capital of the county of Sohl, is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Gran and the Bistritz. The German church contains a fine carved altar of the 14th cent. and an interesting old font. Near the town is a large silver-fonndry. The copper and silver-mines of *Herrengrund* lie 4½ M. to the N. — 34½ M. *Zólyom-Brézó* (Slovak *Brezova*), with extensive government iron-works. (Branch to *Rhónicz*, producing enamelled dishes, etc.)

141½ M. **Gran-Bresnitz**, Hung. *Garam-Berzencze (Railway Restaurant).*

Branch Railway in 2 hrs. (fares 80, 40 kr.) to *Dilln* (Hung. *Bélabánya*) with an old Gothic church, situated on the *Halitscher Teich (Halics-Tó)*, a favourite point for excnrsions, and (14½ M.) **Schemnitz**, Hung. *Selmeczbánya* (1945 ft.; **Traube;* carr. and pair to the town 1-1½ fl.; omn. 30 kr.; pop. 15,250), an old mining town, built in terraces in a deep ravine. Of the ancient town-walls three gate-towers still exist. The picturesque old *Schloss* at the W. end of the town, built in the 13th cent., is now a ruin, with the exception of a few rooms used as a prison. To the S. is a modern château, sometimes called the Jungfern-Schloss, now used as a fire-watch tower. Schemnitz is the seat of a famous mining and forestry academy, which attracted many German and foreign students until Hungarian took the place of German as the language of tuition. (Valuable archives and cabinet of minerals.) The miners in the middle ages were chiefly Germans, the mines having been worked by the Fuggers under Ferdinand I., but are now almost exclusively Slovakians. The yield of the mines, some of which extend under the town, is still considerable (1½ million fl. per annum), although small compared with its former value. A visit to them is interesting and easy (permission at the office). The longest shaft ('Kaiser-Josef II. Erbstollen') is 9 M. in length. Minerals sold by Hr. A. Rathgeb. — The interesting church on the *Calvarienberg* (2385 ft.), to the E. of the town, commands the best survey of the environs. — To the S. lies *Szt. Antal*, with a château of the Duke of Coburg.

To the S.W. of Schemnitz (7 M.; diligence daily in 1½ hr.), in the *Eisenbach Valley*, lie the baths of **Vihnye**, newly fitted up, the springs of which contain iron, lime, and carbonic acid. — To the W. of Schemnitz (7½ M.; a drive of 1½ hr.), in the *Valley of the Tepla*, are the baths of **Szkleno**, with sulphur and lime springs and natural vapour-baths in a cavern ('Höhlenbad').

The great embankment at Gran-Bresnitz, 98 ft. high, is one of the chief engineering features on the line. View to the left farther on. The train descends the valley of the Gran. On the left, below, is the ruin of *Sachsenstein*, Hung. *Saskö;* and farther on is *Heiligenkreuz*, Hung. *Szt. Kereszt*, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Neusohl. We then curve to the right. Several tunnels. 151½ M. *Bartos-Lehotka*, with an old church.

158 M. **Kremnitz**, Hung. *Körmöczbánya* (1805 ft.; *Hôt. Széchényi; Goldner Adler;* pop. 9100), an old mining town surrounded with walls, situated in a deep valley, possesses famous gold and silver mines, which are still very productive, although the richest veins are exhausted. The *Town Hall* in the chief square contains the interesting archives. Within the old *Castle* is the *Katharinen-Schlosskirche*, lately restored, with frescoes of the 15th cent. in partial preservation. Near the upper gate is the *Mint*, where the ducats of Kremnitz are struck; near it a fountain with a lofty jet. A conduit 15 M. long, which is said to have been constructed in the 14th cent., supplies the town with water for its industrial purposes, and a tunnel 9½ M. long, dating from 1852, drains the mines into the Gran.

The train continues to ascend. Two more tunnels and two pretty glimpses of Kremnitz. Stations: *Jánoshegy* (Ger. *Berg*), *József-Gösfürész*, *Turcsek*. 176½ M. **Stubnya-Fürdö**, Ger. *Bad Stuben* (1680 ft.), a village on the *Stubna*, with magnesia and sulphur springs (R. from 70 kr.), known for two centuries past. 182 M. *Znyó-Váralja*, a market-town on the *Turócz* (pop. 1500). The line follows the broad valley of the Turócz. Stations: *Rákó-Pribócz*, with an old château, *Turócz-Szt-Márton*, and (194 M.) **Ruttek**, Hung. *Ruttka*, junction of the Kaschau-Oderberg line (p. 346). From Ruttek to (271 M.) *Oderberg*, see R. 61.

59. From Budapest to Kaschau and Eperjes.

Railway to *Kaschau*, 170 M., in 6-7½ hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.); from Kaschau to *Eperjes*, 20 M., in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 fl., 80 kr., 50 kr.).

To (43 M.) *Hatvan*, see p. 338. — 56 M. *Vámos-György*.

Branch (8 M.; in 35-40 min.) to **Gyöngyös** (*Krone; Lamm; Engel;* pop. 15,896), at the base of the volcanic *Mátra*, which extends from this point to Erlau and yields the excellent Erlauer wine (Hung. Egribor). Brisk trade in wine and grain. (Carr. and pair 1 fl. per hour; whole day 4 fl.) To the N., ¾ hr., lies *Bene* (1115 ft.), a health-resort, whence the *Kékes* (3314 ft.), the highest peak of the Mátra, it ascended by a good path in 3½ hrs. (Tower with fine view.)

59 M. *Adács;* 62 M. *Karácsond;* 64½ M. *Ludas;* 72 M. *Kaál-*

Kápolna (with tobacco-fields; junction of the line from Kis-Ujszállás to *Kis-Terenne*, p. 338). — 79½ M. *Füzes-Abony*.

BRANOH LINE in 1 hr. to (10½ M.) **Erlau**, Hung. *Eger* (**Krone*, R. from 70 kr.; *Storch*), an ancient archiepiscopal town with 22,200 inhab., once fortified. In 1552 it sustained a memorable siege from the Turks, but was saved by the heroic conduct of the women. In 1596-1687 it fell under Turkish sway. Large *Cathedral* in the Italian style, erected by Archbishop Pyrker (d. 1847) in 1831-37, with a handsome dome, and Corinthian porticoes at the W. front and at the ends of the transepts. The interior, borne by green marble columns with white capitals, is peculiar. The *Lyceum*, with a library and well-organised observatory, was erected by Archb. Esterházy in 1785. The town contains numerous churches, monasteries, schools, and charities. Opposite the church of the Brothers of Mercy is the fine *Minaret*, 115 ft. high, of an old mosque. Near the archiepiscopal park are the *Bishop's* and the *Rascian Baths*, well fitted up, with warm springs used as a remedy for cutaneous diseases. To the N.E., on a spur of the *Almágy*, is a ruined *Castle*, converted by Pyrker into a Calvary and laid out in grounds, in which are the tombstone and a monument of *Dobó*, the gallant defender of Erlau against the Turks.

FROM FÜZES-ÁBONY TO DEBRECZIN, 63 M., railway in 5½ hrs. viâ (33 M.) *Ohat-Kócs*, whence a branch diverges to (22½ M.) *Polgár*. — *Debreczin*, see p. 360.

Stations: *Mezö-Kövesd*, *Keresztes-Nyárád*, *Emöd*, *Nyék-Ládháza*.

113 M. **Miskolcz** (*Ungarische Krone; Drei Rosen; Stadt Pest; Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 30,500), a busy trading town, capital of the county of Borsod, with seven churches (St. Stephen's, late-Gothic, 13th cent.), lies prettily at the mouth of the *Szinva Valley*. Large cellars in the *Avashegy*, a hill above the town.

Charming excursion, past the government railway-works (*Vasgyár*), to (5 M.) ***Diósgyör**, picturesquely situated in the *Szinva Valley*, at the foot of the *Bükk*, with a ruined castle. About 1½ M. beyond the village begins a romantic **Ravine*, watered by the brawling *Garadna*. (To the colony of *Felsö Hámor*, ½ hr.) — The baths of **Tapolcza** (plain, but good, R. from 30 kr.), with warm springs rising in a pond, lie 3½ M. to the S.W. of Miskolcz.

From Miskolcz to *Fülek* and *Rosenau* (**Aggtelek Cavern*), see R. 65; to *Debreczin* and *Budapest*, see R. 64.

The line crosses the *Sajó*, an affluent of the Hernád. 118 M. *Zsolcza*, junction of the Debreczin line (R. 64). The picturesque valley of the *Hernád* is now traversed. Stations: *Onga*, *Szikszó*, *Halmaj*, *Csobád*, *Forró-Encs*. To the right the *Hegyalja Mts.*, the E. slopes of which produce the famous 'Tokay' (comp. p. 361), with several ruined castles. Stations: *Garadna* (with a château of Count Péchy), *Hidas-Németi*, *Abaujvár*, *Csány*.

170 M. **Kaschau**, Hung. *Kassa*. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL SCHALKHÁZ, of the first class, with garden; *SCHIFFBECK; SZÉCHÉNYI. — **Cafés.** *Schalkház*, *Herdiczky* (also confectioners). — **Cab** to the town 1 fl., but pleasanter to walk through the Széchényi grounds; per ½ hr. 50 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., whole day 5-6 fl. Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains. — *Tramway* to the town and to the Csermely valley (p. 342).

Kaschau, an ancient royal free town with 29,200 inhab., on the right bank of the Hernád, consists of the regularly-built inner town, formerly a fortress, and three suburbs separated from it by a broad glacis. The town is the seat of various civil and military authorities, and carries on a brisk trade. The chief building is the **Cathedral*,

the finest Gothic church in Hungary, begun from designs by the French architect Villard d'Honnecourt in the reign of Andreas III. (1290-1301), and completed under Lewis I., in 1342-82, with double aisles, a polygonal choir, and two unfinished towers (the higher, to the N., covered with an unsightly modern roof). The W. and N. portals are adorned with statues and sculptures in the best Gothic style (beginning of 14th cent.). In the interior is a magnificent canopy of the richest open-work, 66 ft. high, executed by Stephen Crom in 1472. Good modern stained glass. The late-Gothic high-altar, with four wings, is adorned with 48 early German paintings on a gold ground, attributed to Wohlgemut. Adjacent to the S. portal is the staircase ascending to the roof, which is surrounded by an elegant open balustrade. The church has been under repair since 1877. — The church of *St. Michael*, in the transition style of the 13th cent., has a graceful tower; the *Franciscan* is now the *Garrison Church;* the *Dominican Church* has damaged frescoes; the new *Protestant Church* is covered with a lofty dome. — The *Upper Hungarian Museum* (adm. Sun., 10-1, free; Wed., 10-1, 20 kr.; at other times on application to the secretary) contains an interesting collection of antiquities and coins, a cabinet of natural history, and a library. — The *Theatre* is the oldest in Hungary.

The Environs of Kaschau are rich in mineral springs. Among the hills, 3 M. to the N.W., are the baths of **Bankó** (carr. 1½ fl.; or a pleasant walk through the *Csermely Valley*). — To the N. are the small sulphur-baths of **Ludwigsquelle** (cab or omnibus in ½ hr.), near *Tihany*, a station on the Kaschau and Oderberg railway (see below). — To the N.E. (12½ M.; carr. in 3 hrs., 5-6 fl.) lies **Ránk-Herlein** (1287 ft.; *Restaurant*), with an intermittent chalybeate spring, which from a depth of 1300 ft. sends forth a jet 60 ft. high every 6 hrs. — To the S., between *Csány* and *Alsó Mislye* (station on the Miskolcz and Szerencz railway, see p. 359), lies **Alsó Kéked**, with its tepid sulphur-spring.

From Kaschau to Torna, 26 M., railway in about 2 hrs. — From (20 M.) *Szepsi* a branch-line diverges to (¾ hr.) *Meczenzéf* or *Metzenseifen*, viâ *Jászó*, a Premonstratensian abbey with valuable archives and a fine stalactite grotto lately made accessible. — From Szepsi to the health-resort of *Stoss* is a drive of about 3½ hrs. — 26 M. **Torna** (*Göbel;* carriages) lies picturesquely at the foot of the *Ruinenberg*, with its ruin said to date from the 13th century. Near it are several interesting valleys and caves, where prehistoric antiquities have been found. Thus, to the right, the romantic **Szádellö Valley* near *Szádellö* (½ hr.), and the *Ajerthal* near *Falucska*, a narrow gorge crossed by the *Ördöghid* ('devil's bridge', requiring a steady head). Half-a-day there and back. From Torna we may go to the W. (carriage 6-7 fl. per day) to *Krasznahorka* (p. 363) and *Rosenau* (see p. 363), and to the S.W. by *Szin* and *Józsafö* to *Aggtelek* (see p. 362).

Stations: *Tihany*, *Szt. István*, and (179 M.) *Abos*, junction of the Kaschau and Oderberg line (p. 349). The line to Eperjes crosses the *Swinka* by a lofty bridge and passes through the village of Abos in a deep cutting, beyond which we obtain a pleasing view of the fertile valley of the *Tarcza*. Stations: *Lemes*, *Kende*.

190 M. **Eperjes** (*Hôtel Stamm;* pop. 10,400), an old town on the Tarcza, still surrounded by walls, the capital of the county of Sáros, with several mediæval buildings, has been almost entirely

re-erected since a great fire in 1887. The *Calvarienberg* on the S.W. side of the town commands a fine view. The strong saline spring and salt-works of *Soóvár* lie 1½ M. to the S.

To the N. of Eperjes (28 M.; branch-railway in 2½ hrs.) lies **Bartfeld**, Hung. *Bartfa* (*Casino*; pop. 5403), a very ancient town, with a handsome 15th cent. town-hall. The Gothic church of *St. Ægidius*, of the 14th cent. (undergoing restoration), contains finely carved choir-stalls and altars of the 15th and 16th centuries. — The baths of *Bartfeld* (R. in the Curhaus from 80 kr.), 1½ M. to the N., formerly much patronised by the Hungarian and Polish aristocracy, have a strong chalybeate spring, impregnated with carbonic acid, used for drinking and bathing. Beautiful walks in the pine-forests.

From Eperjes to Neu-Sandec, 73 M., railway in 8½ hrs., viâ (5½ M.) *Nagy Sáros* (famous opal-mines at *Dubnik*), and (33½ M.) *Orló* (Hungarian frontier, station for *Neu-Lublau*, 4 M. off, a chalybeate bath used by anæmic patients). Then (41½ M.) *Muszyna*, station for the baths of **Krynica** (three hotels and numerous lodging-houses) in Galicia, 5 M. to the N.E., with elegant public rooms, frequented by the Polish and Russian nobility. 50 M. *Zegiestów*, another small bath, prettily situated. 70 M. *Alt-Sandec*, whence a diligence runs twice daily in summer (in 5½ hrs.; 3 fl.) to (27 M.) **Szczawnica** (*Hôt. Gawrónskich; Zum Attila; Casino*), another watering-place on the N. slopes of the Carpathians, with alkaline-muriatic springs (3000 patients). 73 M. *Neu-Sandec* (p. 284).

60. From Pressburg to Zsolna (*Oderberg*).

Valley of the Waag.

126 M. Railway in 4¼-7 hrs.; fares 7 fl., 5 fl. 30, 3 fl. 50 kr.; express 8 fl. 40, 6 fl. 50, 4 fl. 20 kr.

Pressburg, see p. 320. The line passes along the foot of the hills, to the left of the Budapest railway. Stations: *Ratzersdorf*, Hung. *Récse; St. Georgen*, Hung. *Szt. György*, with a ruined castle. To the left are the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians. 12½ M. *Bösing*, Hung. *Bazin* (Rail. Restaurant), an old walled town, with a small chalybeate bath charmingly situated 1½ M. to the N. Stations: *Schenkwitz* (to the left of which lies the town of *Modern*, at the foot of the Carpathians); *Báhony; Cziffer*, with château and park of Count Zichy.

29½ M. **Tyrnau**, Hung. *Nagy-Szombat* (**Polnitzky zur Eisenbahn*; **Schwarzer Adler*; *Goldene Krone*; *Railway Restaurant*; pop. 11,500), an old town of some importance, with numerous churches and monasteries, a large episcopal palace, and remains of fortifications, lies on the *Trnava*. The *Cathedral*, founded in 1389 and restored in 1820, with two clumsy towers added last century, is worthy of a visit. The town was besieged by the Hussites in 1431. The old fosse is converted into promenades, decked with beautiful roses in June.

On a steep rock, 9 M. to the W. of Tyrnau, rises the château of **Bibersburg**, Hung. *Vöröskö*, built in 1200 and still in good preservation. Formerly the property of the Fuggers, it now belongs to Count Pálffy.

Branch Railway from Tyrnau viâ *Keresztúr* to (9 M.) *Szered*, on the *Waag*, with 5300 inhab. and a château of Prince Esterházy, on the line from *Galantha* (p. 315) to (18½ M.) *Leopoldstadt* (see below).

The line traverses the fertile plain of the *Waag*. 35 M. *Lócz-Bresztovány*. 40 M. *Freistadtl-Leopoldstadt*, Hung. *Galgócz-Lipotvár*,

is the junction for the line to Budapest viâ *Galantha* (p. 315; Rail. Restaurant). *Leopoldstadt*, on the right bank of the Waag, built in 1665 as a fortress for protection against the Turks, is now a prison. On the left bank of the Waag (which is crossed by a bridge 1/4 M. long), 1 1/2 M. to the S.W., lies *Galgócz*, a town with 7300 inhab., with a château and park of Count Erdödy (superb view from the hill).

The line follows the right bank of the Waag. On the E. rise the steep wooded slopes of the *Neutra Mts.* 45 M. *Kosztolány.* — 51 M. **Pistyán** or *Pöstyén*, with the sulphur-baths of *Pöstyén-Teplicz*, owned by Count Erdödy, used as a cure for gout and rheumatism (springs 128-139° Fahr.; famous mud-baths), lies on an island in the Waag. On 26th July, 1599, the Turks attacked the baths when thronged with patients, slew the men, and carried the women into captivity.

On a distant hill to the W. is the ruin of *Gutenstein*, Hung. *Jókö;* to the E. is the ruin of *Temetvény.* To the left, on a rock nearer the railway, is the ruined castle of *Csejte*, once the residence of the infamous Elizabeth Báthory, who is said to have murdered 300 young girls in ten years in order to restore her youth with their blood (she died in prison in 1610). — 57 M. *Brunócz;* 61 M. **Waag-Neustadtl**, Hung. *Vág-Ujhély (*Rail. Restaurant)*, a town of 5100 inhab., with a church founded in 1413. The valley contracts. On a lofty rock to the right is the large ruined castle of *Beczkó*, above the little town of that name. On a height to the left beyond (66 M.) *Bohuszlavicz* lies *Haluzitz*, with the ruins of a church said to date from the time of SS. Cyril and Methodius. — 72 M. *Melsicz;* 76 M. *Trencsén-Isztebnik.*

77 M. **Trencsin,** Hung. *Trencsén* (*Lamm; Stern; Scheibner; Stark;* pop. 5200), capital of the county of that name, on the left bank of the Waag, is commanded by the ruins of an old fortress. The castle-well, 473 ft. deep, was hewn in the rock by Turkish prisoners. The tower, 108 ft. in height, commands a beautiful view. Interesting *Piarist Church.* The Gothic *Parish Church* of the 14th cent. (altered in 1528), to which a covered flight of 122 steps ascends, contains the fine monument of a Count Illésházy (d. 1648; an alabaster statue in a niche of black marble). Opposite the town, on the right bank of the Waag, is a ruined church and farther on is the semi-ruined monastery of *Skalka.*

82 M. **Trencsin-Teplitz,** Hung. *Tepla-Trencsén-Teplitz* (**Hôtel Teplitz;* numerous lodging-houses and private apartments), with warm lime and sulphur springs (117-126° Fahr.), lies in a fine mountainous region, 1 M. from the station (omnibus). Good baths, especially in the luxurious *Hammam. Curhaus* with café-restaurant. The season lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. — Railway to *Bisenz* and *Brünn*, see p. 262.

The next place in the valley of the Waag is *Dubnitz*, with a château of Countess D'Harcourt. 89 1/2 M. *Illava*, with a large convent used as a prison. Fine view of the valley. To the left *Pruskau*,

or *Pruszka*, with a château of Count Königsegg; on a bold rock in the distance the picturesque ruin of *Oroszlánkö* or *Löwenstein*. 94½ M. *Bellus*, opposite the valley of the *Lednicz* and the ruin of that name; 99 M. *Puchó-Kocskócz*. To the left, just before reaching (106 M.) *Vág-Beszterczce*, we see the finely-situated château of *Orlove*, belonging to Prince Hohenlohe; and just beyond it, also on the left, is the ruin of *Vág-Podhrad*, with a modern château below. At (115½ M.) *Nagy Bicse-Predmér*, to the right, opens the romantic **Szulyov Valley*, with its curious castellated rocks. Opposite, on the right, is the ruined *Hricsó-Podhrad* on a bold rock. 120½ M. *Hricsó*. At *Marczeg* the valley suddenly turns to the S.E. (to the right, in the distance, the ruin of *Ljetava;* to the left, *Schloss Budatin*). 125 M. *Uj-Zsolna* (junction for *Csácza*, see below).

126 M. **Zsolna**, Ger. *Sillein*, see p. 346.

61. From Oderberg to Kaschau.

218 M. Railway in 10-12 hrs. (fares 11 fl. 11, 8 fl. 13, 5 fl. 56 kr.; express 12 fl. 71, 9 fl. 33, 6 fl. 36 kr.). The Hungarian 'zone-tariff' (comp. p. 313) begins at Csácza. Return-tickets at reduced rates (2nd cl. 6, 3rd. cl. 4 fl.) available for 14 days are issued on Sat., Sun., and holidays in summer from Oderberg to Csorba and Poprad (pp. 347, 350). At Ruttek and Poprad-Felka there are frequently long stoppages. Best views to the right between Jablunkau and Ruttek; thereafter to the left.

Oderberg, see p. 272. We diverge to the S.E. from the Vienna line (R. 46), and traverse a wooded hill-district, the N. spurs of the *Beskid Mts.* 8 M. *Dombrau;* 10½ M. *Karwin*, with large coal-mines; 12½ M. *Darkau*, with iodine and salt baths.

20 M. **Teschen** (1010 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; *Hirsch; Hôt. Schreinzer; Ochs;* pop. 15,100), situated on a hill on the right bank of the *Olsa*, formerly the capital of the duchy of that name, is now the chief town in E. Silesia. The peace between Prussia and Austria, at the end of the Bavarian War of Succession in 1799, was concluded here. Spinning, weaving, and furniture-making are the chief industries. Observe the model houses of the workmen. Of the old castle of the 12th cent. a huge tower is still standing. Handsome château of Archduke Albert, with a fine garden.

Teschen is the junction of the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn*: S.W. to *Friedek-Mistek*, *Hotzendorf*, *Krasna*, *Wallachisch-Meseritsch*, and (76 M.) *Hullein* (p. 270); and N.W. to *Bielitz*, *Kalwarya*, *Skawina*, and (85½ M.) *Podgórze-Cracow* (p. 274).

24½ M. *Trzynietz*, with large iron-works of Archduke Albert; 28½ M. *Bystritz;* 32½ M. *Jablunkau*. The line ascends in long curves to the *Mosty Tunnel* (666 yds.), which penetrates the *Jablunka Pass* (1805 ft.), and descends, crossing the Hungarian frontier, to the *Cserna Valley* and (44 M.) *Csácza*, a small town at the union of the Cserna and the *Kisucza*, the junction for *Zwardon* and (36 M.) *Saybusch* (p. 284). — 51 M. *Krasznó;* 57 M. *Kisutcza-Ujhely*.

63 M. **Zsolna**, Ger. *Sillein* (1180 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*; pop. 3800), a small and ancient town on the left bank of the *Waag*, once an important centre of the Hungarian wine-trade with Poland, contains a government salt-depot and several factories. About 1 M. to the N.W. are the ruins of *Budatin*, with a park and a tower (view).

To *Tyrnau* and *Pressburg*, see R. 60; to *Saybusch*, see p. 284. — To the S. (12½ M.; a drive of 2 hrs., passing the considerable ruin of *Ljetava*), in the picturesque *Sillinka Valley*, is the thriving watering-place Rajecz-Teplicz (1380 ft.; good accommodation in the bath-houses), with warm springs without mineral ingredients, like those of Gastein (97-103°).

We are now carried E. through the broad valley of the Waag. On the left *Teplicska*, and a château with two towers. Farther on, Count Pongrácz's château of *Nedetz*. We cross the Waag. 68 M. *Várna*, Ger. *Varin*. The valley contracts so as barely to leave room for river, road, and rail. On a, bold rock to the right is the ruin of *Sztrecsnó*, to the left that of *Ovár*. The rapids of the river here are often dangerous to rafts. Beyond a tunnel we enter the romantic *Defile of Sztrecsnó*, 3 M. long, in which the Waag forces its passage through the *Fátra Mts.*, and next reach (76½ M.) **Ruttka** (1260 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the Altsohl and Budapest line (R. 58), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the turbulent *Turócz* and the Waag.

79½ M. *Szucsány*, 6 M. to the S. of which is the château of *Scsavink*. Beyond (81½ M.) *Turán* we thread a tunnel at the beginning of the *Hradisko Pass* and reach (87½ M.) *Kralován*, at the mouth of the valley of the *Arva*. On a lofty rock, 9 M. to the N.E., is the handsome, well-preserved castle of *Arva*. — 91½ M. *Lubochna*. — 99 M. **Rózsahegy**, Ger. *Rosenberg* (1628 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 3250), a small town, with a Piarist monastery on a hill above it. To the N., on the hillside, the ruins of *Likava*.

The mineral-baths of **Koritnicza**, 9 M. to the S. (carr. 4-5 fl., omn. 1 fl. 60 kr.), a cure for ailments of the liver and stomach, are prettily situated. (*Hôtel Stanek;* villas with furnished rooms at 60 kr.-1 fl. 80 kr. per day.)

At (104½ M.) *Liptó-Tepla* a view is disclosed of the chief summits of the Central Carpathians. 113 M. **Liptó Szt. Miklós** (1890 ft.; *Adler; Rail. Restaurant*), capital of the county of Liptau and seat of a Protestant bishop, has leather-factories. To the S. rise the *Poludnicza* (5086 ft.) and, farther off, the *Djumbir* (see below), the highest summit of the Niedere Tatra. Road to the *Deménfalva Grotto*, 6 M. (see below; carr. in 1¼ hr., there and back 3 fl.).

120 M. **Liptó-Ujvár**, or **Hradek** (2090 ft.; **Hôtel Brüll*, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.), at the confluence of the rapid *Bela* and the Waag, with a ruined castle and a school of forestry. Fine view here of the Hohe Tatra, with the Kriván (p. 354).

Splendid day's excursion (guide 2 fl.) by *Szt. Iván* (Inn) and through the *Stiavnica Valley* (good accommodation at the house of the keeper, at the upper end), by a good path, to the (5-6 hrs.) top of the **Djumbir*, Hung. *Gyömbér* (6710 ft.), which affords a fine survey of the W. Carpathians. Then down through the romantic *Demanova Valley* to the (3 hrs.) refuge-hut of the Carpathian Club (good quarters), near the (¼ hr.) interesting

Deménfalva Cavern, with its fine ice-formations and stalactites. Thence to (2 hrs.) *Liptó Szt. Miklós* (p. 346).

A tolerable road unites Liptó-Ujvár with (2 hrs.) *Kokava* (2710 ft.; Inn; guides), a small village on the left bank of the Bela, whence a footpath proceeds to the (2 hrs.) forester's house of *Pod Bansko* (3225 ft.; rustic accommodation), a starting-point for excursions in the W. part of the Hohe Tatra, about 10 M. (hridle-path) from the *Lake of Csorba* (p. 354). From Pod Bansko viâ the *Tycha Valley* to *Zakopane*, see p. 357.

The line skirts the S. base of the Tatra, the wild serrated ridges and peaks of which are most picturesque. 123 M. *Király-Lehota*, at the confluence of the *Weisse* and the *Schwarze Waag;* 129½ M. *Vihodna-Vázsecz* (2508 ft.; ascent of the Kriván, see p. 354); 133½ M. *Vágfalva.* The line crosses the watershed between the Waag and the Popper (*i.e.* between the Baltic and the Black Sea) at (137½ M.) *Csorba* (2946 ft.; Inn; to the Lake of Csorba, see p. 354). — 142 M. **Lucsivna Fürdö,** or *Bad Lucsivna* (2605 ft.), with a park of Hr. von Szakmáry and a *Hydropathic, in the valley of the *Popper.* (To the Mengsdorf Valley, see p. 354.) 144½ M. *Lucsivna,* Ger. *Lautschburg* (2517 ft.; *Inn), which lies 3 M. to the E. of the line and 1 M. to the S. of the baths. Fine view of the tapering Končysta (8320 ft.) and the Gerlsdorfer Spitze (8737 ft.), the highest of the Tatra.

Noteworthy excursions: ascent of the *Kienberg* (2970 ft.), 2 hrs. there and back, with view of the Tatra, Popper valley, etc.; ascent of the *Baba* (3212 ft.), of the *Cerna* (3580 ft.), and above all (2-2½ hrs.; also ascended from Poprád) of the *Kozi Kamen or *Gaisberg* (4080 ft.), the Rigi of the Zips, commanding a superb panorama of the Tatra from Chocs in the Liptau to the Stirnberg near Tatra-Höhlenhain, of the adjoining mountains, and of the smiling valleys of the Popper, Hernád, and Waag.

149 M. **Poprád,** or *Deutschendorf* (2214 ft.; **Hôtel Husz-Park,* ½ M. to the S.W. of the station, with baths and a fine view of the Tátra, R. 60 kr.-2 fl.; *Hôt. Tatra; Hôt. National,* both at the station; *Zum Schützen,* in the town), is one of the sixteen free Zips towns founded by 'Saxon' immigrants in the 12th cent., and still retaining their German language and character. The *Museum of the Carpathian Society* is worth a visit. Poprád is the station for *Schmecks* (p. 351) and a good starting-point for excursions to the Hohe and Niedere Tatra.

To the N.E. of Poprád, 1¼ M. on the line to Pudlein (p. 348), lies **Georgenberg** (*Park Gréb,* with extensive grounds, baths, etc., R. 40 kr.-1 fl., pens. 1 fl., R. extra), a summer-resort. At *Felka* and *Gross-Schlagendorf* are also good inns for summer-quarters (see p. 351).

A road leads to the S. to (3 M.) *Blumenthal* (Inn, R. 1 fl.-1 fl. 20 kr.), a prettily situated summer-resort; thence a walk of ¾ hr. to the S.E. through beautiful woods to the *Gloriette or *Belvedere* (3025 ft.) of the Carpathian Club, which commands a magnificent panorama of the Tatra Mts. — To the S.E. of Poprád are the (3 M.) lime-water baths of **Gánocz** (74°). — A very enjoyable excursion may be made from Poprád to the *Ice Cavern of Dobschau, in the valley of Straczena, 19 M. to the S. The road (carr. and pair in 4 hrs., 8 fl.) leads viâ *Blumenthal* (see above), *Grenicz,* and *Vernar* (2470 ft.; Inn) to the *Popova Saddle* (3415 ft.), whence it descends to the *Pustapole Inn* (2950 ft.), at the foot of the massive *Königsberg* or *Kralova Hola* (6550 ft.; fine view), the highest summit hut one of the Niedere Tatra, which may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. (also on horseback; descent

to *Telgart*, in 2½-3 hrs.). Thence we proceed viâ *Telgart* (2895 ft.; Inn) to the *Inn zur Eishöhle*, 1 M. from the entrance to the cavern (see p. 363).

From Poprád to Pudlein, 20½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 1 fl., 80, 50 kr.). — The line diverges to the N.E. from the Oderberg and Kaschau railway, and descends the valley of the Popper. 1¼ M. *Georgenberg*, Hung. *Szepes-Szombat* (see above); 3½ M. *Matzdorf*, Hung. *Matheócz*. 6 M. **Gross-Lomnitz**, Hung. *Nagy-Lomnicz*, is the station for *Tatra-Lomnitz* and *Matlarenau* (p. 355; branch-line to Tatra-Lomnitz projected). 7½ M. *Hunsdorf*, Hung. *Hunfalu*. — 9½ M. Kesmark (2054 ft.; **Hôt. Meese*, with garden and veranda; **Hôt. Huminszky*; **Hôt. Kesmark*; *Krone*), prettily situated on the Popper, is one of the oldest towns in Hungary, having heen a 'royal free town' since 1380. The old parish-church *Zum Heiligen Kreuz* contains fine carved altars. New Prot. church and Lyceum; old timber Prot. church. The chapel of the old Tökölyi château is worthy of a visit. The *Jerusalem*, a hill near the town, with remains of very ancient fortifications, affords a good survey of the E. Tatra. The linen-factories and weaving-school of Kesmark are of some importance. — To the N.W. (2 M.), in the Weisswasserthal, is **Tátraháza** (**Inn*, R. 60 kr.-1 fl.; baths; pens. 14 fl. per week), a pleasant summer-resort; and 6 M. to the N.W. of Tátraháza is the *Kesmarker Tränke* (p. 355). — 11½ M. *Nehre*, Hung. *Nagy-Eör*; 13 M. *Elágazás*, station for **Bela** (Hung. *Szepes-Béla*), a village with 2500 inhab., whence an omnibus plies in 1¼ hr. to *Tatra-Höhlenhain* (p. 356). From Bela viâ *Winschendorf* to the *Rothe Kloster* and *Szczawnica*, see p. 356. — 14 M. *Kramwinkel*, Hung. *Keresztfalu*; 16½ M. *Bauschendorf*, Hung. *Busocz*. — 20½ M. *Pudlein*, Hung. *Podolin*, a village of 1500 inhab., is the present terminus of the line, which is to be continued to *Orló* (p. 343).

The line crosses the Popper and quits the valley of that stream. A low hill near (158 M.) *Kapsdorf* (1896 ft.) forms the watershed between the Danube and the Vistula. We descend the valley of the *Hernád*. — 166 M. **Igló**, Ger. *Neudorf* (1503 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*), is another of the sixteen Zips free towns (comp. p. 347).

A branch-line runs hence in 40 min. to (8 M.) **Leutschau**, Hung. *Löcse* (1880 ft.; **Reichsadler*), capital of the Zips, an old town with 7040 inhab., chiefly Germans. Fine Gothic church of *St. James*, of the 13th cent., with a slender tower, containing an elegant tabernacle, several well-carved altars, pictures, monuments, and a good organ. The Rathhaus, with its open arcades, is in the Platz on the S. side of the church. Beautiful view of the Tatra.

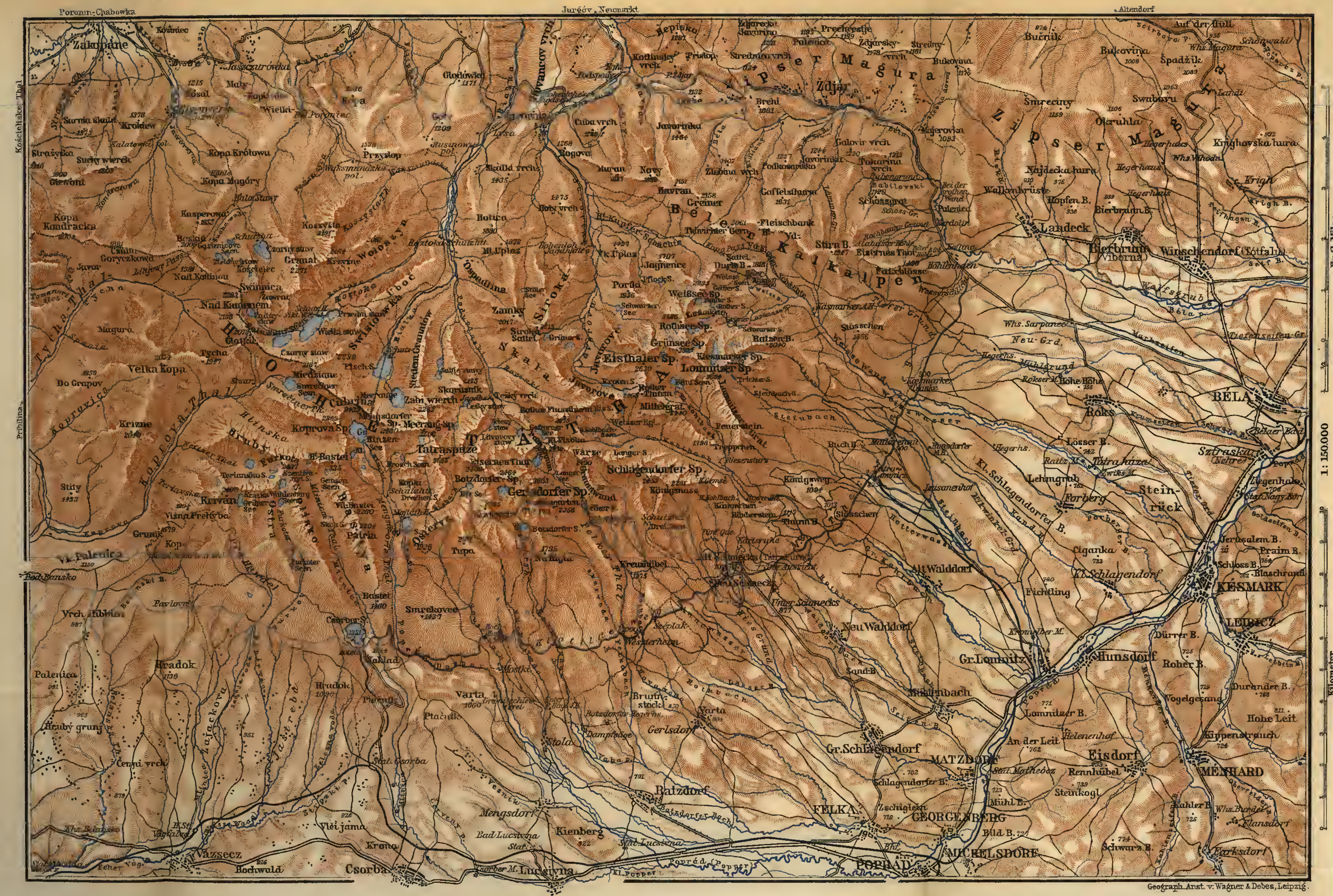
A road (carr. in 2 hrs., 4 fl.) leads to the S.E. from Igló viâ (1½ M.) *Igló-füred* (1870 ft.), a prettily situated spa, to **Schwarzenberg** (Hung. *Feketehegy*; 2100 ft.), a hydropathic, sheltered amid beautiful pine-woods.

We enter the Hungarian Erzgebirge. From (171½ M.) *Markusfalva*, Ger. *Marksdorf*, with a château, a branch-line runs to *Bindt*, a mining-colony belonging to Archduke Albert, and to *Kotterbach*, with iron and copper mines. — 179½ M. *Szepes-Olaszi*, Ger. *Wallendorf*.

At the town of Kirchdrauf, Hung. *Szepes-Váralja*, 4 M. to the N., are the ruins of the large castle of *Zips*, which gave name to the county, and the interesting cathedral of *St. Martin*, begun in the 13th cent. in the Romanesque, and altered in the 15th cent. in the late-Gothic style. Curious mural paintings of the 14th cent., some of them well-preserved.

184½ M. *Krompach*, with iron-works. 187½ M. *Stefanshütte*, with quicksilver, silver, and copper mines. — 191½ M. *Margitfalu*.

To Schmöllnitzhütte, 21 M., railway in 2¾ hrs. through the *Göllnitz Valley*, with its mines of iron-ore, worked since the middle ages, and iron-works. 3¾ M. *Zsakarócz*, with Archd. Albert's *Marienhütte*, an iron-mine worked with aid of a cog-wheel and a wire-rope railway. 5 M. **Göllnitz**, Hung. *Gölnicz-bánya*, an old town with copper and silver mines,


Poronin-Chabowka
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Kościeliske Thal
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Kopa Kondracka
Goryczkowa
Kasperowa
Swinnica
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Magura
Velka Kopa
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Krizne
Stity
Vk. Palenica
Bad Banska
Vrch Hlblim
Hradok
Palenica
Hruby grun
Cerni vrch
Vazsecz
Bockwald
Csorba
Krona
Vleii jama
Mengsdorf
Bad Lucsivna
Lucsivna
Kienberg
Stola
Batzdorf
Gerlsdorf
Felka
Poprad
Michelsdorf
Georgenberg
Matzdorf
Gr. Schlagendorf
Mühlenbach
Gr. Lomnitz
Hunsdorf
Neu Walddorf
Alt Walddorf
Unter Schmecks
Kesmark
Leibicz
Menhard
Eisdorf
Bela
Landeck
Bierbrunn (Viberna)
Winschendorf
Zdjar
Zipser Magura
Bukovina
Smreciny
Koprova Sp.
Meeraug Sp.
Tatraspitze
Gerlsdorfer Sp.
Schlagendorfer Sp.
Lomnitzer Sp.
Eisthaler Sp.
Kriván
Patria
Smrekovec
Tupa
Varta
Naklad
Bastei
Kreuzhübel
Steinbach
Felsen
Kl. Schlagendorf
Forberg
Stein-rück
Lehmgrub
Fichtling
Stat. Csorba
Ptacnik
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

and many chain and nail factories aronnd it. 10 M. *Prakendorf*, Hung. *Prakfalu*, with Count Csáky's iron-works; 15 M. *Einsiedel*, Hung. *Szepes-Remete;* 17½ M. *Gözfürész;* 21 M. *Schmöllnitzhütte*, Hung. *Szomolnokhuta*, with valuable mines of pyrites and cement-works.

The line is carried through the narrow and picturesque rocky valley of the Hernád by means of embankments and cuttings. 222 M. *Kis-Ladna;* 209 M. *Abos* (branch-line to *Eperjes*, p. 342); then through a tunnel into a broader part of the valley of the Hernád. 216 M. *Tihany*. — 218 M. **Kaschau,** see p. 341.

62. The Hohe Tatra.

The *Central Carpathians*, rising between the plains of the Árva and the Dunajec and extending for a distance of about 70 M. with a breadth of 9-22 M., are the loftiest mountains in Hungary. This range, of limestone, gneiss, granite, and sandstone formation, consists of four principal groups, *viz.* the *Árva-Liptau Limestone Mts.*, or W. portion as far as the Lilijowe Pass, with peaks rising to a height of 7300 ft.; the *Hohe Tatra*, or central portion, stretching E. to the Kopa Pass and reaching the height of 8735 ft.; the *Béla Limestone Alps*, with peaks of 7080 ft., stretching at an angle from the Hohe Tatra to the Zdjar Pass; and lastly the lower *Zipser Magura*, adjoining the preceding, with peaks of 4130 ft. The most imposing portion is the Hohe Tatra, on the borders of Zips, Liptau, and Galicia, where the huge masses rise sheer from the valleys of the Popper and Waag like a gigantic wall, presenting mountain-scenery of the wildest description, in which only glaciers are wanting. The chief features here are barren, fissured peaks, precipitous and inaccessible crests, and bleak, rock-cumbered valleys, containing deep and lonely lakes (Pol. *stawy*, Slav. *plesso*, *i.e.* eyes of the sea), which are gradually being filled up with débris precipitated from the steep slopes above. The highest peaks are not free from snow except in midsummer, while many of the gorges, especially on the N. side, are filled with perpetual snow. The dwellers on the S. side of the Tatra are Slovakians, on the N. Poles, and in Zips, on the S.E. side, Germans.

Of Hotels and Inns there is now a tolerable array, especially on the S. side of the range, but in the height of the season (July-August) it is sometimes difficnlt to get quarters even after previous application. Close to the foot of the mountains (2460-4430 ft.) are the following, mostly surrounded by beautiful pine-woods and adapted as health-resorts for a stay of some time: the *Hôtel* on the *Lake of Csorba;* *Hôtel Westerheim*, at the foot of the Gerlsdorfer Spitze; *Neu*, *Alt*, and *Unter Schmecks*, at the foot of the Schlagendorfer Spitze; *Tatra Lomnitz* and *Matlarenau*, and *Tatra-Höhlenhain*, in the Kotlin valley. Simpler accommodation is offered by the forester's house of *Pod Bansko*, at the foot of the Kriván (see p. 347); the *Majláth Hut*, on the Lake of Popper; *Hoch-Hagi*, at the foot of the Osterva and Končysta; the *Hunfalvy Hut* and the new *Breslauer Haus*, on the Lake of Felka; *Hôtel Kohlbach*, on the Kämmchen; *Hôtel Gemse*, on the Rainerwiese; the *Kesmarker Tränke*, on the Weisswasserhach; and the new *Club Hut*, on the Grüne See. The towns of *Hradek*, *Poprád*, *Felka*, and *Kesmark* all have good hotels and command fine views of the mountains, but they are less suited for a stay of some time owing to the want of woods in their vicinity and their distance (6-10 M.) from the foot of the mountains. The favourite

hydropathic establishments of *Lucsivna*, *Gross-Schlagendorf*, and *Tátrahíza* are rather more conveniently situated. The best headquarters for excursions on the N. side of the mountains are *Zakopane*, the *Iron Works (Kúznice)* near Zakopane, the small baths of *Jaszczurówka*, and the good club-huts of the Polish Tatra Club in the *Rozioka* and on the *Grosse Fischsee*. — The best time for exploring this district is from July to the middle of September; but June and October, when charges are considerably abated, are also sometimes favourable.

The regulations for GUIDES, etc., have been framed by the Hungarian Carpathian Club and the Polish Tatra Club. The first-class guides, naturally the most expensive, are acquainted with the entire Tatra region; those of the second class undertake certain definite expeditions only; while third-class guides are qualified for still fewer. Tourists should employ only authorized guides (*'autorisirte Führer'*), who are bound to produce the official tariff on demand. Each guide may be required to carry about 33lbs. of luggage, but for long tours, involving considerable supplies of baggage and provisions, a porter must also be engaged. As the nights are often very cold (even in summer the temperatnre sometimes falls below 32° at an elevation of 6000-6500 ft.), it is advisable to be well supplied with rugs. The charge for guides from Zakopane (chiefly Poles, a few only speaking German), some of whom also undertake expeditions in the S. Tatra, is for ½ day 1 fl. 20 kr., per day 1½ fl. (3rd cl. 1 fl.), for several days 2 fl. per day, for the higher peaks 2 fl., but for the Tatraspitze, Gerlsdorfer Spitze, Lomnitzer Spitze, and Eisthaler Spitze 3 fl.; in all cases besides food. Porter usually 1 fl. — For expeditions in the S. Tatra, the best guides are to be found at Schmecks (2-3 fl. per day; for difficult mountain-expeditions 4-6 fl.). Porters receive 1-1½ fl. per day, and their food. Complaints should be addressed to the managers of the various baths.

INFORMATION may be obtained at the offices of the Carpathian Club at Igló (head-office), Kesmark (Herr Genserich), Felka (Herr Krompecher); Gross-Schlagendorf (Herr Weszter), Leutschau (Herr Dénes), at the bath-offices at Alt, Neu, and Unter Schmecks; and at the office of the Tatra Club in Zakopane.

The best APPROACHES to the Tatra from Germany are the railway from Oderberg to Kaschau (R. 61); from Vienna, the railway through the Waagthal to Sillein (R. 60); from Budapest the Miskolcz and Kaschau line (R. 57) or the Hatvan and Ruttek line (R. 58). Return-tickets are issued only at Oderberg (comp. p. 345). — Those who approach from the] N. take the Galician railway from *Oświęcim* (p. 274) or *Podgórze* (Cracow), viâ *Skawina* and *Sucha*, to (4-5 hrs.) *Chabówka* (p. 284; Rail. Restaurant), whence a diligence runs twice daily in 6 hrs. viâ (10½ M.) *Neumarkt* (p. 358) and *Poronin* to (25½ M.) *Zakopane* (fare 2 fl. 15 kr.; one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 6-7 fl.; railway projected). A carriage from Zakopane to Tatra-Höhlenhain (7 hrs.' drive) costs 6-10 fl.; from Zakopane to Schmecks viâ Tatra-Höhlenhain (9 hrs.' drive), 8-15 fl. (bargain necessary).

EXCURSIONS. The following are the most important. From Csorba visit the *Lake of Csorba*. From the Lake of Csorba ascend the *Kriván*, visit the *Popper* and *Hinzen* lakes, ascend the *Meeraugspitze*, and visit the *Grosse Fischsee*. — From Hoch-Hagi ascend the *Osterva*. — From Westerheim or Schmecks visit the *Felka Valley* and the *Polnische Kamm*, and ascend the Gerlsdorfer Spitze. — From Schmecks visit the *Great* and *Little Kohlbach Valleys*, ascend the *Schlagendorf* and *Lomnitz* peaks. From Tatra-Lomnitz or Matlarenau enter the *Kohlbach* and *Steinbach* valleys. — From Matlarenau or the Kesmarker Tränke ascend the *Weisswasser Valley* to the *Grüne See* or cross the *Kopa Pass* to *Javorina*. — From Tatra-Höhlenhain visit the *Stalactite Cavern* at *Béla*, and cross the *Kopa* or the *Zdjár Pass* to *Javorina*. — From Javorina ascend the *Siroka*, visit the *Polish Fünfseen-Thal* and the *Grosse Fischsee*, and go on to *Zakopane*. — From Zakopane cross the *Jaszczurówka* or the *Zawrat Pass* and proceed through the Polish Fünfseen-Thal to the Grosse Fischsee, ascend the *Magóra* and the *Swinnica*, and visit the *Kościelisko Valley*. — Many additional tours have, however, been opened up within the last ten or fifteen years by the establishment of new starting-points, and especially by the construction of the Carpathian Club's '**Tourists'**

Road (*Touristenweg*), which unites the principal places of interest in the S. Tatra. This route, which has been made practicable for carriages within the last few years, begins at the *Hotel* on the *Lake of Csorba* (4450 ft.; p. 354), where the bridle-path from Pod Bansko ends (comp. p. 347), and descends the hill to the *Postredna Meadow* (3940 ft.) in the Mengsdorf Valley. (At the first kilomètre-stone a shorter but rough footpath diverges to the right; and at the bend of the road begins a footpath to the Popper See.) Crossing the Popper, our road turns to the E. and runs through pretty pine-woods to (5½ M.) *Hoch-Hagi* (3575 ft.; p. 352). We then cross a number of small streams (pretty views of the Popper valley) and lastly the Felka, beyond which we reach *Westerheim* (3280 ft.; p. 352). Thence we proceed to the N.E. through thick woods to (11 M.) *Neu-Schmecks* (3280 ft.; see below) and (11¾ M.) *Alt-Schmecks*, where the KLOTILDEN-WEG, or oloer part of the road made in 1889, ends. The MARIA-THERESIA-WEG, the continuation of the Tourists' Road, completed in 1893, diverges to the left a few min. beyond Alt-Schmecks from the main road leading to Poprád, joins the carriage-road from Unter-Schmecks (see below) about ½ M. farther on, and then traverses the *Kohlbach Valley*, with its numerous old moraines. At (15½ M.) *Tatra-Lomnitz* (2740 ft.; p. 355) we enjoy a good view of the Lomnitzer Spitze to the left. The road continues thence on the same level to the (16½ M.) *Matlarenau* (2960 ft.; p. 355), pleasantly situated in a little plain on the Steinbach, and after crossing the stream descending from the Weisswasser Valley, reaches the (18½ M.) *Kesmarker Tränke* (2975 ft.; p. 355), at the foot of the *Stösschen* (5105 ft.). Thence the road gradually descends through wood to the *Kotlin Valley*, and a little beyond (21½ M.) *Tatra-Höhlenhain* (2506 ft.; p. 356) joins the Béla highroad. Walkers may cover the whole distance in a day, riders or drivers in half-a-day. But the preferable plan is to take two days for the tour, visiting the lakes of Csorba and Popper on one side of Schmecks on the first day, and proceeding to Tatra-Höhlenhain on the other side the next day.

Poprád (2214 ft.), see p. 347. Road thence (carr. to Schmecks in 1½ hr., for 3 pers. 3 fl.) viâ (1 M.) *Felka* (*Touristenheim, hotel and villas with garden, R. 60 kr.-1 fl., D. 80 kr., pens. 1 fl. 20 kr., R. extra), with a Tatra Museum and Alpine botanic garden, (2 M.) *Gross-Schlagendorf*, Hung. *Nagy-Szálok* (2220 ft.; *Hôtel Weszter, with pleasant garden, R. 80 kr. to 1 fl. 30 kr., D. 1 fl., pension cheaper), and (4 M.) *Unter-Schmecks*, on the right (see below), to (½ M.) **Alt-Schmecks**, Hung. *Tátra-Füred* (3285 ft.), a watering-place with mineral-springs, pine-cone baths, and cold-water cure, numerous lodging-houses, and a Cursaal, prettily situated at the foot of the Schlagendorf peak. — To the W. (½ M.) lies **Neu-Schmecks**, Hung. *Uj-Tátra-Füred* (3295 ft.), with its Curhaus (cold-water cure, pine-cone baths, etc.), well fitted up, suited for a lengthened stay, and visited even in winter by patients with delicate lungs. — Below Alt-Schmecks, and connected with it by a pleasant road and footpath, lies (1¼ M.) **Unter-Schmecks**, Hung. *Alsó-Tátra-Füred* (3084 ft.), a watering-place founded in 1881, and much frequented. ('Grützkocher' spring, mud-baths, etc

The CHARGES at the three Schmecks are as follows in the season (at other times 25-30 per cent less): R. 1-5 fl. per day (in July and Aug. scarcely obtainable unless secured in advance); A. 1 fl. per week; visitor's and music tax, for a stay of more than three days, 1 fl. weekly. Rooms, bath-tickets, guides, horses, etc., are all engaged through the director of the baths. — Good restaurants (with cheaper rooms for tourists), usually à la carte. *Café, with gipsy-music several times daily. Post, Telephone, and Telegraph Offices.

Walks. From Alt- or Unter-Schmecks to the (20 min.) *Café-Restaurant zur Aussicht* (B. 30-40 kr., D. 1 fl.-1 fl. 20 kr.; also beds), overlooking the plain of the Popper and the Lower Tatra. — From Alt-Schmecks to the N.W. to the (3/4 hr.) *Fünf Quellen* with the *Rainer Monument*, 20 min. above which the flower-carpeted *Himbeerwiese* affords a view of the three Schmecks and the Popper Valley. — From Neu-Schmecks to the *Neu-Schmecks Waterfall*, 10 min. to the S.W., and to the *Vancsó Pond*, 10 min. to the S.; and thence to the E. to (1/4 hr.) *Unter-Schmecks*. — The following walks are a little longer. From Alt-Schmecks to the N.E. to the (1 hr.) *Thurmberg* (3665 ft.) or to the (3/4 hr.) *Räubersteine* (3819 ft.), three huge blocks of granite, a flat stone to the right of which affords a fine survey of the Kohlbach valley and the plain of the Popper. Thence a poor but picturesque footpath leads to the (1/2 hr.) *Kämmchen* (see below). — From Neu-Schmecks by the Klotilden-Weg (p. 351) to the (3/4 hr.) *Hôtel Westerheim* or *Schlesierheim*, Hung. *Tátra-Széplak* (3280 ft.; R. 40 kr.-2 fl. 80 kr., D. 1 fl. 20 kr., board 12 fl. per week), frequented by Germans. To the Felka Lake and to the Polnische Kamm, see p. 353. From the Hôt. Westerheim we may go on to (1 1/4 hr.) *Hoch-Hagi* (3575 ft.; Touristenhaus); ascent of the Osterva, p. 353. — From Alt-Schmecks or Unter-Schmecks by the Maria-Theresia-Weg (p. 351) to (1 1/4 hr.) *Tatra-Lomnitz* and (1/2 hr.) *Matlarenau* (p. 355).

To the ***Kohlbach Valley** (1 1/4 hr. to the Rainerwiese; horse 1 fl. 20 kr.), very attractive. A road and a footpath ascend from Alt-Schmecks to the N.E. to the (3/4 hr.) *Kämmchen* (4200 ft.), which affords a beautiful view of the Lomnitzer Spitze, the Mittelgrat-Thurm, the Kohlbach-Thal with its rocky débris (old moraine), and the Popper-Thal studded with towns and villages. Immediately below the summit, on the E. side, is the *Hôtel Kohlbach* (R. 80 kr. to 1 1/2 fl.). We then proceed along the slope to the N., turn to the right after a few min., then again ascend the valley past the three *Kohlbach Waterfalls*, amidst beautiful wood and rock scenery, to the (1/2 hr.) *Rainerwiese*, on which is the little *Hôtel Gemse* (4310 ft.; R. 1 fl., restaurant expensive). About 3/4 M. to the N., a little to the right of the way to the Five Lakes (see below), is the *Riesensturz*, a waterfall 130 ft. high. (From the bridge at the first, or great, Kohlbach waterfall a footpath leads to the N.E. to the *Steinbach-See* and another to the S.E. to *Matlarenau*, p. 355).

Mountain Expeditions (strong boots and alpenstock advisable). To the *Five Lakes in the Little Kohlbach Valley, 3 1/2-4 hrs. from Alt-Schmecks (guide 1 fl. 30 kr.-2 1/2 fl.). From the Hôt. Gemse (see above) we ascend the *Treppchen* to the right to the (1 hr.) *Feuerstein* (5207 ft.), an overhanging block of granite; we then follow the brook to the foot (5383 ft.) of the *Seewand*, which rises 1300 ft. higher, and ascend its slope to the left to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Five Lakes* in the highest basin of the *Little Kohlbach Valley* (6620-6690 ft.). Grand rock-scenery, with large patches of snow, encircled by the Lomnitzer Spitze, the Schwalbenthurm, the Grünensee-Spitze, the Eisthaler Spitze, and the Mittelgrat-Thurm. Refuge-hut projected. — From the Five Lakes a difficult route leads past the *Kleine Blaue*

See (7075 ft.) and over the *Kleine Sattel-Pass* (7695 ft.) to the *Kroten-See*, and thence through the *Javorinka Valley* to (4-5 hrs.) *Javorina* (p. 357).

The **Lomnitzer Spitze** (*Lomniczi-Csúcs;* 8642 ft.; guide 2-4 fl.) is ascended in 6 hrs. from Alt-Schmecks. Above the *Feuerstein* (p. 352) the route ascends to the right over stony slopes to the (1/2 hr.) '*Probe*' (a steep and fatiguing couloir); then to the (20 min.) *Kapelle* (lofty columns of granite), and up steep grassy slopes to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Lomnitzer Kamm* (7383 ft.; p. 355). Thence past the *Moses-Quelle* (7415 ft.), very steep for the most part, and 'Matirko's Umkehr' and 'Emericzy's Greiner' (two difficult points, provided with chains by the Carpathian Club) to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit, which commands a distant view to the N.E. and S. only.

The **Eisthaler Spitze** (*Jégvölgyi-Csúcs;* 8630 ft.; guide 2 fl. 40 kr.-4 1/2 fl.), difficult, only for adepts, may be ascended from Alt-Schmecks in 7 hrs. From the Five Lakes in the little Kohlbach valley (see p. 352) we ascend over stony slopes and patches of snow to the main crest, which we follow, past a dangerous place at the 'Steinerne Ross', to the (3 hrs.) top. Fine view of the mountains and of the plains of Hungary and Galicia.

Easier is the ascent of the ***Schlagendorfer Spitze** (*Szalóki-Csúcs;* 8050 ft.; 5 hrs. from Neu-Schmecks; guide 1 1/2-3 fl.). From the path into the Felka Valley, after 1 hr., we diverge to the right; 1 1/2 hr. the three *Schlagendorf Lakes* (5495 ft.; refuge); thence to the summit in 2 1/2 hrs. more. Admirable view, intercepted on the W. and N. by the Gerlsdorf and Lomnitz peaks.

Visit to the **Felka Valley** and ascent of the **Polnische Kamm** (4 hrs. from Neu-Schmecks; guide, 1 1/2-3 fl., not necessary except for the Kamm), interesting. Bridle-path over the (1 1/2 hr.) *Kreuzhübel* (4650 ft.) and then through the *Felka Valley* (to the left, the huge *Gerlsdorfer Spitze*) to the (3/4 hr.) *Hunfalvy Hut* (rustic quarters), 5 min. to the S.E. of the beautiful green **Felka Lake** (5470 ft.). On the S.W. side of the lake is the new *Breslauer Haus* (12 rooms; Restaurant), built in 1894, reached in 2 hrs. from Westerheim (p. 352) by a new footpath. The Felka Valley contains distinct remains of the moraines of diluvial glaciers. Close to the old hut is a typical wall of moraine. We next skirt the *Granatenwand* (where garnet-crystals are found in the mica-slate), pass under the 'Ewige Regen', a dripping rock, and cross the Seewand, more than 330 ft. high, to the (1/2 hr.) *Blumengarten* (5883 ft.), a beautiful Alpine pasture (once a lake). We now ascend to the (1/2 hr.) *Langensee* (6337 ft.). Then an ascent of 1 1/2 hr. over the grassy S. slope of the *Kleine Visoka*, to the summit of the *Polnische Kamm* (7188 ft.), a narrow ridge with precipices on each side, whence a striking view is obtained of the N. side of the mountains. Far below lies the *Gefrorne See* (see below). The view is still better from the *Kleine Visoka* (7990 ft.; ascended without difficulty from the pass in 3/4 hr.), which overlooks the tremendous precipices of the Gerlsdorfer Spitze. We descend by the *Kaulige Hubel* (6957 ft.), immediately above the Langensee, to the Blumengarten; or round the N.W. slope of the Kleine Visoka to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Kerbchen* (7750 ft.), a spur of the main crest, and thence by a steep but not difficult descent to the *Gross-Kohlbacher Lakes* and the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Hôtel Gemse* (p. 352). — The descent from the Polnische Kamm to the (1/2 hr.) *Gefrorne See* (6450 ft.) is difficult; thence we descend to the (1 1/2 hr.) hunting-lodge of Prince Hohenlohe in the fine *Poduplaski Valley*, and follow the road to (4 hrs.) *Javorina* (p. 357) or after 1 1/4 hr. diverge to the left and ascend the *Bialka Valley* to the (2 hrs.) *Grosse Fischsee* (p. 357).

The **Gerlsdorfer Spitze** (*Gerlachfalvi-Csúcs;* 8737 ft.; from Schmecks and back 10-12 hrs.; guide 2 1/2-5 fl.), the highest of the Tatra Mts., is very difficult. The best plan is to sleep at the *Felka Lake* and make the ascent early in the morning from the *Blumengarten* (see above), whence there is 3 hrs.' steep climbing. Impressive and picturesque view from the summit.

The **Osterva** (6300 ft.) may be ascended from Schmecks (4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 30 kr.-2 1/2 fl., with descent to the Popper Lake 1 1/2-3 fl.), Westerheim, or the Csorba Lake (p. 354). An easy path through wood (practicable for horses) diverging from the Klotilden-Weg about 3/4 hr. to the W. of *Hoch-Hagi* (p. 351), and skirting the E. slope of the *Smrekovec* (4680 ft.),

reaches the summit in 2-2½ hrs. The expedition may be profitably extended along the W. slope of the *Klyn* to the height of about 6890 ft., for the sake of the fine view of the Končysta, Tatra-Spitze, and Bastei, and of the valleys of Mengsdorf, the Popper, and the Waag. Descent from the Osterva to the (1¼ hr.) *Popper Lake*, see below.

The ***Lake of Csorba** (4433 ft.) may be reached from Schmecks by the Klotilden-Weg (p. 351; poor at places) viâ *Westerheim* and *Hoch-Hagi* in 4½ hrs. (carr. there and back 7 fl., besides 1 fl. toll at Westerheim), or from the railway-station of *Csorba* (p. 347) by a poor road in 1½ hr. (carr. 3, there and back 5 fl.; mountain-railway projected). The lake, the largest (50 acres) in the S. Tatra, is situated on the watershed between the Waag and the Popper. Grand *View (N.) of the Tatra Mts., from the Kriván to the Schlagendorfer Spitze; to the S. the valley of the Waag, Popper, and Hernád, beyond which rises the mountain-chain from Korytnica, in the W., to Kaschau, in the E., 100 M. in length. On the S. bank are the *Csorba Hotel*, a bath-house, and nine villas (R. 1-4 fl., pens. before June 20th 2 fl., after it 3½-4½ fl.); gipsy band, café, etc. Pleasant boating on the lake (30 kr. each pers. per hr.).

Excursions from the Lake of Csorba. Ascent of the Kriván (8190 ft.; 5-5½ hrs.; guide, 1 fl. 80 kr.-3½ fl., not always to be found at the lake). The route crosses the S. base of the *Szoliszko* and of the *Ostra* to the valley of *Predni Handel*, and the (1½ hr.) brook *Zlomisko* (5125 ft.), where the route from Pod Bansko (p. 347) joins ours on the left. We then proceed to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) terrace below the *Grüne See*, (6615 ft.), ascend the rock-strewn slopes of the *Nad Pavlovu* to the (1¼ hr.) deserted *Gold Mine*, whence a steep and fatiguing climb brings us in 1¼ hr. to the summit, a plateau about 50 ft. long and 7-8 ft broad, commanding a superb view. On the W. side the peak descends in huge precipices to the *Koprova Valley*; far below in the *Nefiz Valley* on the N.E. side lies the *Teriansko Lake* (6388 ft.); on the S.E. is the *Grüne See* (see above), and farther off the Lake of Csorba. The descent on the W. side leads at first over stony debris and then by a steep but good zigzag path on the W side of the *Kopa* to the (2½ hrs.) *Polana Kriváńska* (3956 ft.), at the S.W. base of the Kriván, with a shepherd's hut ('Kolibe'). Thence we may either proceed to the W. over the wooded hill of *Pod Palenica* (3773 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) keeper's house of *Pod Bansko* (p. 347), to which also a bridle-path leads direct in 3½ hrs. from the Csorba Lake; or we may go S., at first on the right, afterwards on the left bank of the *Belanszka*, viâ the *Polana Kobierska*, to the (3½ hrs.) inn of *Belanszko* (3183 ft.; rustic; guides to be had), which is within ¾ hr. of the stations of *Vihodna-Vázsecz* or *Vágfalva* (p. 347).

We may also visit the **Mlinica Valley**, crossing the meadows to the (2 hrs.) beautiful *Schleier-Wasserfall* ('veil'), then ascending to the right to the lakes of *Nadskok*, *Untere* and *Obere Gemsen*, and (1¾ hr.) *Szentiványi* (6848 ft.); thence W. over the *Lorenzjoch* to the (1 hr.) *Wahlenberg Lakes* (6770-7080 ft.), and through the *Furkot Valley* back to the (2 hrs.) Lake of Csorba. — Ascent of the **Vordere Bastei** (*Bástya;* 7720 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide 1-2 fl.), interesting. We cross the Mlinica brook, and ascend the wooded slope of the Mlinica, latterly steep, to the *Patria* (7310 ft.) and the *Vordere Bastei*. Grand view of the Mengsdorf Valley with the Tupa, Končysta, Tatraspitze, Meeraugspitze, the long Ochsenrücken, and the tapering Bastei peaks.

The ***Valley of Mengsdorf** is one of the grandest in the Tatra. From the lake we cross the pastures of the Bastei, or from the Klotilden-Weg we proceed direct (comp. p. 351) to the (1½ hr.) superbly situated ***Popper Lake** (4945 ft.), with the *Majláth Hut* (good accommodation), where the route from *Lucsivna* (p. 347) viâ *Mengsdorf* also leads in 4½ hrs. On the E. side of the lake tower the *Osterva* (6300 ft.; p. 353) and the *Tupa* (7490 ft.), on the N.E. the *Tatraspitze* (8390 ft.), and on the W. the *Vordere Bastei*

(7730 ft.) and the *Patria* (7310 ft.). To the N.E., in a rock-strewn gorge at the foot of the Tatraspitze, is the *Southern Eissee* (6365 ft.; there and back 4 hrs.). — A splendid excursion from the Majláth Hut is the ascent of the **Meeraugspitze (Hung. *Tengerszem-Csúcs*, Pol. *Rysy;* 8233 ft.), the Rigi of the Tatra (4 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 80 kr.-3½ fl.). The route ascends past the two S. *Frosch-Seen* (6332 ft.) to the *Hunfalvy-Joch* (7645 ft.), and thence to the N.W. without danger to the summit. Magnificent panorama of the mountains and thirteen lakes. Far below on the N.W. side lie the Meerauge and the Grosse Fischsee (p. 357). From the Frosch-Seen (see above) an attractive return-route crosses N.W. to the *Hinzen-See* (6450 ft.), lying in the highest N.W. angle of the Mengsdorfer Valley, and enclosed on the N. and W. by the *Mengsdorfer Spitze* (7822 ft.), the *Cubrina* (7798 ft.), and the *Koprova-Spitze* (7770 ft.), and thence leads across Alpine pastures inhabited by marmots to the Popper Lake. — From the Meeraugspitze we may descend (steep and difficult at places) to the (3 hrs.) *Meerauge* (5243 ft.), and thence cross the lofty bank of the lake (650 ft.) to the (1¼ hr.) club-hut on the *Grosse Fisch-See* (p. 357; guide 2½-5 fl.).

The ascent of the **Tatraspitze** (*Hohe Visoka;* 8383 ft.; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 4-4½ fl.), difficult, and suitable for experts only, is made from the Majláth Hut and past the *Drachensee*. Difficult descent on the N. side to the (2 hrs.) *Hunfalvy-Joch* (see above) and the (1 hr.) *Northern Eissee* (Pol. *Zamarzły Staw;* 5810 ft.); then past the (¾ hr.) *Böhmische See* (*Czeski Staw;* 5305 ft.) to the (1 hr.) shooting-box of Prince Hohenlohe in the *Poduplaski Valley* (p. 353) and the (1½ hr.) *Roztoka Refuge*, 1½ hr. from *Javorina* (p. 357).

On the Maria-Theresia-Weg (p. 351), 1½ hr. to the N.E. of Alt-Schmecks and Unter-Schmecks, in a picturesque meadow among woods, is situated the new health-resort of **Tatra-Lomnitz** (2740 ft.), established in 1894, with a large and well-equipped *Hotel (R. from 1 fl., L. 15, A. 20 kr.), two lodging-houses, a hydropathic establishment, turf-baths, a swimming-bath, and several private villas. A railway from the (5½ M.) station of *Gross-Lomnitz* (p. 348) is projected (carr. 3 fl.). — About 1 M. to the N.E. is the hotel of **Matlarenau**, Hung. *Matlárháza* (2960 ft.; R. 60 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr., D. 90 kr., board 10 fl. weekly), a favourite summer-resort; and 2 M. farther on, 6 M. to the N.W. of *Tátraháza* (p. 348), is the *Kesmarker Tränke* (2975 ft.; Touristenhaus).

Excursions. From Tatra-Lomnitz or Matlarenau to the (2 hrs.) *Kohlbach Falls* in the **Kohlbach Valley** (p. 352). — A path indicated by marks leads to the (2¾ hrs.) *Steinbach-See* (5758 ft.) in the **Steinbach Valley**, lying at the foot of the precipices of the Lomnitzer Spitze, towering 2600 ft. above it, with diluvial glacier-moraines. Above the lake we traverse débris and then ascend steep slopes to the left to the *Lomnitzer Grat* (7383 ft.), and by a path indicated by blue marks, very steep at places, to the top of the *Lomnitzer Spitze* (p. 353). — From Matlarenau or the Kesmarker Tränke to the **Weisswasser Valley**, attractive. A bridle-path, diverging to the left from the Maria-Theresia-Weg about midway between these two places, ascends along the *Weisse Wasser* and past the *Weisse Wand*, or S.W. slope of the *Stösschen* (5010 ft.), to the (¾ hr.) *Kressebrunnen* (3900 ft.), where we cross the stream to the (¼ hr.) *Kesmarker Alphütte* (Hung. *Koschar*) on the right bank. Where the road forks, ¼ hr. farther on, we keep to the left and reach the (1 hr.) *Grüne See* (5035 ft.), finely situated at the head of the valley, below the precipices of the *Ratzenberg* (6784 ft.) and the *Kesmarker Spitze* (8338 ft.), on the S., the *Rothensee-Spitze* (7999 ft.), on the W., and the *Weissensee-Spitze* (7332 ft.) and *Karfunkelthurm* (6936 ft.), to which many legends attach, on the N.W. Thence we may either (guide necessary) proceed to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) *Rothe See* (5930 ft.), so named from the reddish hue of the bottom, and the (½ hr.) *Blaue See*, and thence descend a steep and difficult path, over the E. spurs of the Weissensee-

Spitze, with a glimpse of the *Gelbe See*, to the (3 hrs.) *Weisse See* (5265 ft.), 1/4 hr. above the *Beler Alphütte* (see below); or we may proceed direct to the (1 1/4 hr.) Weisse See by the path to the left at the guide-post below the Grüne See. From the Beler Alphütte we may reach our original starting-point by following the left bank of the Weisse Wasser to the S.E. through the *Vordere Kupferschächte* (see below) and viâ the (1 hr.) Kesmarker Alphütte; or we may proceed to (2 hrs.) *Tatra-Höhlenhain* (see below) by turning to the E. viâ the pastures of the *Weidenau* (ca. 4920 ft.), in the depression of the *Rothe Lehm* (so named from the red slate and sandstone that crop up here), and the *Tiefe Grund* — To **Javorina** viâ the *Weisswasser Valley* and the *Kopa Pass*. At the fork of the road above the Kesmarker Alphütte (see above) we take the path to the right, which leads through the *Vordere Kupferschächte* and past the *Beler Alphütte* to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Kopa Pass* or *Sattel* (5747 ft.), 1/4 hr. below the *Durlsberg* (6050 ft.; pretty view). Thence we descend through the *Hintere Kupferschächte* and the *Javorinka Valley* to (3 hrs.) *Javorina* (p. 357).

Tatra-Höhlenhain, Hung. *Tátra-Barlangliget* (2506 ft.), another frequented health-resort and summer-residence, is pleasantly situated amongst fine woods in the *Kotlina Valley*, 6 M. to the N.W. of the railway-station of *Bela* (p. 348; omn. 40 kr.; carr. 2 1/2 fl.), and is connected by means of the *Maria-Theresia-Weg* (p. 351) with (1 1/2 hr.) Matlarenau, (2 hrs.) Tatra-Lomnitz, and (3 1/2 hrs.) Schmecks. The arrangements for visitors resemble those at the three Schmecks (R. 60 kr.-2 fl. 40 kr.; restaurant good and not expensive, meals 10 fl. per week; comp. p. 351). — Tickets of admission to the ***Stalactite Cavern of Bela,** re-discovered in 1881, are obtained at the baths-office. Illumination of the cave with 700 lamps 10 fl., 400 lamps 6 fl., 200 lamps 4 fl., adm. 50 kr. additional for each person and 30 kr. to the guide; complete illumination on Sun. at 2 p.m., adm. 1 fl. 25 kr. each person; electric lighting projected. The cavern (46° Fahr.), the entrance of which (2900 ft.) is 1 M. from Höhlenhain, is accessible for a distance of 2 M.; its exploration, which takes 2-2 1/2 hrs., is fatiguing on account of the numerous steps.

Excursions. To the top of the *Palenica* (3850 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.), a fine point of view; to the *Tokarnia* (4003 ft.; 2 hrs.; guide convenient), another beautiful point, with rich flora; and to the (2 hrs.) *Alabaster Grotto* (4560 ft.; not very interesting), so named from its white stalactites (guide indispensable). — A grand mountain walk leads viâ the *Nesselblösse* and *Faixblösse* (4890 ft.), the *Eiserne Thor* (5276 ft.), the *Stirnberg* (6388 ft.), and the *Vordere* and *Hintere Fleischbänke* (6400-6630 ft.) to the summits of the *Thörichte Gern* (6762 ft.), the *Greiner* (7080 ft.), and the *Havrán* (7057 ft.), which afford striking views of the Lomnitzer Spitze and Eisthaler Spitze with their precipices and snow-slopes, and of several waterfalls upwards of 300 ft. high (there and back 10 hrs., with guide). — Through the *Tiefe Grund* and over the *Rothe Lehm* to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Weisse See* and to the (2 hrs.) *Grüne See* (see above).

A beautiful drive from Höhlenhain may be taken viâ *Bela* (p. 348) and *Winschendorf* to the *Zipser Magura* (3117 ft.; inn), and down by *Altendorf* to (10 hrs.) the *Rothe Kloster* on the *Dunajec* (1/4 hr. to the S. of which are the small sulphur-baths of *Smerdzonka*). We may then drive by the road through the gorge of the Dunajec, or descend the Dunajec by raft, through the picturesque limestone hills of the *Pieninen*, to (1 1/2 hr.) *Bad Szczawnica* (p. 343).

From Tatra-Höhlenhain to Javorina on the N. side of the mountains there are two routes: (1) a bridle-path through the *Weisswasser Valley* and over the *Kopa Pass* (see above); (2) a carriage-

road through the *Kotlina Valley* to *Zdjár* (2970 ft.; rustic inn) and over the *Zdjár Pass* (3547 ft.; *View of the *Beler Limestone Alps* to the left), and thence down viâ *Podspady* (2985 ft.; poor inn) to Javorina, a drive of 4 hrs. (carr. and pair there and back in two days, 12 fl.). — **Javorina** (3274 ft.; no inn), an abandoned iron-work, has a château of Prince Hohenlohe, to whom a great part of the N. Tatra belongs.

The most attractive excursion from this point, and one of the finest in the Tatra, is to the (4 hrs.) *Grosse Fischsee (Pol. *Morskie Oko*, 'eye of the sea'; 4511 ft.), romantically situated in the *Bialka Valley*. The route leads over the hill of *Pod-Holizu* (3405 ft.; fine view) to the (3/4 hr.) sawmill of *Lysa*, in the Bialka valley, where the new road from Zakopane (see below) joins it, and then passes the (1¼ hr.) *Roztoka Refuge* (rustic quarters) and reaches the lake in 2 hrs. more (good quarters at the Tátra Club's refuge; R. 80 kr.-1½ fl.). We cross the lake on a raft (20 min.; 1-10 pers. 1 fl. and fee of 20 kr.; round the lake on foot ½ hr.) and ascend the rocks beyond it to the (½ hr.) **Meerauge* (Pol. *Czarny Staw nad Morskiem Okiem;* 5207 ft.), a strikingly picturesque little lake of dark-brown colour, from which the *Meeraugspitze* (p. 355) rises precipitously. From the Fischsee over the *Swistówka* (5810 ft.) to the *Five Polish Lakes* in the *Roztoka Valley* (see below), 2½ hrs., attractive. — To the waterfall (4½ hrs.) in the **Roztoka Valley** or **Fünfseen-Thal** is also a fine excursion. By the *Roztoka Refuge* (see above) we ascend to the right to the (2½ hrs.) **Siklawa Fall*, 210 ft. high, situated below the *Wielki Staw* (5500 ft.; hut), the largest of the *Five Polish Lakes*, which lie one above another in a bleak rocky valley, and also the largest in the Tatra (85 acres). Thence over the *Zawrat Pass* to Zakopane, see p. 358. — The **Siroka* (7235 ft.), ascended with a guide in 4-5 hrs., affords an admirable survey of the wild scenery of the N. Tatra, from the Swinnica to the Kopa Pass. The permission of Prince Hohenlohe's steward is necessary for this excursion.

From Javorina to Zakopane (15 M.). The old road, recently injured by floods and now scarcely practicable for driving, leads viâ *Podspady* (see above), *Jurgov* (small inn, dirty), the *Bukowiner Berg* (*Faraszy Wierch;* 3150 ft.), commanding an admirable view of the entire Tatra range, and *Poronin* (p. 358). The new road, still unfinished between Javorina and Lysa (see above), leads viâ *Jaszczurówka* (see below). — **Zakopane** (2730 ft.; *Hôt.-Restaurant Kulig* or *Pod Giewontem*, plain, moderate; *Pens. Maxwald*, *Kronchelm*, *Mizerska*, *Jordan;* *Casino of the Tatra Club*, with restaurant; *Café Skrowonski*), a village with 2700 inhab., is situated in a broad, sunny plain, at the sources of the *White Dunajec*, in view of the Swinnica, Giewont, and other peaks of the Galician Tatra. A favourite summer-resort of the Poles, with three hydropathic establishments, it has recently also become a winter-resort for consumptive patients. The timber church dates from 1840, the stone church from 1894. Schools of wood-carving and lace-making and a Tatra Museum. Peculiar local costume. — A pretty road leads thence to the S.E. to the (2¼ M.) former *Iron Works*, Pol. *Kuznice* (3240 ft.; inn, with good restaurant), the property of Count Zamojski, with paper-mills and a school of domestic economy. A second road, diverging to the left 3/4 M. below the iron-works, leads (omn. 15 kr.) viâ *Bystre* to the small baths of *Jaszczurówka*, with a 'neutral' spring (68° Fahr.; swimming-bath), and thence up the *Bialka Valley* to *Lysa* (see above).

Excursions. The *Gubalówka* (3690 ft.), to the N.W., may be ascended in ¾ hr.; the *Nosal* (3985 ft.) in 1½ hr. viâ Jaszczurówka. — The **Magóra** (*Kopa Magóry;* 5640 ft.), a barren peak to the S.E. of the iron-works, easily ascended in 2 hrs., affords a picturesque view of the N. and W. side of the Tatra. In the ridge which runs from the Magóra to the W. is a large cavern (2 hrs. from Zakopane; guide and torches necessary). — To reach the **Gąsienicowe Lakes** from the Magóra we descend into the valley of the *Suchawoda*, follow the stream to the S. to a point where the route divides (the road in a straight direction leading to the Lilijowe Pass, see below), and take the road to the left leading to the (1 hr. from the Magóra) *Gąsienicowe Lakes* (5310-6230 ft.), in the W. branch of the valley. From the bifurcation just mentioned, a path leads to the S. over the (¾ hr.) *Lilijowe Pass* (6362 ft.) to the upper valley of the *Tycha* (to *Pod Bansko* and *Hradek*, p. 347). The ***Swinnica** (7560 ft.), ascended from the lakes in 2½ hrs., commands a magnificent view: the toilsome and difficult route ascends by the depression between *Pośrednia Turnia* and the Swinnica (small refuge-hut). The descent to the *Zawrat Pass* (see below) should be attempted only by adepts.

In the upper, or S.E., ramification of the *Suchawoda Valley*, 2½ hrs. from the iron-works, lies the ***Schwarze See** (*Czarny Staw*, 5340 ft.), one of the largest and most beautiful lakes in the Tatra, at the base of the precipitous *Kościelec Spitze*. An interesting excursion for sturdy climbers is from the Schwarze See to the (2½ hrs.) **Zawrat Pass** (*Swinnica-Scharte;* 7133 ft.), which commands an Alpine prospect of surpassing grandeur; thence to the (1 hr.) *Five Polish Lakes* (p. 357) and across the *Świstówka* (5810 ft.) to (3 hrs.) the *Grosse Fischsee* (p. 357) and to (3 hrs.) *Javorina* (p. 357). Or from the Grosse Fischsee we may go to the *Meerauge* (p. 357), and thence by the *Meeraugspitze* to the *Popper* and *Csorba Lakes* (1 day), and then follow the Klotilden-Weg to (4½ hrs.) *Schmecks;* or we may return from the Meerauge to the Fischsee, enter the *Poduplaski Valley*, pass the *Gefrorne See*, cross the *Polnische Kamm* (p. 353), and descend the *Felka Valley* to *Schmecks* (1 day).

The ascent of the ***Kryźne** (7100 ft.; 6½ hrs.) from Jaszczurówka is recommended. The route leads viâ the *Polana Poroniec* (3888 ft.) and *Polana Waksmundska* (4954 ft.) to the (3 hrs.) *Koszysta* stream, and then up the valley to the S.W. to the (2½ hrs.) *Feuerstein*, whence an hour's climb brings us to the top, commanding fine views of the Five Polish Lakes and the Tatra chain. Descent viâ the pass between the Kryźne and the *Wołoszyn* to the (2½ hrs.) *Wielki Staw*, see p. 357. — Another fine excursion from Zakopane is to the **Kościelisko Valley** (3 hrs. to the W.), the romantic rocky ravine of the *Czarny (Black) Dunajec*. The *Inn 'bei der Eisquelle'* (3210 ft.) is reached in 2 hrs. viâ the footpath from the iron-works or in 2½ hrs. by the road from Zakopane (carr. 1½ fl.). A rough bridle-path leads hence over the *Tycha Pass* (5541 ft.) and through the valley of that name to (7 hrs.) *Pod Bansko* (p. 347). — The easy ascent of the **Rothe Berge** (*Czerwony Wierch;* 6885-6970 ft.) is most conveniently combined with the excursion to the Kościelisko valley. About 10 min. below the Inn 'bei der Eisquelle' (see above) the route leads through the *Miętusia Valley* and ascends the *Gładkie Upłazianskie* (6266 ft.) and the (3 hrs.) *Ciemniak* or *Czerwony Wierch Upłazianski* (6885 ft.), the S.W. summit of the Rothe Berge. The summits of the *Krzesanica* (6970 ft.) and the *Czerwony Wierch Małołaczniak* (6920 ft.) lie respectively ¼ hr. and ½ hr. farther to the E., and both command fine views of the Beskids and the Tatra. We may descend by the pass between the *Kopa Kondracka* (6560 ft.), on the left, and the *Goryczkowa*, on the right, to the (1½ hr.) *Kalatowki* (3855 ft.), the source of the *Bystre*, in the *Kondratowa Valley*, ¾ hr. from the *Iron Works*.

A good road (diligence and carriages, see p. 350; railway projected) ascends the valley of the *Dunajec*, to the N., from Zakopane viâ *Poronin* (p. 357) to (15 M.) **Neumarkt**, Pol. *Nowytarg* (1945 ft.; *Hôtel Herz*, plain), and thence over the *Beskid Hills* to the N.W. to (25½ M.) the railway-station of *Chabówka* (p. 284).

63. From Kaschau to Máramaros Sziget.

161 M. Railway in 10 hrs.; fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.

Kaschau, see p. 341. The line runs at first parallel with the railway to *Miskolcz* (p. 341), then turns to the left, crosses the *Hernád* and the *Tarcza*, and at (9½ M.) *Alsó Mislye* begins to ascend the trachyte ridge of Eperjes and Tokaj. Pleasing scenery, with many conical hills. On an eminence to the right of (19 M.) *Nagy-Szálancz* is the ruined castle of *Szálancz*, with a well-preserved tower; to the left is a château of Count Forgách. Then *Kozma* and (30½ M.) *Legenye-Mihalyi* (Rail. Restaurant).

From Legenye-Mihalyi to Neu-Zagórz, 105 M., railway in 7½ hrs. 11 M. *Tőke-Terebes*, with a château of Countess Andrássy and the mausoleum of Count Julius Andrássy (d. 1890); a road leads hence to the W. over the *Dargó Pass* to *Ránk* (p. 342; a drive of 3-4 hrs.). 25 M. *Nagy-Mihály* (Widder; carr. to the town 60 kr., per day 5 fl.), with a château of Count Sztáray. The château of *Vinna*, on an isolated hill to the N.E. (carr. in 1 hr., 2 fl.), commands a fine view. Attractive excursion: drive in 1½ hr. to *Bad Josza;* bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) *Antal Refuge* of the Hung. Carpathian Club; ascend in 20 min. to the top of the *Vihorlat* (3526 ft.), a superb point of view; then by a good path to the *Szinna Stone* (3304 ft.), two curious trachyte rocks; at their base lies the *Morske Oko* or *Beskiden-Meerauge* (2028 ft.), a fine mountain-lake. Descend along the discharge of the lake to the iron-works of *Felső-Remete*, *Szobráncz*, and *Ungvár* (see below) or *Nagy Mihály*, or to *Szinna* and through the broad *Cziroka Valley* to *Homonna* (see below).

The train passes the ruins of (l.) *Barkó* and (r.) *Jeszenö*. 40 M. *Homonna*, with a château of Count Aladár Andrássy. We ascend the ravine of the *Laborcz*. 65 M. **Mezö-Laborcz** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, whence we mount rapidly to the hill which forms the Galician frontier. 67½ M. *Vidrány*, the last Hungarian station. At (77 M.) *Lupkow* is a tunnel ¼ M. long. We then descend into the *Oslawa Valley*, to *Szczawne* (near which is the health-resort of *Kulaszne*) and to (105 M.) *Neu-Zagórz* (p. 283).

On the right rises the finely-shaped *Sátor-Hegy* ('tent hill'). — 40½ M. **Sátoralja-Ujhely** *(Rail. Restaurant; König von Ungarn; Jägerhorn; Casino)*, a wine-growing place, with 13,000 inhab., capital of the county of Zemplin and junction for the railway to Szerencs (p. 362). Near it is *Széphalom* (cab 1½ fl.), with the tomb of the Hungarian poet Kazinczy (d. 1831).

The train now enters the *Bodrogköz*, or plain of the *Bodrog*, which it crosses near (47½ M.) *Szomotor;* to the right is the ruin of *Nagy-Kövesd*. To the S., between the Bodrog and the Theiss, stretches a vast marshy expanse, called the *Hosszú Rét*. Stations: *Nagy-Géres;* 55½ M. *Perbenyik*, with château and park of Count Majláth; 58 M. *Bély*, to the left of which is the Premonstratensian abbey of *Lelesz*. — 65 M. **Csap** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction for the Nyiregyháza and Ungvár railway (p. 361).

To the N. (13 M.; rail in 51 min.) lies **Ungvár** *(Krone;* cab to the town 30 kr., per day 6 fl.), an old town on the *Ung*, with 11,850 inhab., capital of a county of the same name, the seat of a Greek Catholic bishop, with important potteries. The loftily situated castle, once strongly fortified and now a seminary, commands a fine survey of the mountains and of the boundless plain to the S. — To the N.W. (9 M.) are the sulphur-baths of *Szobráncz*. — We may ascend the valley of the *Ung* to (¾ hr.) the ruin of *Nyeviczke*, with a fine park, and skirt the Galician frontier (a

drive of 9 hrs.) to the baths of *Uzsók* (near which are petroleum springs). Three days may be spent in going to *Turja Remete* and ascending through the *Sipól Valley* or *Lyutta Valley* to the vast platcau of the *Polonina Runa* (4865 ft.). To the S.E. of Ungvár (14 M.) is *Szerednye*, noted for its wine.

From Ungvár the Ungvölgyi railway goes on to (14 M.) *Perecsény* and (26 M.) *Nagy Berezna*.

To the S. are the extensive lowlands of the *Theiss*. — 75 M. *Bátyu* (Rail. Restaurant).

FROM BÁTYU TO LEMBERG VIÂ MUNKÁCS AND ŁAWOCZNE, 157 M., railway in 14½ hrs. — 16 M. **Munkács** (*Stern*, R. from 1 fl. 20 kr.; cab to the town 80 kr., to the fortress 70 kr., hr. 1 fl., day 6 fl.), a cramped little town on the *Latorca* (with 10,550 inhab.). The old fastness of *Munkács*, or *Vár-Palánka*, of the 14th cent., situated on a trachyte rock, 197 ft. high, 1 M. to the S., is celebrated for its heroic defence by Helene Zrinyi, wife of Count Tököly, against the Imperial troops, who besieged it for three years before they captured it (1688). It was afterwards used as a state-prison (where the Hungarian poet Kazinczy and Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, a hero of the Greek War of Independence, were once confined), and is now a reformatory. On Count Schönborn's vast estates near Munkács (about 880 sq. M. in area) are numerous German colonies. — Beyond Munkács the skilfully engineered line skirts the richly wooded E. Beskid Mts. 20 M. *Frigyesfalva (Friedrichsdorf)*, with iron-works, where we cross the *Latorca*. Then past (r.) *Bereg Szt. Miklós*, with a castle of the 16th cent., and (l.) the hunting-lodge of *Beregvár*, to (28 M.) *Pászika*, where we enter the basin of Szolyva. The old road to Galicia turns here to the N. through the *Pinya Valley* (rich in mineral waters, such as those of *Polena* in the valley of the Great Pinya, *Paulova*, *Ploszko*, and *Olenyova* on the Little Pinya) and leads by *Alsó Verecke* at the base of the *Huszla* or *Pekuj* (4610 ft.). — The train follows the Latorca to (32½ M.) *Szolyva-Hársfalva* (Ger. *Lindendorf*), a small but prettily situated chalybeate bath (R. from 80 kr.; pension 10½ fl. per week), and turns to the N. into the romantic and sequestered valley of the *Vicsa*, which it crosses twelve times. 39 M. *Vócsi*, with a shooting-box of Count Schönborn (deer numerous). To the right is the *Sztoj*, the highest of the E. Beskid Mts. (5509 ft.; 'Kaisersteg', a bridle-path, nearly to the top). Many viaducts and tunnels. 61 M. **Beszkid**, where the *Beszkid Tunnel*, more than 1 M. long, crosses the Galician frontier. — 66 M. *Ławocne* is the first Galician station. Then down the *Opor Valley* to (77 M.) *Tuchla* and (87 M.) *Skole*. At (92½ M.) *Synowodsko-Wyżne* we reach the broad *Stryj Valley*. 110½ M. *Stryj* (p. 283). 157 M. *Lemberg*, see p. 280.

81 M. *Som;* 90 M. *Beregszász*, on the *Borsa*, at the base of vine-clad hills, capital of the county of Bereg; 103 M. *Tisza-Ujlak*, a market-town on the Theiss; 112 M. *Nagy-Szöllös*, with a ruined castle and a château of Baron Perényi. The train approaches the mountains on the N., crosses the Theiss, and reaches (117 M.) *Királyháza* (p. 364), where it joins the line from Debreczin. Thence to (161 M.) *Máramaros Sziget*, see R. 66.

64. From Budapest to Miskolcz viâ Debreczin.

222 M. RAILWAY in 14¾ hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.).

To (111 M.) *Püspök-Ladány*, see pp. 365, 366. The line traverses fertile plains, the country of the Hajduks. Stations: *Kaba*, *Szoboszló*, and *Ebes*.

137½ M. **Debreczin** (**Weisses Ross; Goldner Stier; Königin von England; Frohner;* steam-tramway to the town), the most important commercial town in lower Hungary, with 60,000 inhab.,

chiefly Protestants, lies in a sandy, but fertile plain. The Prot. *College* for students of theology and law, one of the most frequented in Hungary (2000 students), founded in 1531, possesses a library of 100,000 vols., a botanic garden with palm-house, and various collections. At the end of the broad street leading from the station into the town is a large Protestant *Church*, from the pulpit of which, on 14th April, 1849, Kossuth proclaimed the deposition of the Hapsburg dynasty. In the promenade beyond the church are a bronze statue to the popular Hungarian poet *Csokonay*, and a monument (dying lion on a pedestal of rock) to the Honvéds who fell at the battle of Debreczin on 2nd Aug., 1849. The town has two other Prot. churches, a *Roman Catholic Church*, with two handsome towers, a handsome *Theatre*, and other important modern buildings. The four annual *Fairs*, held in the suburb of *Ispotály*, are important, and the horse-market is famous. The town is connected by eight gates with the suburbs, around which extends a vast plain. — In the *Grosse Wald*, to the N. of the town, is a Bad, much visited in summer.

From Debreczin to *Máramaros Sziget*, see R. 66. — A branch-line (35 M. in 3 hrs.) runs to the N.W. through the Hajduk plain, viâ *Hajdu Böszörmeny* and *Hajdu Nánás*, to *Büd Szt. Mihály*, in the plain of the Theiss, near the left bank of that river. Another line runs viâ *Ohat-Kócs* to (63 M.) *Füzes-Abony* (p. 341).

The line now runs to the N. across the vast plain of the Hajduks. Stations: *Hadház*, *Téglás*, *Uj-Fehértó* (on a small lake, to the left). — 167 M. *Nyiregyháza* (Lambert; Mayer; pop. 27,000), junction for *Csap*, to the N.E. (p. 359), and for *Nagy Kálló*, *Nyirbátor*, and (171 M.) *Mátészalka*, to the S.E. On a salt-pond, 1½ M. to the E., lie the unpretending baths of *Sóstó*, beneficial in cases of rheumatism and scrofula. — To the N.W. of (177 M.) *Királytelek* the Hegyalja Mts. become visible; to the S. is the isolated hill of Tokaj. Beyond (184 M.) *Rakamaz* the line traverses a lofty embankment through a plain, wooded at places, and flooded in spring, and crosses the *Theiss*.

187½ M. **Tokaj** (*Adler*, Hung. *Sas;* pop. 4800), far famed for its wine ('Tokay'), lies at the confluence of the *Bodrog* and Theiss. The *Hegyalja Mts.*, the S. spur of which is the hill of Tokaj, yield about 3½ million gallons of wine annually (the five qualities of which are known as Essenz, Ausbruch, Masslasch, Szamarodny, and Ordinari). Besides Tokaj, the neighbouring towns of *Mád*, *Tálya*, and *Tarczal* are also noted for their wines. The fame of the wines of Tokaj is due to the excellence of the soil ('nyirok', or disintegrated trachyte) and of the species of grapes ('formint'), and also to the extreme care bestowed for centuries on the vineyards and on the process of wine-making. The wine produced in this district, including the genuine 'Tokay', used to average 18 million gallons annually; but the phylloxera has enormously reduced this quantity of late years.

The line skirts the S. side of the Tokaj hill, which is vine-clad

to a height of 270 ft. 191 M. *Tarczal;* 194 M. *Mád-Zombor.* — 198 M. **Szerencs** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, with an old château of Prince Rákóczy.

From Szerencs to Sátoralja-Ujhely, 28½ M., in 1¼-2 hrs. The line runs through the *Bodrog Valley*, skirting the E. side of the vine-clad *Hegyalja Hills.* 7½ M. *Bodrog-Keresztur*, to the S.E. of *Tálya* and *Mád* (see above), both noted for wine; 15 M. *Liszka-Tolcsva;* 22½ M. *Sárospatak*, a little town with a château of Prince Rákóczy. — 28½ M. *Sátoralja-Ujhely*, see p. 359.

203 M. *Harkány;* 210 M. *Tisza-Lucz.* The line crosses the *Hernád*, and at (219 M.) *Zsolcza* reaches the Budapest and Kaschau line (R. 59). — 222 M. *Miskolcz* (p. 341).

65. From Fülek to Bánréve, Dobschau, and Miskolcz.

Railway to *Dobschau*, 74 M., in about 6 hrs. (fares 4 fl., 3 fl. 20 kr., 2 fl.); to *Miskolcz*, 59 M., in about 5 hrs. (fares 3 fl., 2 fl. 40, 1 fl. 50 kr.).

Fülek, see p. 339. — The railway makes a long bend to the E. through a narrow valley. 7 M. *Ajnácskö*, a small chalybeate bath, with a château of Baron Kemény; on the right rise the ruins of the castle of Ajnácskö. 10½ M. *Balogfalva;* 13 M. *Vargede.* — 17 M. *Feled.*

To Theissholz, 31 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line ascends the valley of the *Rima.* 5 M. *Jánosi*, with many villas. 7½ M. *Rimaszombat* (Drei Rosen; Huszar; Grüner Baum), a finely situated county town, with a government stud. We ascend the narrow valley, passing several châteaux and ruins. Near (23½ M.) *Nyustya* are the large *Likér Iron Works*, connected with the mines of *Vashegy* by a wire-rope railway. 31 M. **Theissholz**, Hung. *Tiszolcz* (pop. 3700), on a lofty plateau, has busy industries, iron-mines, and mineral springs. — To the N.E. lies (6 M) *Murány* (see below).

The train follows the *Rima* to (24½ M.) *Rimaszécs*, with a château of Baron Vay. 30½ M. **Bánréve,** junction of the line to Dobschau and of a mineral line to the coal and iron mines of *Ozd.*

The line to Dobschau, which gives access to the *Gömör Cavern District*, turns to the N. into the valley of the *Sajó.* From (40 M.) *Tornalja* (Grossmann; Tiger; Krone), a road leads to the N.E. to (5 M.; carr. there and back, including stay, 5 fl.) the ***Aggtelek Cavern,** Hung. *Baradla* ('steaming place'), one of the largest stalactite grottoes in Europe, being with its ramifications 5 M. in length.

The entrance to the cavern is a little to the left, above the village of *Aggtelek* (inn). The hut outside, belonging to the Carpathian Club, is occupied in summer by the guide *Johann Glanicza.* (Information may also be obtained from *Hr. Daniel Baksay*, the Prot. pastor at Aggtelek. Admission 50 kr.; guide 1-2 fl., porter ½ fl.; petroleum lamp 20 kr.; piece of magnesium-wire 10 kr.) To explore the whole cavern takes 5-6 hrs.; the finest parts are the *Astronomical Tower*, the *Beinhaus* (where antediluvian bones were found), the *Paradies*, with the finest stalactites, and the *Rettighöhle.* Several chambers are of vast dimensions. — Between Aggtelek and *Pelsöcz* (see below; drive of 1½ hr.) are several other caverns: *viz.* the *Büdöstó* or *Domicza Cavern*, the *Csengölyuk* ('bell-hole'), entered by a deep shaft, and the *Szalánka Cavern.*

50½ M. *Pelsöcz*, with lead and tin mines.

A Branch Railway runs hence in 2½ hrs. viâ *Jolsva* and *Nagy-Röcse* (Ger. *Gross Rauschenbach*) to (25½ M.) **Murány**, with an old castle, defended by the heroic *Maria Széchy* in 1644 and 1670, now owned by the Duke of Coburg-Koháry. — From Murány we may proceed to the N.E. to *Pustapole* (p. 347) and *Poprád* (p. 347).

To the left appear the peaks of the Central Carpathians. The valley of the *Sajó* contracts. Near (53 M.) *Gombaszög* (with iron-works of Count Andrássy), to the right, is the *Plateau of Szilicz*, with the *Ice Cavern of Szilicz*, within an imposing rocky gateway. Near the station is the smaller *Leontine Cave.* — 59 M. **Rosenau,** Hung. *Rozsnyó* (**Schwarzer Adler; Weinberger;* pop. 4850), the seat of a bishop, prettily situated. In the *Csucsom Valley*, 1/2 M. from the town (carr. 60, omn. 20 kr.), is the *Rosenau Bath.*

On the road to *Torna* (p. 342), on a rock about 1 1/2 M. to the E., rises the castle of **Krasznahorka**, the property of Count Andrássy, by whom it has been restored, containing various antiquities and curiosities. — Ascent of the *Poz Saló* (3986 ft.), affording a view of the Tatra, on foot 4 hrs., by ox-waggon 5 hrs.

63 M. *Bettlér*, with a château of the Andrássy family; 66 1/2 M. *Henczkó;* 68 M. *Alsó-Sajó.*

74 M. **Dobschau,** Hung. *Dobsina* (**Löffler;* omn. to the town 20 kr., cab for 1, 2, 3 pers. 60, 1 fl., 1 fl. 20 kr., to the ice-cavern 4, 5, or 6 fl.; to the ice-cavern and Proprád 10-12 fl.), a town with 4700 inhab., chiefly Germans, is beautifully situated at the foot of the *Radzim* (3200 ft.). The iron, cobalt, and nickel mines in the *Zemberg* are very ancient. To the N. (4 1/2 M.) lies the beautiful **Valley of Straczena*, watered by the *Göllnitz*, which flows underground at places. From the *Felsenthor* or rock-gateway of Straczena a good road leads to the W., past the *Spitzenstein*, to the (4 M.) Inn *Zur Eishöhle* (burned down in 1894). From this point a pleasant path through the woods (with guide) leads to the (1/2 hr.) entrance of the ***Dobschau Ice Cavern**, one of the largest of the kind, discovered in 1870.

Electric illumination during the season, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., each pers. 2 fl. (temperature 32-37°; beware of chills). The area of the cavern is about 10,000 sq.yds., 8000 of which are covered with ice. The total mass of ice is estimated at 140,000 cub. yds. Some of the blocks assume fantastic shapes, and all are of crystalline purity. — From the cavern or from Dobschau we may cross the *Popova Sattel* to *Poprád* (p. 347).

The railway from Bánréve to Miskolcz follows the valley of the *Sajó*. 34 M. *Putnok*, with a château of Count Serényi. Then *Vadna*, *Barczika*, *Sajó-Szt-Péter* (on the left *Vámos*, with a château of Count Degenfeld). — 59 M. **Miskolcz** (p. 341).

66. From Debreczin to Máramaros Sziget.

137 M. Railway in 6 1/2 hrs. (fares 7 fl., 5 fl. 30, 3 fl. 50 kr.).

Debreczin, see p. 360. Beyond *Vámos-Pércs*, a town of the Hajduks, the line reaches (24 M.) *Ér-Mihályfalva* (branch to *Grosswardein*, see p. 367). 36 M. *Szaniszló*. Fertile country, owned chiefly by Count Károlyi. — 43 1/2 M. **Nagy-Károly** (*Hirsch;* pop. 13,500), with a château and park of Count Károlyi, capital of the Szatmár county (junction for *Sarmaság*, *Zilah*, *Deés*, and *Klausenburg*, p. 394). We next traverse the marshy plain of the *Kraszna*. 52 M. *Kis Majtény;* 56 M. *Gilvács* (branch-line to *Erdőszáda*, 42 M.); 59 1/2 M. *Zsadány.*

66 M. **Szatmár-Németi** (*Rail. Restaurant; Krone;* pop. 20,700), a royal free town, founded by Queen Gisela early in the 11th cent. as a German colony, lies on both banks of the *Szamos*. In the market-place rises the handsome *Cathedral*, with its dome and Corinthian portico. In front of it is a marble bust of the Hungarian poet *Kölscey*.

To NAGYBÁNYA, 38 M., railway in 3-3½ hrs., viâ *Udvari*, *Aranyos Medgyes* (with a castle of the 13th cent. formerly named *Jakóvar*), *Apa*, and *Szinyérváralja* (on the S. slope of the *Avás*, station for the baths of *Bikszád*, *Túrvékony*, both with alkaline-muriatic springs, and *Vamfalú Büdéssár*, with sulphur-springs). — 38 M. **Nagybánya** (inn; carr. to the town 60 or 40 kr.), formerly *Frauenbach*, Hung. *Asszonypatak*, a royal free town with 9800 inhab., was founded in the 11th cent. as a Saxon colony. Mining and the vine-culture are the industries here. Pleasant grounds in the *Stadtwäldçhen* (restaurant), and fine view from the *Kreuzberg*. Excursions: through the *Fernezel* valley with its foundries, across the *Polyana Izwora*, and to the top of the *Rozsály* (4583 ft.); to *Felsöbánya*, a mining town with 5758 inhab., the sulphur-baths of *Bajfalu*, and *Kapnikbánya;* thence either across the *Guttin* (4750 ft.) and by the sulphur-baths of *Bréb* to *Máramaros Sziget*, or by the *Rotunda* (3486 ft.) and through the valley of *Sztrimbuly* to *Tökés* in Transylvania. (Ascent of the *Czibles*, see p. 365.)

We now traverse a swampy plain and approach the spurs of the Carpathians. Stations: *Mikola*, *Halmi*, *Fekete Ardó* (with an old church containing frescoes). — 93 M. **Királyháza** (*Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the line from Kaschau (R. 63). On an isolated hill is the ruin of *Királyháza* or *Nyalabvár*. We cross the Theiss, and ascend to its sources in the county of Máramaros, a basin of the principal chain of the Carpathians. The narrow ravine near *Vörösmart* is very picturesque. Near (104 M.) *Huszt* are the ruins of the castle of that name, of the 11th cent., destroyed by lightning in 1766. 115½ M. *Bustyaháza*, station for *Bad Visk* on the opposite bank of the Theiss, with its chalybeate, alkaline, and muriatic spring (carr. in 1 hr., 2 fl.; to Técsö 3-4 fl.), amidst beautiful beech-forest. 120 M. *Técsö*, with cement and glass works. 126 M. *Taraczköz*, junction of a goods-line to *Nyerezaicze*, in the valley of the *Turacz*, and to *Tereselpatak*, in the valley of the *Kobila*.

137 M. **Máramaros Sziget** (*Krone; Jägerhorn*, R. from 1 fl.; cab from the station to the town 80 kr., at night 1 fl.; omn. 20, at night 25 kr.; carr. per day 6 fl.; pop. 16,000), capital of the county of Máramaros, is beautifully situated at the influx of the *Iza* into the Theiss. To the E. rise the wooded Carpathians, usually capped with snow. The fairs annually held here present a curious mixture of nationalities (chiefly Ruthenians, also Roumanians, Germans, Magyars, Gipsies, Slovaks, Armenians, etc.).

The wooded and mountainous ENVIRONS, which abound in game (including the bear and the lynx), are very picturesque, and may be safely explored, though much less comfortably than the Tatra. Information as to guides and horses may be obtained from the local magistrates, the foresters, or the curés; also from *Herr Karl Siegmeth* at Debreczin, inspector of the N. Hungarian Railway and vice-president of the E. Carpathian mountaineering club.

The neighbouring **Salt Mines**, which have been worked for centuries, deserve a visit. At *Akna Szlatina* (carr. 1 fl., there and back 2½-3 fl.;

branch-railway in 25 min., 15 or 10 kr.; permission at the mining office, each person 50 kr.) is the *Kunigunde Mine* (shown 7-11 a.m.; electric light). At *Rónaszék* (reached by the salt-railway on Mon. Wed., & Frid. in 1¾ hr., or by carr. in half-a-day) is the *Apaffy Mine*, with a subterranean salt lake 292 ft. deep. We may also visit *Sugatag* (salt-railway on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. in 1¾ hr.), go through the *Iza* valley to the baths of *Bréb*, and ascend the *Guttin* (p. 334).

The **Sources of the Theiss** (3-4 days) may be visited by ascending the valley of the Theiss viâ *Bocskó*, whence a road to the left leads to the finely situated chalybeate baths of *Kabola Polyana* (R. from 1 fl. 20 kr.), within 4 hrs.' ride of the top of the *Opressa* (4870 ft.), a superb point of view. Beyond Bocskó we follow the Theiss to *Lonka* (with a shooting-lodge of the late Crown Prince Rudolph), to *Rónapolyana* (at the influx of the *Vissó*), and to the disused iron-works of *Trebusa-Feherpalak* (°Inn; ascent of the *Popp Ivan* and *Hoverla*, see below). Then by the good 'Magyar Road' to *Bocskó-Rahó*, the small baths of *Borkút Kvassi*, and (20 M. from Máramaros Sziget) *Körösmezö* (quarters at Aberbach's or Rosenthal's), near which are petroleum-springs. Thence (4½ hrs., bridle-path; or drive as far as the *Absinecz-Klause*) through the valley of the Black Theiss *(Tiscsora)* to the top of the *Okola* (with club-hut) and to the *Sources of the Theiss*. Return by the same route. Or follow the valley of the *Turbat* to the (4 hrs.) *Turbat-Klause* (bed at the forester's), and go by *Brustura* to (4½ hrs.) *Königsfeld (Királymezö)*, a small German bath. A little above it, to the right, is the colony of *Deutsch-Mokra* (forester's house). Excursion to the *Deutsche Alpe* (5038 ft.) with its dairy-farm.

From *Trebusa* (see above) we may ascend the three-peaked **Popp Ivan** (6366 ft.): 1st day, ride in 6 hrs. to the refuge-hut (sleep); 2nd day, walk to the top in 1½ hr. (extensive view). Descent across the *Berlebacska* to the Klause or timber-dam in the valley of the *Kvaszni*, and to *Bogdány* or *Luhi* (bed at the forester's). Bridle-path thence nearly to the (6 hrs.) summit of the **Hoverla** (6843 ft.; club-hut). Descent by the *Kozmiecsek-Klause* to *Körösmezö* (see above).

To the E. of *Rónapolyana* (see above) opens the interesting **Vissó Valley**. At (7 hrs. drive) *Felsö Vissó* (Krone), to the left, diverges the romantic *Wasserthal*, which leads by *Fajna* (forester's house) to the primitive chalybeate baths of *Suliguli*. Thence across the *Torojaga* (6363 ft.) or through the *Katarama Valley* (with pyrite-mines) and the *Czisla Valley* (with the Alexander-Quelle) to *Borsabánya*. — Beyond *Felsö Vissó* is (3 M.) *Moiszin*, starting-point for the ascent (6 hrs.) of the *Buhajeska* (6780 ft.) and the *Pietrosz* (7563 ft.), the highest of the Máramaros Mts. (for experts only; a night in the open air). Descent to *Borsa* (bed at Wenzel's, the smith). Good road thence over the *Priszlop* (4653 ft.) to the valley of the *Goldene Bistritz*. About 11 M. beyond the pass the road to *Rodna* diverges to the right. Through the Bistritz valley and past the *Sala-See* to the *Kuhhorn*, see p. 397. Passing *Kirlibaba* we descend the Bistritz valley to *Jacobeni* on the *Bistritz* and *Suczawa* road (p. 397).

To the S. of Máramaros Sziget the **Iza Valley** (carr. in 7 hrs.) leads to *Dragomérfalva*. Thence ascend to the *Karls Refuge* and the (3 hrs.) top of the *Czibles* (6043 ft.; grand view). Back the same way, or descend to Tökés and Kapnikbánya (p. 364), or to Oláh Lapos in Transylvania (see p. 396).

67. From Budapest to Klausenburg.

248 M. RAILWAY in 8½-13 hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.).

To (6 M.) *Rákos*, see p. 338. Eight small stations. The ninth is *Ujszász*, with a château and park of Baron Orczy (branch to *Hatvan*, p. 338; to *Jász-Apáti*, with large stud, 20 M., railway in 2½ hrs.).

63 M. **Szolnok** (*König von Ungarn; Krone; Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 20,700) lies at the confluence of the *Theiss* and the small

Zagyva. Large salt-magazines, important timber-traffic, and brisk navigation.

To Czegléd (p. 375), 18 M., branch in 1/2-1 hr. — Steamer on the Theiss to *Szegedin* (p. 376) twice a week.

From Szolnok to Temesvár viâ Arad, 132 M., railway in 8 1/2 hrs. The line crosses the *Theiss* and follows the Klausenburg line to (7 M.) *Szájol* (see below). 12 M. *Puszta Tenyö* (branch to *Szentes* and to *Hod Mezö Vasarhely*, 19 M., see p. 368). 16 M. *Puszta Pó.* — 25 1/2 M. **Mezö Tûr** *(Krone)*, with 23,750 inhabitants. [Branch-lines to the N. to (10 M.) *Túrkeve* on the *Berettyó*, trading in grain, and to the S. to (13 M.) *Szarvas*, with 22,504 inhab., on the *Körös*, and thence viâ *Oroshâza* (p. 368) to (48 M.) *Mezöhegyes* (p. 376).] — 41 M. *Gyoma* (branch to *Kis Ujszállás*, see below); 49 M. *Mezö Berény*, with 11,368 inhab.; 53 1/2 M. *Békés-Földvár* (whence a branch runs to *Békés*, with 24,561 inhab. and extensive moor farms). — 59 1/2 M. **Csaba**, with 35,000 inhab. (the largest Protestant place in Hungary), junction of the Alföld and Fiume line (Grosswardein and Essegg, R. 68). — Stations: *Kigyós*, with a fine château of Count Wenkheim; *Kétegyháza* (whence branches run to *Mezöhegyes*, p. 376, *Kis Jenö-Erdökegy*, a large estate of Archduke Joseph, and *Uj Szl. Anna*, see below); *Lökösháza*, *Kurtics*, *Sofronya*.

95 1/2 M. **Arad** *(Weisses Kreuz*, Hung. *Fehér Kereszt; Palatin*, Hung. *Nádor; Adler*, Hung. *Sas; Goldner Schlüssel*, Hung. *Arany Kulcs; Rail. Restaurant; Tram* to station 10 kr.; *Cab* to town 50 kr., drive in town of 1/4 hr. 20 kr., 1 hr. 70 kr.; with two horses to town 1 fl., drive in town of 1/2 hr. 50 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 70 kr., to the fortress 1 fl. 60 kr., to Neu-Arad 2 fl.), a town on the *Maros*, with 42,000 inhab., seat of a bishop, with many churches, schools, and carriage-works, and brisk trade and river-traffic, is sometimes called *All-Arad (Ó-Arad)* to distinguish it from *Neu-Arad* on the left bank of the Maros. The *Reliquien-Museum* in the Theatre contains memorials of the battles of 1848-49. The *Marlyrs' Monument*, in the chief Platz, commemorating the Hungarian generals shot here in 1849, consists of a colossal figure of Hungary, with four allegorical groups and medallions of Generals Von Huszár and G. Zala. On the left bank of the river is the *Fortress*, erected in 1763, and defended against the Hungarians by Gen. Berger in 1849. — From Arad to *Karlsburg* and *Hermannstadt*, see R. 78; to *Szegedin*, see p. 376; to *Gurahoncz*, see below.

The Temesvár line crosses the Maros. Stations: *Neu-Arad*, *Segenthau*, Hung. *Német Ságh* (with tobacco-fields), *Vinga* (picturesquely situated), *Orczidorf*, *Merczidorf*, *Szl. András.* — 132 M. *Temesvár* (p. 376).

From Arad to Gurahoncz, 70 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 8 M. *Zimand-Ujfalu;* 14 M. *Uj Szl. Anna* (branch to *Kétegyháza*, see above); 21 1/2 M. *Világos*, at the foot of the vine-clad Arad hills, memorable as the scene of Görgey's capitulation on Aug. 13th, 1849. — Four small stations. — At (39 M.) *Borosjenö* (branch to *Cserno*, 8 1/2 M.) the *White Körös* is crossed. The line traverses a picturesque mountain-valley viâ *Bokszeg-Beél*, *Repszeg*, *Borossebes* (branch to *Menyháza*, 13 M.), and *Almás-Alcsill* to (70 M.) *Gurahoncz-Józsashely.*

The train crosses the Theiss. 69 1/2 M. *Szajol* (where the Arad line diverges, see above). 75 M. *Török Szt. Miklós;* 81 M. *Fegyvernek.* From (92 M.) *Kis-Ujszállás* lines run to the N. to *Kaál-Kápolna* (p. 338), to the S. to (18 M.) *Dévaványa* and thence to (29 1/2 M.) *Gyoma* (see above), and to the E. to (58 M.) *Grosswardein.* — 102 M. *Karczag.* 111 M. **Püspök-Ladány** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction for Debreczin (R. 64). A monotonous plain is now traversed. Four stations. Then *Mezö-Keresztes*, where a great battle with the Turks was fought in 1596. Beyond *Bors*, in the distance, appear the hills of Grosswardein, the spurs of the Transylvanian Carpathians.

153 M. **Grosswardein,** Hung. *Nagy-Várad.* — **Hotels.** *Rimanoczi, with vapour-baths; *Schwarzer Adler, Hung. *Fekete Sas*, R. from 1 fl.; *Grüner Baum, Hung. *Zöldfa*, same charges; Apollo; Wöber, nearest the

station. *Rail. Restaurant.* — **Cab** to the station 50 kr., at night 1 fl.; in the town, 1/4 hr. 20, 1/2 hr. 30, 1 hr. 60 kr.; with two horses, to the station 80 kr., at night 2 fl.; to *Felixbad* and *Bischofsbad* 1½ or 2½ fl.

Grosswardein, a pleasant town with 38,250 inhab., on both banks of the *Körös*, which is crossed by two bridges, consists of the inner town and three suburbs, the *Várad-Olaszi*, *Várad-Velencze*, and *Váralja*. One of the oldest towns in Hungary, destroyed by the Tartars inthe 13th cent., under Turkish rule in 1663-92, and temporary seat of the Hungarian government in 1849, it is now the residence of three bishops (Roman Catholic, Greek, and Greek Orthodox). The palace of the Romish bishop in *Várad-Olaszi* is a handsome rococo structure, adjoining the tasteless cathedral of last century. In the Stadt-Platz are the two Greek cathedrals and the small church of St. Ladislaw. The *Calvary Church*, with dome and semicircular colonnades, on a height 1/2 hr. to the N.E., commands a fine view. The slopes to the N. and E. of the town yield excellent wine. At *Hajó*, 6½ M. to the S. (railway in 1/2 hr., see below), are the *Felix* and the *Bishop's Baths* (Hung. *Felix és Püspök Fürdö*), which were known to the Romans. Warm springs, 92-103° Fahr., without mineral ingredients.

To Ér-Mihályfalva, 41 M., railway in 4½ hrs. The train skirts vine-clad hills. Stations: *Várad-Püspöki*, *Bihar*, *Ér-Diószeg*, and *Székelyhid* (branch to *Margita*). Then through the wine-growing *Érmellek* to *Ér-Selind* and (41 M.) *Ér-Mihályfalva* (p. 363).

From Grosswardein to *Essegg* and *Villány*, see R. 68. — To *Kót*, 33 M. to the S.E., in the valley of the *Schnelle Körös*, and thence to (58 M.) *Dévaványa* (*Kis-Ujszállas*, *Gyoma*, p. 366), railway in 5½ hrs.

From Grosswardein to Vaskoh, 68 M., railway in 7½ hrs. Stations: *Várad-Velencze*, *Felix-Fürdö* (see above), *Magyar-Gyepes*, *Szombatsag-Rogoz* (branch to *Dobrest*). At (37½ M.) *Gyánta* we reach the *Fekete Körös*, which we follow to *Belényes-Ujlak*, *Belényes*, *Szudrics*, and (68 M.) *Vaskoh*, picturesquely situated at the base of the *Bihar* (6070 ft.).

The train crosses the Körös, the valley of which it now follows. Scenery more attractive. Stations: *Várad-Velencze*, *Mezö-Telegd*, *Élesd*, *Rév*. The engineering of the line here is interesting; tunnels, cuttings, bridges in rapid succession. 191 M. *Brátka;* near it, at *Baulaka*, a large stalactite cavern. 197 M. *Bucsa;* 204 M. *Csucsa* (Rail. Restaurant), the first station in Transylvania; 208 M. *Kis-Sebes;* 217½ M. *Bánffy-Hunyad* (fine view of the lofty *Vlégyasza* to the right). The line ascends in long bends, affording fine views, and beyond a long tunnel and a lofty viaduct descends into the *Nádas Valley*. Stations: *Jegenye*, *Egeres* (with an old château), *Magyar-Gorbó*, *Magyar-Nádas*.

248 M. **Klausenburg,** Hung. *Kolozsvár*, see p. 394.

68. From Grosswardein to Essegg and Villány.

243 M. Railway in 20½ hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.).

Grosswardein, see above. The line crosses the *Körös*. Stations: *Less*, *Cséffa*, *Szalonta* (a large village with 12,650 inhab.; near it the ruined castle of *Béla*), *Kötegyán*, *Sarkad*. We now traverse the extensive swamps of the Körös. — 45½ M. *Gyula* (a town with

19,990 inhab. and two châteaux of Count Wenkheim). — 55½ M. **Csaba** (*Rail. Restaurant;* junction of the Szolnok and Arad line, p. 366).

62 M. *Gerendás;* 67½ M. *Csorvás.* — 77 M. **Orosháza** *(Mayer)*, with 18,038 inhab. and extensive grain-trade, is the junction of lines viâ *Kis Szénás* and *Szarvas* to *Mezö Túr* (39 M.; p. 366), and to *Mezöhegyes* (22 M.; p. 376). — 84½ M. *Sámson;* 89 M. *Kutvölgy.* — 95½ M. **Hód Mezö Vásárhely** *(Schwarzer Adler*, Hung. *Fekete Sas; Hirsch*, Hung. *Szarvas)*, a town with 55,500 inhab. (branch viâ *Szentes* and *Kun Szt. Márton* to *Szolnok*, 71 M., see p. 366). At (105 M.) *Algyö* we cross the *Theiss.* — 111 M. **Szegedin** (station *Szeged-Rókus*, see p. 376), junction of the Budapest and Temesvár line (R. 70).

123 M. *Horgos* (junction for *Zenta*, a town of 21,000 inhab., where Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1697, and *Alt-Becse* on the Theiss, see p. 376); 131 M. *Palics*, with favourite salt-baths, on the lake of that name, which is well stocked with fish. — 136½ M. **Maria-Theresiopel,** Hung. *Szabadka (Stadt Pest; Lamm;* cab to the town 1 fl. 20 kr.; in the town, ¼ hr., 50 kr.; electric railway to *Palics)*, a straggling town with 75,000 inhab. (many Servians), in the *Bácska*, the richest corn-district of Hungary, has considerable trade in horses and swine. This is the junction of the Budapest and Belgrade line (R. 71); branch to (37½ M.) *Baja*, see p. 370. Stations: *Tavankut, Bajmok, Milities.* — 173 M. **Zombor** *(Jägerhorn*, Hung. *Vadászkurt; Elephant)*, capital of the Bácska, another straggling town with 26,400 inhab., thoroughly Hungarian, with a pretty public park, and very dusty or very muddy streets according to the weather. — The line crosses the *Franzens-Kanal* (p. 370). Stations: *Priglevitza Szt. Iván, Szonta, Gombos-Bogojevo* (Rail. Restaurant), where we cross the Danube by a steam-ferry, *Erdöd* (p. 370; a Slavonic village, with a ruined castle; near it a château of Count Palffy). — 199½ M. **Dálja** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, also on the Danube (p. 370).

From Dálja to Bosnisch-Brod, 64½ M., railway in 3¾ hrs. Small stations. Staple products, dried plums and sliwowitz, or plum-brandy. From (10 M.) *Borovó* a branch diverges to *Vukovár*, p. 370. From (19½ M.) *Vincovce* (Oesterreicher Kaiser; Schwarzes Ross) a branch goes to (31 M.) *Gunja-Brčka* on the Save and to *Mitrovica* (*India*, p. 380). Next stations: 26 M. *Ivankova;* 39½ M. *Vrpolje* (branch to *Samac*), beyond which the *Dill Mts.* appear on the right; 46 M. *Andrievce.* — 60 M. **Slavonisch-Brod** *(Gelbes Haus*, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 40, omn. 70 kr.; *Rothes Haus; Eduard; Rail. Restaurant)*, the ancient *Marsonia*, a town and fortress with 5600 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Save. It is a station of the Save steamers (p. 388) and a great depôt of the trade of Bosnia. Above the town are the small fortress and the railway and road bridge. The train crosses the Save. 64½ M. *Bosnisch-Brod* or *Bosna-Brod* (Rail. Restaurant), a village on the right bank of the Save, junction of the line to Sarajevo (R. 81).

206 M. *Dráva-Szarvas.* — 215½ M. **Essegg,** Hung. *Eszék (*Hôtel Jägerhorn; Casino; Hôtel Central*, R. from 80 kr.; *Wolf*, Hung. *Farkas; Rail. Restaurant)*, a thriving commercial town, with 22,500 inhab., on the right bank of the *Drave*, the Roman *Mursa*, is the

capital of the Veröcz county, and of Slavonia. It was frequently destroyed in the Turkish wars, so that few old buildings are left. The town consists of four parts, the upper, the lower, the new town, and the fortress (Alsó-, Felsö-, Uj-, and Vár-Város). In the upper town is the handsome Comitatshaus. Pretty park. — Steamboat on the Drave, see p. 370.

The train crosses the Drave, and turns to the N.W. Stations: *Dárda*, *Laskafálva*, *Baranyavár-Monostor* (with the ruins of a Turkish fort), *Magyar Boly*. — 243 M. **Villány** (p. 382).

69. The Danube from Budapest to Orsova.

Steamboat from Budapest daily (at 10 p.m.) to Belgrade in 24½ hrs., and to Orsova in 41½ hrs. (the night being spent at Belgrade); also from Pest to Kalocsa daily (at 11 a.m.) in 5½ hrs. (Fares to Mohács 4 fl. 50 kr., 3 fl.; to Essegg, Neusatz, or Semlin 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr.; to Belgrade 5 fl. 60, 3 fl. 75 kr.; Báziás 7 fl. 70 kr., 5 fl. 15 kr.; Orsova 10 fl. 20, 6 fl. 80 kr. (food extra; cabin for 1st cl. passengers only). Luggage to Orsova 1 fl. 10 kr., small articles free. The vessels are well fitted up, and provided with berths and saloon-decks. Food and attendance good and not expensive (comp. p. 318). Passengers by the morning-boat may spend the night before on board either in the saloon (gratis) or in a berth (50 kr.). Tickets up stream, as well as return-tickets, at greatly reduced rates.

Below Budapest the Danube traverses the vast Hungarian plain. Scenery monotonous, banks thinly peopled, towns insignificant. Below the influx of the Drave the scenery improves, and in the defile, 73 M. long, from Báziás to below the Iron Gates, it is grand at places. When the river is low, and the rapids are impassable for the larger steamboats, passengers and goods are transferred to smaller vessels at Moldova or Drencova. The Danube Steamboat Company owns upwards of 200 steam-vessels, besides many barges. The goods-traffic is considerable.

The usual hours of arrival are given, assuming that the steamboat leaves Budapest at 10 p.m., and that the water is favourable. The stations are printed in heavy type.

Budapest, see p. 323. The vessel starts from the Franz-Joseph Quay (p. 325), touches at *Ofen*, and then descends the stream, passing under the *Railway Junction Bridge* (p. 335). To the right rises the Blocksberg. Many floating mills are passed. The river divides, forming the large island of *Csepel*, 30 M. in length. The main arm flows on the W. side; the *Soroksár Arm* on the E. is closed by a lock.

R. *Albertfalva* (Ger. *Sachsenfeld*), with a royal château on the Danube, once the property of Prince Eugene.

R. **Promontor** (station on the Budapest and Trieste Railway, p. 384), a wine-growing place. *Tétény* (p. 384), with a ruined château.

R. **Erd,** or *Hamsabég*, with a massive tower of the Turkish period and a château of Baron Sina. Then **Ercsi.** Below —

R. **Adony** the Soroksár Arm rejoins the main stream.

L. *Lóré*, at the S. end of the island of Csepel.

L. **Tass,** station for the commercial town of *Kun Szt. Miklós* (p. 380).

L. *Szalk Szt. Márton;* then *Dunavecse* and **Apostag.**

R. **Duna Földvár** (*Hirsch;* pop. 12,250), prettily situated on a height. Important sturgeon-fishery.

L. *Kis Harta* and *Ordas.* — R. **Paks** (11,086 inhab.). Extensive marshes on both sides of the river.

L. *Szt. Benedek.* Numerous floating mills.

L. (3.25 a.m.) **Kalocsa,** near the village of *Uszód*, station for the town of *Kalocsa* (König von Ungarn), an archiepiscopal residence, with a fine cathedral, 5 M. to the S.E. Branch-line to *Kis Körös*, see p. 380.

Lower down begin the windings of the river, the longest of which, with the town of *Tolna* (p. 386), is cut off by means of a canal. To the right, in the distance, rise the *Szegszard Mts.*, noted for their wine.

R. **Dombori,** station for *Tolna;* **Gemencz,** for *Szegszárd* (p. 386).

L. **Baja** (*Lamm;* pop. 19,500), an important grain-market, river-port of the corn-producing *Bácska* (p. 368).

R. *Bâta*, where Roman antiquities have been found, and **Duna Szekcsö,** with a château and park, both prettily situated. To the left begins the island of *Mohács* or *Nagy Margitsziget*, 25 M. in length.

R. (8.15 a.m.) **Mohács** (*Hôtel Kretschmayer;* cab into the town 40 kr.), a town with 14,400 inhab. and five churches, consisting chiefly of thatched houses, is famed for the disastrous battle of 29th Aug., 1526, which brought Hungary under the Turkish yoke. The battle-field lies to the S.W. of the town. During the flight King Lewis II. perished in a swamp near the village of Czecze. Almost on the same field, on 12th Aug., 1687, Charles of Lorraine signally defeated the Turks, and put an end to their hated supremacy. The station of the Mohács and Fünfkirchen Railway (p. 382) is close to the pier. The scenery continues unattractive.

R. *Batina*, with marble and alabaster-quarries, and relics of the Roman period.

L. **Bezdán,** at the end of the *Franzens* or *Bácser Canal*, which connects the Danube and the Theiss (67 M. long, 65 ft. wide, $6^1/_2$ ft. deep).

L. **Apatin** (*Zum Schäfer;* 12,821 inhab.), in a flax-growing district. The *Römerschanze*, an intrenchment 13 ft. high and 19 ft. broad, extends hence to the Theiss.

R. (12.15 p.m.) **Draueck,** at the mouth of the *Drau* or *Drave*, a considerable river, on which lies *Essegg* (p. 368; 9 M.; local steamboat in 1 hr.).

Below the influx of the Drave the left bank of the Danube continues flat. The right bank (belonging to Slavonia) rises in low hills clothed with vines and fruit-trees. R. *Erdöd*, with a ruined castle.

L. (1 p.m.) **Gombos,** a station on the Alföld Railway (p. 368).

R. **Dálja,** on the railway to Bosnisch-Brod (see p. 368).

R. **Vukovár** (*Löwe; Hôtel Central*), capital of the Slavonic district of *Szerem*, with 14,000 inhab., and a château of Count Eltz lying prettily on a height. Vines and fruit-trees abound. The chain of hills on the S. side of the Danube between this and Slankamen is called *Fruska-Gora* (Roman *Mons Almus*). The well-known Karlo-

witzer wine (see below) grows on the lower slopes, while the tops of the hills are densely wooded.

L. *Novoszello.* — R. *Sârengrâd.*

R. **Ilok,** Hung. *Ujlak (Jägerhorn),* with a château of Prince Odescalchi.

L. **Palánka.** — R. **Čerević.**

L. **Futak.** The scenery improves. In the distance rise the towers of Neusatz and the fortress of Peterwardein.

R. **Kamenitz,** prettily situated, with a château and park of Count Karácsonyi. The large building on the hill, formerly a military academy, is now used for the silk-culture. The river turns suddenly to the N.

L. (6.20 p.m.) **Neusatz,** Hung. *Ujvidék (Grand Hôtel; Hôtel Elisabeth),* a thriving town with 28,000 inhab., founded in 1740, almost entirely destroyed in 1849, and since rebuilt, is the seat of the Greek bishop of the Bácska, with ten churches. Extensive corn-trade and fruit and vegetable cultivation.

R. **Peterwardein,** Hung. *Pétervárad (Zum Grünen Baum),* a town with 3850 inhab., lies on a peninsula formed by the Danube, and at the base of the rock on which the *Fortress* stands (visitors admitted; fine view). The arsenal contains Turkish weapons. In the Franciscan church is the tomb of John Capistranus (d. 1465), the celebrated preacher of the Crusades. On 5th Aug., 1716, Prince Eugene defeated the Turks at Peterwardein, thus avenging their violation of the Peace of Karlowitz. — Here begins the former *Military Frontier*, a long, narrow strip of land parallel with the Turkish frontier, once under strict military organisation for defence against the Turks. The E. part of it was annexed to Hungary in 1872, the W. part to Croatia and Slavonia in 1881.

Below Peterwardein the Danube makes a long bend and again turns towards the S. The fortress long continues visible.

R. **Karlowitz,** Hung. *Karlócza,* Slav. *Karlovci (Trompeter;* pop. 5550), $^3/_4$ M. from the river, the seat of a Greek-Oriental patriarch, is memorable for the peace of 26th Jan., 1699, by which Austria acquired the greater part of Hungary and Transylvania. The chapel of *Mariafried* (663 ft.), in the vineyards above the town, occupies the site of the building in which the peace was concluded. The red wine (see above) grown near Karlowitz and the 'Sliwowitz', or plum-brandy, distilled here, are highly esteemed. The main arm of the Danube is confined between numerous islands.

R. *Slankamen,* where the Margrave Lewis of Baden defeated the Turks in 1691. An obelisk, 52 ft. in height, commemorates the event.

L. **Theisseck,** at the influx of the *Theiss* (Hung. *Tisza*), is the starting-point of the steamers on the Theiss to Titel and Szegedin (see p. 376).

The hills on the right recede. In the distance appear the minarets and towers of Belgrade.

R. (10.20 p.m.) **Semlin,** Hung. *Zimony* (*Hôtel Central; Grand Hôtel; Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 18,000), the last Hungarian town on the right bank of the Danube, seat of a Greek archbishop, with a number of handsome buildings. On the *Zigeunerberg*, on the river, are the remains of the castle of John Hunyadi, the Hungarian hero, who died at Semlin in 1456. The population is chiefly Servian.

R. The *Save*, or *Sau*, the boundary between Hungary and Servia, falls into the Danube below Semlin. The island *(Kriegs-Insel)* formed since the beginning of the 17th cent. by its deposits is the haunt of numerous water-fowl. Steamboat on the Save from Semlin to *Sissek* (p. 388) twice a week in 38 hrs.; local steamers between Semlin and Belgrade hourly in $^1/_4$ hr.

R. (10.35 p.m.) **Belgrade.** — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel, near the cathedral, R. 2-8 fr., L. 40 c., pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôtel de Paris, on the Terazia, with café, R. 2 fr. and upwards; Hôtel Impérial; Hôtel National; Crown of Servia, at the Kalimegdan Park. Servian wines good (Negotin, etc.). — **Restaurant.** *Deutsches Casino*, with garden, next the Hôtel de Paris.

Post Office, Vassina-Str.; **Telegraph Office,** Prince-Michael-Str. — **Cabs** in the Terazia and the market-place (bargaining advisable). — **Tramway** from the steamboat-quay past the railway-station to the centre of the upper town, and from the citadel to the S. end of the upper town (fare 60 c.). *Electric Tramway* to Topschider (35 c.). — **Commissionnaires** (porters) at the street corners, moderate; from the steamboat to the station $1^1/_2$ fr., after dusk 1 fr. 80 c. (bargain advisable).

Money. The unit of currency in Servia is the *dinar* or franc, which is divided into 100 *paras* or 5 *piastres*. The ordinary coins are 5 and 10 paras in copper, and 1 and 2 dinars in silver. Austrian and other foreign money also circulates freely: 1 Austrian ducat = 12 dinars; a twenty franc piece = 22.40 dinars; a sovereign = 25 dinars; a Russian rouble = 3.92 dinars. For a short stay Austrian notes are most convenient, though a little loss is incurred in changing them (1 fl. = about 2 dinars). The piastre is worth about 2*d*. English.

Passports are given up on landing and reclaimed at the police office on the quay or at the station a few honrs later. The custom-house examination is lenient. At the principal resorts the traveller will generally make himself understood in French, German, or English.

British Minister Resident, *Edm. D. V. Fane, Esq.*; Consul, *Ranald D. G. Macdonald, Esq.* — **American Minister Resident,** *S. Alexander, Esq.*; Vice-Consul General, *E. Litzikas.*

Belgrade, Serv. *Beograd*, Hung. *Nandor-Fehérvar*, the capital of the kingdom of Servia, with 40,000 inhab., lies picturesquely on a promontory formed by the Danube and Save, at the base of a limestone rock crowned by the dilapidated fortress. The town, the Roman *Singidunum*, was a fortress of the utmost importance during the Turkish wars. In 1455 it was successfully maintained by Hunyadi against Mohammed II., in 1522 it was captured by Soliman II., in 1688 retaken by Max Emanuel of Bavaria, in 1717 by Prince Eugene, and in 1788 by Laudon, having after each successive peace been restored to the Turks. Down to 1867 the fortress was occupied by a Turkish garrison, but the memorials of the Turkish period are now very scanty.

To the N. is the *Fortress* proper, now in ruins, with the commandant's headquarters, several barracks, etc. It commands a fine

view across the junction of the Save and the Danube towards Semlin. On the Danube, on the N.E. side of the fortress, is the *Dortschol*, or Turkish town, formerly the principal quarter, with the ruins of a palace of Prince Eugene (the foundations of which seem to be much older). On the Save, on the W. side, is the *Servian* or *Rascian Town (Savamahala)*, with steep streets and the steamboat-quay (below the cathedral). The town properly so called, with its new streets and handsome buildings, lies on the S. side of the fortress, from which it is separated by the park of *Kalimegdan*, the chief promenade. The chief street is the *Milan Street*, formerly called the *Terazia*, with the best shops (handsome weapons, carpets, travelling-rugs, etc., dear). In this street are (from N. to S.) the University, with a Museum of Servian Antiquities, the theatre, the bronze equestrian statue of Prince Michael (see below), various government-offices, the old and new royal palaces (Konak), the officers' casino, etc. A little to the W. of the university rises the cathedral, and to the W. of the casino is the Skuptschina. The Oriental appearance of the town is interesting. The railway-station lies near the Save, on the S.W. — *Topschider*, a station on the line to Nisch (electric tramway, see p. 372), the country-seat of the king, 3 M. to the W., has a large park (two restaurants), where Prince Michael Obrenowitch was assassinated on 10th June, 1868.

The steamboat, which usually starts at 5.30 a.m., passes close to the walls of the fortress. The left bank is flat and marshy. Numerous islands.

L. The navigable *Temes* falls into the Danube, which is here $1^1/_4$ M. in width. At its mouth is *Pancsova*, the station for the town of *Pancsova* (18,000 inhab.; local steamer to Semlin 2-3 times daily), which is situated 3 M. above.

R. *Semendria*, once a Turkish fortress, still walled.

L. *Kubin*. The town lies on an island opposite the quay. Then on the right the influx of the Servian *Morawa*.

R. *Dubrawitza*. In the river, the island of *Ostrova*, 11 M. long.

R. *Rama*, a dilapidated Servian fort (near which are traces of Roman fortifications). Opposite lies —

L. *Ó-Palánka*, an Austrian frontier-post. The horizon is bounded by the spurs of the Carpathians.

L. (10.20 a.m.) **Báziás** (**Hôtel Bauer; Rail. Restaurant*), the terminus of the Temesvár and Báziás railway (p. 379), a small town with an old convent. The Danube enters the hill-district of the Southern Carpathians. A good road, made by the Hungarian government in 1837-40 at the instance of Count Széchényi, leads hence to Orsova. Its viaducts and cuttings are frequently visible from the steamer.

To the right are the ruins of the Servian fortress of *Gradistje*, at the mouth of the *Pek*.

L. **Moldŏva** (6 M. to the N. of which are the copper-mines of *Neu-Moldova*).

Below Moldova the Danube enters a defile. In the middle of the stream rises the pointed *Babakaj* rock. On a pinnacle on the right bank stand the picturesque ruins of the fortress of *Golubác*, opposite the ruin of *Lászlóvár*. The rocks here contain numerous caverns. One of these is the *Golubác Cavern*, from which, according to the popular belief, come the swarms of poisonous stinging flies which often prove so destructive to cattle in summer. To the right are the remains of one of the Roman forts *(Gradisca)* which once defended the Via Trajana (see below). At —

L. (1.10 p.m.) **Drenkova** begin the rapids of the Danube, which between this and Skela-Gladova falls over six ledges of rock, covered at times with barely 20 inches of water. When the river is low, passengers and goods are transferred to a smaller steamer at Drenkova.

The scenery is now grand and severe. The vessel passes the ridges of *Izlas* and *Tachtalia*, and the prominent rock of *Greben* (627 ft.; partly blasted away), and suddenly enters a broad lake-like basin, enclosed by wooded heights. On the right is the Servian town of *Milanovac*. On a hill to the left, farther on, are the ruins of three towers, called *Trikule*, said to be of Roman origin, beyond which are the villages of (l.) *Tiszovica*, (r.) *Golubinje*, and (l.) *Plavisevica*.

The ***Defile of Kasan,** the grandest part of the passage, now begins. The Danube, here 200 ft. in depth, is confined to a width of 180 yds. by huge perpendicular cliffs. Before the construction of Count Széchényi's road from Moldova, the defile was impassable on either bank. On the right bank traces of the *Roman Road* constructed by Trajan, A.D. 103, from Orsova to Golubac are distinctly visible. It consisted of a path, 5-7 ft. in width, a little above the highest level of the water, carried at places round perpendicular rocks by means of covered wooden galleries. The holes in which the beams were inserted are frequently observable. The road was used by foot-passengers and cattle, as well as for towing vessels.

High above the road on the left bank, $^1/_4$ hr. farther on, is the *Veterani Cavern* in the *Sukaru* mountain, which was gallantly defended by the Austrian general Veterani with 400 men against a greatly superior Turkish force in 1682. The cavern, which is spacious in the interior, but almost inaccessible, completely commands the Danube, here 285 yds. in width. At —

L. *Dubova* the Danube reaches its narrowest point (120 yds.). Opposite *Ó Gradina*, at the end of the defile, the celebrated time-worn, now barely legible *Inscription of Trajan* (Tabula Trajana) is seen on the perpendicular cliff:

IMP. CAESAR DIVI. NERVAE F. NERVA TRAIANVS. AVG.
GERM. PONT. MAXIMVS. . . .

It was probably intended to commemorate Trajan's first Dacian campaign and the construction of the road.

L. (3.50 p.m.) **Orsova** (pron. Orshova; *König von Ungarn*, with garden on the river, R. from 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Weisses Kreuz; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Goldner Hirsch*, with café; **Ungarische Krone*, at the station), a prettily-situated little town at the mouth of the *Cerna*, on the left bank of which, 2 M. from the pier (cab 1 fl.; to the Hercules-Bad 5 fl.), is the station of the Temesvár and Bucharest Railway (R. 70). Austrian custom-house. Above the town, to the N., is the *Shooting Range* (rfmts.; fine view). A chapel near the railway-station, on the road to Verciorova, marks the spot where Kossuth buried the crown of Hungary in 1849. To the E. rises the hill of *Allion* (1040 ft.). This district is chiefly inhabited by Roumanians, recognisable by their peculiar costume. — The steamer moors at Orsova for the night.

About 3 M. lower down lies the island of *Neu-Orsova* or *Ada-Kaleh*, taken by the Austrians in 1878, with an interesting Turkish colony, old fortifications, etc. (interesting expedition by boat, 2 fl., and back on foot). To the left is the mouth of the *Bachna*, which forms the boundary between Hungary and Roumania. On the left bank is the first Roumanian village *Verciorova* (custom-house), a station on the railway to Bucharest (p. 379). Half-an-hour below it are the **Iron Gates,** Turkish *Demir Kapu*, the last great defile of the Danube, 1½ M. in length, in which the river falls 16 ft. The recently completed regulation-works here, which have provided a constantly navigable channel by blasting away some of the rocks, lie chiefly on the right or Servian bank. To the left, on the narrow bank, run the Bucharest Railway and the Orsova and Turn Severin road, constructed by the Roumanian government in continuation of the Széchényi road (p. 373).

70. From Budapest to Temesvár (and Báziás), Orsova, and Verciorova.

308½ M. RAILWAY to Verciorova in 10½-19¼ hrs.; fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 86 kr., 4 fl.; express 9 fl. 60 kr., 7 fl. (From Vienna to Bucharest in 26 hrs.) Dining-cars run to *Lugos*.

On quitting the *West Station* at *Budapest* (p. 323), the train leaves the *Stadtwäldchen* (p. 333) to the right (the line to Gödöllö diverges to the left, p. 338), and turns towards the S.E.; scenery uninteresting. 5 M. *Steinbruch* (Hung. *Köbánya;* p. 338); 9 M. *Szt. Lörincz;* 14 M. *Vecsés*. As far as (18 M.) *Üllö* the hills of Ofen continue in sight. 23 M. *Monor;* 30 M. *Pilis*, with two châteaux and a park; 34½ M. *Alberti-Irsa*. — 45½ M. **Czegléd** (**Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Fischer;* pop. 27,700), junction for *Abony* and (18 M.) *Szolnok* (p. 365).

56 M. *Nagy Körös* (noted for its melons); 65 M. *Kecskemét* (Krone; pop. 48,300), a straggling town, with busy cattle and corn markets and extensive fruit-culture (excellent apples); then *Puszta Páka; Félegyháza* (Adler; pop. 30,450), yielding fruit, tobacco, and wine (junction for *Csongrád*, 15½ M.); *Puszta Péteri*, between two ponds; *Kistelek; Szatymáz; Dorosma*, with natron-springs.

118 M. **Szegedin.** — **Arrival.** Szegedin has two railway-stations connected with each other, *viz. Szeged* and *Szeged-Rókus* (for Grosswardein, etc.). — **Hotels.** Gr. Hôt. Tisza, Hôt. Europa, both of the first class; Schwarzer Adler or *Fekete Sas*, less expensive; Sieben Kurfürsten. — **Restaurants** at the hotels; also, *Zum Propheten*. — **Post, Telegraph,** and **Telephone Office,** Széchényi-Platz. — **Cab** to or from the stations 1 fl.; from one station to the other 1½ fl., at night 2 fl.; per ½ hr. 50, ¾ hr. 80 kr., per hr. 1 fl.; each additional ¼ hr. 20 kr.

Szegedin, Hung. *Szeged*, an important commercial town with 87,250 inhab., at the confluence of the *Maros* and *Theiss*, was almost entirely destroyed by an inundation in March, 1879, in which 2000 persons perished, and has since been rebuilt in an improved style. The centre of the town is occupied by the Széchényi-Platz, surrounded by avenues, in which are situated the handsome rococo *Rathhaus* (view from the tower) and other large buildings. The *Theatre*, near the Brücken-Platz, has Hungarian performances from Sept. to May. The adjoining *Stefanie Promenade* is a fashionable resort on summer evenings. The *Maria-Theresia-Thor* (restaurant) is a relic of the old fortifications. A bronze statue erected in 1876 in the Dugonics-Platz commemorates *Dugonics* (1740-1818), the earliest author in the native Hungarian tongue. The Gothic *Cathedral*, built in the reign of King Matthias, is adjoined by a *Franciscan Monastery* containing a valuable library and interesting antiquities and ecclesiastical vessels. The town possesses numerous schools and charities. The *Theiss*, with its busy traffic, is flanked with substantial quays. Two iron bridges connect the town with *Neu-Szegedin* on the opposite bank. The public gardens at Neu-Szegedin and the Kallay wood to the E. (restaurants at both) are much frequented.

From Szegedin to *Grosswardein* and *Essegg*, see p. 368.

From Szegedin to Arad, 74 M., railway in 4 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 80 kr.). 19½ M. *Makó*, a busy town on the *Maros* (pop. 30,063). 42½ M. *Mezöhegyes*, with a famous stud, yielding 1000 horses per annum; branch-line to (25 M.) *Kétegyháza* (p. 366). *Batonya* (pop. 8642) and *Pécska* (pop. 7827), on the Maros, are stations of importance. 74 M. *Arad*, see p. 366.

From Szegedin to Semlin, steamer down the Theiss (water permitting) thrice weekly in 10 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 30, 2 fl. 15, 1 fl. 45 kr.; up stream in 16 hrs.). Stations: *Alt-Kanizsa; Török-Kanizsa; Zenta* (p. 368); *Ada; Mohol; Alt-Becse*, with 16,850 inhab. (p. 368); *Neu-Becse*. On the right is the mouth of the *Franzens-Canal* (p. 370). Then *Titel*, a barge-building place, at the mouth of the *Béga-Canal*. At *Theisseck* we enter the Danube. Thence to *Semlin*, see p. 371.

The train crosses the Theiss by a handsome iron bridge and enters the extensive and fertile plains of the *Banat*. Stations *Szöregh*, *Oroszlámos*, *Vulkány* (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to *Perjámos* and *Varjas*, 31½ M.), *Mokrin*. — 152 M. **Nagy Kikinda** (*Hôtel Kasch; Kada;* pop. 19,850). Branch-line hence viâ *Nagy Becskerek* (pop. 21,700), on the *Béga*, *Szecsany*, and *Nagy Margita* to *Versecz* (p. 379). — *Szt. Hubert*, *Hatzfeld* (Hung. *Zsombolya*, with a château of Count Csekonics), *Gyertyámos*, *Beregszó*, *Szakálháza*.

188 M. **Temesvár.** — **Hotels** in the town: *Kronprinz Rudolf; *Hungaria; Sieben Kurfürsten; Goldner Hirsch, R. from 80 kr. — In the suburb of **Fabrik**: Goldner Pfau, in the **Haupt-Platz**. — In the **suburb**

of Josefstadt: HACK'S HOTEL, opposite the station, R. from 50 kr. — Cab from the Josefstadt Station to the inner town 40 kr., to Fabrik 80 kr., to Josefstadt 30 kr., to the Meierhöfe 40 kr. (at night 1 fl., 1 fl. 80, 70 kr., 1 fl.); with two horses 60, 1 fl. 10, 40, 50 kr. (at night 1½, 2½, 1, 1½ fl.); from the Fabrik Station to the inner town 50, to Fabrik 30, to the Meierhöfe 80 kr. (at night 1 fl. 20, 60, 1 fl. 80 kr.); with two horses, 80, 40, 1 fl. 20 kr. (at night 2 fl., 80, 2 fl. 50 kr.). — Tramway from the Josefstadt Station to the inner town 10 (at night 20) kr., to Fabrik 20 (at night 40) kr. — Omnibus to the Josefstadt 30 kr.

Temesvár, the capital of the county of Temes, the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop, a busy trading and industrial town with 39,900 inhab. (many Germans), lies in a plain on the *Béga Canal* (p. 376). A town already in the 13th cent., Temesvár was afterwards a strong fortress and played a prominent part in the Turkish wars. In 1716 it was taken by Prince Eugene from the Turks who had held it since 1552, and in 1743 was entirely refortified on Vauban's system. From 25th April to 9th Aug., 1849, it was besieged by the Hungarians under Vecsey and partly destroyed, and was then relieved by Haynau, who had defeated the remnant of the Hungarian army at *Klein-Becskerek* on 9th August. The inner town or *Fortress* is separated by a triple rampart (now being razed) from the suburbs of *Fabrik*, *Meierhöfe*, and *Josefstadt*. The fortress is the oldest and most interesting quarter. Coming from the station, we pass the *Theatre* built by Fellner and Hellmer (completed 1878, burned down 1880, restored 1882), and follow the Rudolfgasse to the PRINZ-EUGEN- or PARADE-PLATZ, a square surrounded with handsome buildings: on the S. side the *Militär-Commando* (or palace of the commandant), on the W. side the *General-Commando* (or war-office), on the N. side the *Town Hall* (with the *Gymnasium* and the *Synagogue* on the left), on the E. side the new and the old *Savings Bank*. In the centre rises a Gothic *Column*, 40 ft. high, by the Bohemian sculptor Max, erected in 1851 by Emp. Francis Joseph to the brave defenders of the town in 1849. From this square the Hunyadygasse leads to the LOSONCZY- or DOM-PLATZ, in which rise the *Comitats-Gebäude*, the *Museum* (paintings of the Netherlands schools, antiquities, natural history, etc.), the Greek Catholic *Bishop's Palace* (on the left), and (on the right) the Roman Catholic *Cathedral*, built in 1735-57. Near this, in the Lenau-Platz, is the *Dikasterial-Gebäude* (or tribunal, containing the post and telegraph offices). Farther to the S. (tramway to the Stadt-Park and the suburb of Fabrik), rise the huge *Siebenbürgen Barracks*. The *Castle* built by Hunyady in 1442 (near the site of the old Peterwardein Gate) is so altered that little of the original building now remains. It is now an arsenal. By the suburb of Fabrik is the pleasant *Stadt-Park*, to which the *Franz-Josef-Park* has recently been added (brewery with garden, etc.). Towards the station lies the *Scudier Park* (with a monument of Gen. Scudier). The town and suburbs are connected by shady avenues and pleasure-grounds. In the environs are the *Jagdwald*, the *Köpplinger Mühle*, and the *Lerchenfeld*. — The chaly-

beate baths of *Buziás* lie 21 M. to the E. (diligence from the Goldner Hirsch in 3½ hrs., fare 2 fl.). — From Temesvár to *Búziás*, see p. 379; to *Arad* and *Szolnok*, see p. 366.

The train now follows the right bank of the *Béga* to *Temesvár-Fabrik*, *Remete*, *Rékás*, *Topolovecz*, and *Belincz-Kiszető*, crosses the Béga, and enters the fertile valley of the *Temes*. — 225½ M. **Lugos** *(König von Ungarn)*, a prosperous town with 12,550 inhab., capital of the county of Krassov, and seat of a United Greek bishop, consists of *Deutsch-Lugos* on the left bank of the Temes and *Romanisch-Lugos* on the right. It was the last seat of the Hungarian government in August, 1849.

233 M. *Gavosdia;* 242 M. *Kavarán-Szákul.* — 249 M. **Karánsebes** *(Rail. Restaurant;* **Grüner Baum*, with garden; cab to the town 1 fl. 24 kr., omn. 30 kr.), capital of the county of Szöreny, a small town at the influx of the *Sebes* into the Temes, and seat of a non-united Greek bishop, with 5500 inhab., chiefly Roumanians.

From Karánsebes to Hátszeg, 41½ M., carriage in 10 hrs. for 12-14 fl. Beyond (3½ M.) *Ják* the road ascends the valley of the *Bisztra* viâ *Glimboka* to (10½ M.) *Ohába Bisztra* (inn), at the foot of the mountains, *Ferdinandsberg (Nándorhegy)*, with mines, and (16½ M.) *Voiszlova* (1075 ft.; inn), the last village in the Banat, whence a route diverges to the left to the foundries of *Ruskberg* and (2½ hrs.) *Ruszkica*. The next villages, *Unter-Baucór* and (20½ M.) *Ober-Baucár* (1490 ft.; inn), are in Transylvania. The road proceeds through wood in the gradually contracting valley viâ *Bukóva* to the (26 M.) **Eiserne Thor Pass** (2152 ft.), and descends viâ *Zajkány* in view of the broad Hátszeg valley to (31½ M.) *Várhely* (p. 406).

The valley of the Temes contracts. Several tunnels and the stations of *Körpa*, *Temes-Szlatina*, and *Örményes* are passed. The train ascends more rapidly, and at *Teregova* leaves the Temes, which rises on the *Semenik* (4750 ft.), 15 M. to the W. At (273½ M.) **Porta Orientalis** (1690 ft.) we reach the highest point of the line (tunnel of 1100 yds.), and then descend through picturesque scenery to *Kornia* (1162 ft.) and the valley of the *Mehadica*, in which lies (287 M.) *Jablanicza* (762 ft.; tunnel). Entering the valley of the *Bela*, we next reach (291½ M.) **Mehadia**, the Roman colony *Ad Mediam*, a thriving little town with a few Roman remains. — 294 M. Station *Herculesbad*, Hung. *Hercules-Fürdö*, at the confluence of the Bela and the *Cerna* (Rail. Restaurant; omn. to the baths 50 kr., carr. 1 fl., with luggage 1 fl. 40 kr.).

A road leads from the station, crossing the Cerna by a suspension-bridge, to the **Hercules-Bad** (519 ft.; *Ferdinands-Hof*, *Franzenshof*, **Franz-Josefs-Hof*, **Rudolfshof*, *Curhaus*, all built at government expense; *Hôt. Cóth;* several restaurants, including **Reisz*, opposite the Franzenshof), beautifully situated in the romantic rocky ravine of the Cerna, 3 M. to the N.E. The numerous hot springs (125-146° Fahr.), which several inscriptions prove to have been known to the Romans *(Thermae Herculis)*, relieve chronic rheumatism and other ailments. Some of them rise in the limestone rocks and are strongly impregnated with sulphur; others, without mineral ingredients, resembling those of Gastein, rise in the granite. Of the latter the oldest and most copious is the *Hercules Spring*, which rises in a jet 18 inches thick. Handsome **Cursalon* in the Byzantine style, containing concert-rooms, a café, etc.; on each side, under arcades, is the *Bazaar*. Baths in the *Neue Bad*, the *Elisabethbad*, etc. The valley is so

deep and narrow that the sun appears late and disappears early. The mornings and evenings are therefore pleasantly cool, even in the hottest weather. Pleasant paths traverse the grand valley in all directions. (Carriages and saddle-horses on hire.)

The line now traverses the charming Cerna valley, with its vineyards and peach-orchards, enclosed by mountains. Near stat. *Toplec* are the remains of a Turkish aqueduct, many arches of which are still standing. — 305½ M. **Orsova** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the last station in Austria; custom-house examination for travellers from Roumania; the station is 1¼ M. from the steamboat-quay (cab 1 fl.); comp. p. 375. — We now cross the frontier to (308½ M.) **Verciorova** *(*Rail. Restaurant)*, terminus of the Hungarian Railway, and custom-house station for travellers entering Roumania.

From Verciorova to Bucharest, 237½ M., railway in 9-11½ hrs. (fares 45 fr. 70, 34 fr. 30, 22 fr. 85 c.; express-fares 54 fr. 85, 41 fr. 15 c.). The train follows the left bank of the Danube and leads through the *Iron Gates* (p. 375) to *Skela Gladova* and (11 M.) *Turn-Severin* (Europe), a busy Roumanian town, with the remains of the grand bridge of Trajan and other Roman relics. Then by *Crajova*, *Slatina*, *Pitesci*, and *Titu* to *Bucharest* (p. 413).

From Temesvár to Báziás, 75 M., railway in 4½-7 hrs.; fares 4 fl., 3 fl. 20 kr., 2 fl. (as to correspondence with the steamers at Báziás, enquiry should be made at the Budapest station).

The line runs to the S. to (9½ M.) *Ságh* and crosses the *Temes* at (15 M.) *Zsebely* (branch to *Csákovár*, 5½ M. in 25 min.). — 21 M. *Vojtek* (Rail. Restaurant).

A branch-line (29 M. in 3 hrs.) runs hence to **Deutsch-Bogsán**, Hung. *Német-Bogsán (Hirsch, Gold. Adler)*, with iron-works, whence a narrow-gauge line runs to (¾ hr.) *Resicza* (pop. 10,167), with coal and iron mines.

At (26 M.) *Detta* the train crosses the *Berzava Canal;* 35 M. *Sztámora-Moraviea.* — 46½ M. **Versecz,** Ger. *Werschetz (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Paris; International; Zwei Schlüssel)*, on the *Theresien-Canal*, with 21,850 inhab., is prettily situated. Handsome parish-church. Near it is the *Römerschanze* (comp. p. 370), a rampart and trench which extend upwards of 60 M. to the N. Remains of a Roman tower crown a hill above the town on the E. Branch-line to *Nagy Kikinda*, see p. 376. — 59 M. *Jassenova* (Rail. Restaurant).

To Anina Steyerdorf, 45 M., railway in 6½ hrs. The line winds up to *Jám*, *Radkasdia*, and (24 M.) **Oravicza** (856 ft.; *Krone;* cab to the town 40 kr., to Steyerdorf 2 fl., to Resicza 8 fl.; pop. 4115, Germans and Roumanians), with gold, silver, and copper mines. (To the E., 4½ M., lies the pretty summer-resort *Marilla*, 2291 ft.) Stations: *Majdan*, *Lissava*, *Krassova* (highest point on the line), and (45 M.) *Anina* (1930 ft.), which with *Steyerdorf* (2142 ft.), 2½ M. to the S., is the centre of a great coal and iron mining industry.

66 M. *Weisskirchen*, Hung. *Fehértemplom* (Traube; Krone; omn. 10, cab 50 kr.), prettily situated among vineyards.

75 M. **Báziás** (*Rail. Restaurant;* custom-house), see p. 373.

71. From Budapest to Belgrade.

222 M. Railway in 7½-11¾ hrs. (Oriental express every Friday in 6½ hrs.); fares 21 francs 15 c., 15 fr. 30 c., 10 fr. 50 c.

The train starts from the *East Station* at *Budapest* (p. 323). 5 M. *Budapest-Franzstadt.* 7½ M. *Erzsebétfalva*, a summer-resort. 10½ M. *Soroksár*, on the *Soroksár Arm* of the Danube (p. 369), which the line skirts. Stations: *Haraszti, Taksony, Dunavarsány, Laczháza* (with fish-hatchery). At (31½ M.) *Dömsöd* the railway quits the river and traverses a marshy district, where horses are largely bred. Stations: *Kun Szt. Miklós; Nagyállás; Szabadszállás* (21,850 inhab.); *Fülöpszállás* (4850 inhab.); *Csengöd.*

67 M. **Kis Körös** (*Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 7900) was the birthplace of the poet *Alex. Petöfi* (1822-49), whose bust adorns the principal square. Branch-line to (19 M.) *Kalocsa* (p. 370). 73 M. *Vadkert-Tázlár;* 84 M. *Halas*, with 17,200 inhab., well-stocked fish-ponds, and large vineyards. Stations: *Kis Szállás, Kelebia.*

109 M. **Maria-Theresiopel**, Hung. *Szabadka (Rail. Restaurant)*, junction of the Grosswardein and Essegg line (p. 368). 120 M. *Csantavér* (pop. 6211), trading in cattle, corn, and wine; 128 M. *Topolya* (pop. 10,814), with extensive vineyards; 138½ M. *Hegyes-Feketehegy;* 145½ M. *Verbász-Kula*, station for *Kula, Ó Verbász*, and *Uj Verbász.* The train crosses the *Franzens-Canal* (p. 370). Beyond *Ó Kéer* and *Kiszács* we near the Danube. 171 M. **Neusatz** (p. 371). The train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 500 yds. long, to (174 M.) **Peterwardein** (p. 371). Tunnel.

177 M. **Karlowitz** (p. 371); 186 M. *Beska.* — 192½ M. **India** (*Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Central; Hôt. Pejacsevics*, R. from 1 fl.) is the junction of branch-lines to (27 M.) *Vrdnik* viâ *Ruma* and to (26 M.) *Mitrovicza* (Löwe), on the *Save* (p. 388), and thence to (72 M.) *Vinkovce* (p. 368). — Then *Ó Pazua, Uj Pazua, Batajnicza*, and (216 M.) **Semlin** (p. 372). We now traverse a long embankment, cross the *Save*, and enter the station (outside the town) of —

222 M. **Belgrade** (p. 372).

72. From Vienna to Mohács viâ Kanizsa.

285 M. Railway in 18½ hrs. (fares 23 fl. 40, 17 fl. 71, 11 fl. 53 kr.).

As far as (31 M.) *Neustadt*, see p. 178. The line here diverges to the E. from the Semmering Railway and crosses the *Leitha* near (36 M.) *Neudörfel.* Hilly and fertile country, yielding wine, fruit, and maize. On the left rise the spurs of the Leitha Mts., the boundary between Austria and Hungary. 39 M. *Sauerbrann;* 1 hr. to the S.W. rises the *Gespitzt-Riegel*, crowned with the *Neustädter Warte*, a splendid point of view. 41 M. *Wiesen*, Hung. *Rétfalu;* on the hill to the right is the *Rosalienkapelle*, lower down lies the castle of *Forchtenstein.* Beyond a deep cutting and a viaduct is (43 M.) *Mattersdorf*, Hung. *Nagy Marton.* Unimportant stations.

53 M. **Oedenburg** *(König von Ungarn; Pannonia; Weisse Rose; Palatin; Rail. Restaurant)*, Hung. *Sopron*, the Roman station *Sopronium*, is a dull town with 27,200 inhab. ($^1/_2$ Prot.), with few Hungarian characteristics. Among the buildings may be noted the *Dominican Church*, the *Benedictine Church* (16th cent.), containing the marble monument of Count Anton Széchényi, *St. Michael's*, loftily situated in the Neusiedler suburb, the *Theatre*, and the *Casino*. Important cattle-markets are held here. — To *Ebenfurt* and *Raab*, see p. 317.

The **Neusiedler See** *(Fertö-Tava)*, 7$^1/_2$ M. to the E., is a salt lake 75 M. in circumference, 10-12 ft. deep in the middle, but very shallow near the banks. Towards the S.E. it ends in a swamp (*Hanság*, 'floating turf'), larger than the lake itself, partly wooded and abounding in game. In summer when the water is low, crystallised salt is found on the banks. About the year 1870 the lake was dry, and the cultivation of its bed was begun, but the water has since returned.

Stations: *Zinkendorf*, Hung. *Nagy Czenk* (with a château of Count Széchényi), *Schützen* (Hung. *Lövö*), *Bükk*, *Acsád*.

93 M. **Steinamanger**, Hung. *Szombathely* (*Hôt. Sabaria; Grüner Baum; Stadthaus; Rail. Restaurant;* cab into the town 1, at night 1$^1/_2$ fl.; omn. 10 or 20 kr.), a town with 16,100 inhab., occupies the site of the Roman *Sabaria*, the capital of Pannonia, founded by Claudius A.D. 48. Many Roman antiquities have been found here; some of them are preserved in the *Museum* of the episcopal palace, adjoining the cathedral. Remains of a triumphal arch of Constantius Chlorus, traces of an amphitheatre on the *Calvarienberg*, and other memorials of the Roman period still exist. The *Cathedral*, in the degraded taste of last century, is sumptuously fitted up in the interior.

In the vicinity is *Eisgrübel*, a favourite resort; also *Bogát*, with a château and fine park of Count Festetics. Farther distant is *Tatzmannsdorf*, Hung. *Tarcsa* (drive of 5 hrs., 10 fl.), a chalybeate bath.

Railway by *Kis Czell* to *Raab* in 4$^1/_2$ hrs., see p. 317; to *Stuhlweissenburg* and *Gratz*, see R. 73. — Branch Line (11 M., in $^3/_4$ hr.) to **Güns**, Hung. *Köszeg* (*Strauss; Krone;* pop. 7100), an industrial town on the *Köszeg*, with the ruin of *Altenburg* and a château of Prince Esterházy. Excursions to (1 hr.) the *Lockenhaus Valley;* to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Altenhaus* (1998 ft.); to the top of the (2 hrs.) *Geschriebene Stein* (2897 ft.).

At (104$^1/_2$ M.) *Molnâri* the *Raab* is crossed (to the right lies *Vasvár*, Germ. *Eisenburg*); *Egervár;* 123 M. *Zala Szt. Iván* (where the *Zala* is crossed); *Szt. Mihály-Pâcsa; Gelse;* 157 M. **Nagy Kanizsa** (*Rail. Restaurant;* p. 385).

166 M. *Mura Keresztûr* (p. 385), on the *Mur*, which falls into the *Drave* 3 M. lower down. The line follows the left bank of the latter. 170$^1/_2$ M. *Légrád;* 175$^1/_2$ M. *Zákány* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for *Agram* (p. 386). The marshy plain of the Drave is now traversed. Stations: *Góla, Berzencze, Vizvár, Babócsa* (with a ruined fortress). 208$^1/_2$ M. **Barcs** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction of the line to *Slatina*, with iodine baths, and the chalybeate baths of *Pakrácz-Lipik* in Slavonia. The train quits the Drave. 216 M. *Darány;* 221 M. *Szigetvár*, once a strong fortress, scene of the death of its

heroic defender Count Nicholas Zrinyi in 1566, an event dramatized by Th. Körner. — 236 M. *Szt. Lörincz.* (Branch-line to *Dombovár*, see p. 386.)

248 M. **Fünfkirchen,** Hung. *Pécs* (**Nador; Wilder Mann; Goldnes Schiff; *König Matthias; Rail. Restaurant;* cab to the station 80 kr.; pop. 33,800), capital of the county of Baranya and residence of a bishop, is prettily situated. The fine Romanesque *Cathedral*, with its four towers, has been restored in the original style since 1882. Under the choir is a crypt with double aisles, to which eighteen steps descend. In the Dom-Platz, adjoining the S.E. tower, is the subterranean *Sacellum*, probably a burial-chapel of the 5th century. Five *Mosques* of the Turkish period (1543-1686) still exist; three are in ruins; the other two have been converted into the *Stadtkirche* and the *Franciscan Church*, the latter with a minaret. Handsome *Synagogue*. Large majolica manufactory. In the vicinity are valuable coal-mines, owned by the Danube Steamboat Co., with briquette factories, coke-kilns, and a prettily-situated mining village (5000 inhab.). The slopes of the *Meczek Hills* yield excellent wine. To the S. (6 M.) are the warm sulphur-baths of *Harkány*.

The line turns towards the S. Stations: *Uszög*, *Ata*, *Trinitás*. 270 M. *Villány*, well known for its wine, junction for *Essegg* (p. 369). Then *Német-Boly* and (285 M.) **Mohács** (p. 370).

73. From Budapest to Gratz viâ Steinamanger.

235 M. Railway in 10 hrs. (fares 11 fl. 5, 8 fl. 25, 5 fl. 50 kr.).

To (43 M.) *Stuhlweissenburg*, see p. 384. — 48½ M. *Zichyfalva*, with a château of Count Zichy; 57 M. *Vár Palota*, 3 M. to the N.W. of which is *Puszta Palota*, a ruined hunting-lodge of Matthew Corvinus; 59½ M. *Pét;* 66 M. *Hajmáskér*.

71 M. **Veszprim** (850 ft.; *Krone; Sonne*), with 12,584 inhab., is an episcopal town, situated 2 M. to the S. of the station on a rocky hill on the *Séd*, and was long in the possession of the Turks, of whom a tall minaret is a reminiscence. Near the large episcopal residence is the *Gisela Chapel*, said to have been built by Queen Gisela (p. 317) in the 11th cent., but obviously of later date. The *Cathedral*, in the 14th cent. Transition style, has a late-Gothic crypt, with slender octagonal pillars.

Pleasant excursions may be taken hence to the Cistercian convent of *Zircz* in the Bakonyer Wald (carr. in 2 hrs., 6 fl.) and to the baths of *Füred* on the Platten-See (p. 385; carr. in 1½ hr., 5 fl.).

79½ M. *Herend* (1120 ft.) has a large porcelain-factory. The line winds through the *Bakonyer Wald*, and reaches its highest point (1220 ft.) near *Gombás*, whence it descends viâ (83½ M.) *Város-Löd*, with potteries, and (87 M.) *Ajka* to (100 M.) *Devecser*, with a château of Prince Esterházy, in the valley of the *Torna*. To the right of (104 M.) *Somló Vásárhely* appears the conical *Somló-hegy* or *Schomlauer Berg* (1395 ft.), with the ruin of *Somlóvár*. — 105 M. *Tüskévár;* 114 M. *Boba*.

From Boba to Csakathurn, 85 M., railway in 7¼-9¾ hrs. — 5 M. *Jánoshàza;* 6½ M. *Nemes-Keresztur;* 11 M. *Ukk* (branch to Tapolcza, see below). Several unimportant stations. 18 M. *Türje;* 31½ M. *Kisfalud-Szt-Iván* (branch to *Zala-Szt-Ivan*, 1¼ M.); 33¼ M. *Zala-Egerszeg;* 71½ M. *Alsó-Lendva.* The *Mur* is crossed. 75 M. *Mura-Szerdahely.* 85 M. *Csakathurn*, see p. 385.

From Ukk (see above) a branch-line (18 M. in 1½ hr.) runs viâ (5½ M.) *Sümeg*, with the ruin of *Sümegvár*, birthplace of the poet Alexander Kisfaludy (p. 327), to *Tapolcza.* A road leads from Tapolcza past the ruin of *Csobáncz* to (9½ M.) *Badacsony* on the Platten-See (p. 385).

119 M. **Kis Czell** *(Hungaria; Schwarzer Adler; Krone; Rail. Restaurant)*, a well-known pilgrim-resort. The neighbouring *Ságer Berg* yields good wine.

To Raab, 44½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. Unimportant stations. At (16 M.) *Pápa* (Griff; Tiroler; pop. 15,000) is a château of Count Esterházy, with a gateway brought from the Tuileries at Paris, after the fire. — 44½ M. *Raab*, see p. 317.

At (132 M.) *Sárvár* is an old castle of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, still inhabited. — 148 M. **Steinamanger**, see p. 381.

153 M. *Kis Unyom;* 158 M. *Egyházas-Rádóc.* — 164 M. *Körmend*, on the *Raab*, chief place in a barony of Prince Batthyany, to which it gives its name. About 10 M. to the W. is the prince's château of *Güssing*, the foundations of which are said to be of Roman origin.

The line proceeds in the valley of the Raab. 169½ M. *Csákány*, with another château of Prince Batthyany; 3 M. to the S. is *Ivánc*, on the Raab, with a château of Countess Sigray. — 172½ M. *Rába Szt. Mihály*, with a château of Herr von Szell. 181 M. *St. Gotthard*, with a large Cistercian abbey, was the scene of Montecuccoli's victory over the Turks in 1664; the 'Schlössl', his headquarters, lay on the hill, about ½ hr. farther on. 187 M. *Jennersdorf*, Hung. *Gyanafalva*, is the last Hungarian station. On the hill to the left is Count Batthyany's château of *Neumarkt.* 190½ M. *Hohenbrugg*, with a château of Baron Mersay. — 193 M. **Fehring**, with the ruins of an old fortification named *Tabor.*

About 4½ M. to the S. is the village of *Kapfenstein* (920 ft.; Lutz's Inn), at the foot of the *Kapfensteinerberg* (1545 ft.), with a château and church. The 11th cent. château of *Pertlstein*, 2½ M. to the W. (carr. 1 fl.), was restored and fitted up with Oriental magnificence by Sefer Pasha, the Turkish general. — A pleasant footpath leads hence viâ *Fehringleiten* to (6 M.) the baths of *Gleichenberg* (p. 384).

To Hartberg, 31½ M., railway in 3 hrs. — 3 M. *Hatzendorf* is the station for *Riegersburg* (1235 ft.; Neuhold's Inn; 2½ M., carr. 1 fl.; footpath 2 M.). **Schloss Riegersburg**, on a steep rock (2695 ft.), defied all the attacks of the Turks. It is entered by a winding path cut in the rock with seven successive gateways. The chapel contains an altar-piece by Krafft. The view ranges over nearly 500 sq. M. — 13 M. **Fürstenfeld** *(Brauhaus; Pferschy; Stadt Triest*, etc.; *Rail. Restaurant)*, on the *Feistritz*, has a large tobacco-factory (2000 hands) and a commandery of the Order of St. John. Large quantities of hops are grown in the vicinity, the harvest beginning in August. — The train proceeds in the *Safenthal* viâ (17½ M.) *Bierbaum* (branch to *Neudau*, on the *Lafnitz*, 6 M.), *Blumau*, *Waldersdorf*, and *Sebersdorf* (to the left is *Neustift*, with the château of *Ober-Mayerhofen*), to (31½ M.) *Hartberg* (1180 ft.; inn), a summer-resort, prettily situated at the foot of the *Ringkogl* (2163 ft.).

To the right, as we proceed, is the château of *Johnsdorf*, and to the left, farther on, that of *Hainfeld*, formerly in the possession of

Von Hammer-Purgstall, the orientalist. — 199 M. **Feldbach** *(Bräuhaus Hold; Scharr)*, with a 'Tabor' (see p. 383), still partly preserved.

Fine view from the (1 M.) *Calvarienberg* (1230 ft.). — A diligence (80 kr.; carr. 3 fl. 20, luggage 40 kr.) plies four times daily in 1 1/3 hr. to (7 M.) **Bad Gleichenberg** (1020 ft.; *Vereinshaus; Hôt. Mailand; Stadt Venedig; Hôt. Stirling*, etc.), situated in a park-like valley, with numerous hotels, lodging-houses, and private villas. The *Constantins-Quelle* (57° Fahr.), a non-chalybeate saline alkali spring, is beneficial for pulmonary patients (3-4000 yearly). The *Emma-Quelle* is similar, while the *Klausen-Brunnen* and *Johannis-Brunnen*, 3 M. distant, are chalybeate. About 800,000 bottles of the water are annually exported. On a rock, 1395 ft. high and inaccessible on three sides, is the (1/2 hr.) old château of *Gleichenberg*, notorious for its witch-trials, now belonging to Count Trauttmannsdorf. — Excursions may be made to the (1/4 hr.) *Klause* (café); to the (1/2 hr.) *Bauernhansl;* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Kapfenstein* (p. 383); to (2 hrs.) *St. Anna am Aigen;* and to *Riegersburg* (p. 383).

To the left, near (205 1/2 M.) *Studenzen*, lies Prince Liechtenstein's château of *Kirchberg*. — 213 1/2 M. *Gleisdorf*.

From Gleisdorf to Weitz, 10 M., railway in 53 min., through the *Raabthal*. 3 M. *Wollsdorf*, with the château of *Freiberg* above, to the left; 4 1/2 M. *St. Ruprecht*, a small bath, prettily situated at the junction of the Weitzbach and Raab. On the latter river, about 1 3/4 M. to the N.W., is Princess Sophie von Arenberg's château of *Stadl* (summer-quarters). 7 1/2 M. *Fladnitz-Neudorf;* 8 1/2 M. *Preding*. 10 M. *Weitz* (inn) is a small town with foundries and coal-mines. — A road leads hence to the N.W. through the romantic *Weitz-Klamm* to (5 M.) *Passail* (2148 ft.; inn), whence the *Hochlantsch* (8650 ft.) may be ascended in 4-4 1/2 hrs. viâ the *Teich-Alp*. Another road runs to the N.E. viâ (8 1/2 M.) *Anger*, with the ruin of *Wachseneck*, to (16 M.) *Birkfeld* and Countess Wurmbrand's château of *Birkenstein*.

From Gleisdorf a road (diligence daily) leads to the N.E. viâ *Pischelsdorf* and *Hirnsdorf* to (11 1/2 M.) *St. Johann*. Perched on a steep rock on the opposite bank of the *Feistritz* is the castle of *Herberstein*, one of the most picturesque in Styria. Close by are the château of *Stubenberg* and the ruin of *Schieleiten*. On the *Kulmberg* (3200 ft.), 4 1/2 M. to the W., is the pilgrimage-resort of *Mariabrunn*, the Lourdes of Styria.

The railway now quits the pleasant valley of the Raab, and at (220 M.) *Lassnitz* (1510 ft.) pierces the watershed between the Raab and the *Mur* by means of a tunnel 580 yds. in length. It then descends viâ *Authal* and (226 M.) *Messendorf* to the *Staats-Bahnhof* at —

230 M. **Gratz**, afterwards crossing the Mur to the (235 M.) *Süd-Bahnhof* (p. 188).

74. From Budapest to Pragerhof *(Trieste)*.

207 M. Railway in 6 3/4-11 hrs. (fares 18 fl. 40, 13 fl. 75, 9 fl. 10 kr.). — From Budapest to Trieste, express in 13 3/4 hrs.

We start from the *Southern Station* (p. 323) at Ofen. After a long tunnel, (5 M.) *Kelenföld*. Then *Promontor* (p. 369); *Tétény* (p. 369), on the Danube; *Tárnok; Martonvásár*, with a handsome château of Archduke Joseph; *Nyék; Velence*, with the *Velencer See* (6 3/4 M. long), partly drained, on the right, and *Dinnyés*.

43 M. **Stuhlweissenburg,** Hungar. *Székes Fehérvár (König von Ungarn; Adler; Bierhalle* at the theatre; *Rail. Restaurant;* cab into the town 50 kr., at night 1 fl., with two horses 1 fl. or 1 fl. 60 kr.), the Roman *Alba Regalis*, or *Alba Regia*, where the kings of Hungary were crowned down to Ferdinand I., is now the residence of a bishop

and capital of the county of the same name. The town, which has 27,600 inhab. (mostly Hungarians) and is one of the most prosperous in Hungary, trades largely in wine and fruit and has large calico-printing works. Among the many handsome buildings may be mentioned the *Episcopal Palace*, the new *Theatre*, and the *Cathedral*, erected on the ruins of the church of St. Stephen, which was destroyed by the Turks in the 16th century. The principal Platz is adorned with a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet *Vörösmarty*, by Vay. Pleasant drive (one-horse carr. 1 fl., two-horse 2 fl.) to the *Town Vineyards*, which are carefully cultivated and are dotted with villas. The extensive marshes *(Sár Rét)* to the E. of the town have recently been partly drained. — Railway to *Neu-Szöny* and *Komorn*, see R. 55.

47 M. *Szabad-Battyán;* 59 M. *Lepsény*. The train reaches the **Platten-See**, Hungar. *Balaton* (425 ft.), the largest lake in Hungary and in S. Europe, 46 M. long, 3-9 M. wide, and abounding with fish. The S. bank is flat; the N. is bounded by a chain of hills and volcanic peaks which yield the esteemed Schomlauer wine. — 71 M. *Siófok* lies at the exit of the small river *Sio* from the lake (good bathing).

Steamboat twice daily in 1 hr. (fare 1½ fl.) to Füred or *Balaton Füred (Hôtel Meyer)*, a bath with springs impregnated with carbonic acid, beneficial in female complaints, and frequented by the Hungarian noblesse. In the season (May to Sept.) the place is often crowded (R. at the Curhaus, the old and new Baths, Horvath's, or the villas *Ecsy*, *Jókai*, *Döry*, *Hurry*, etc., 1 fl. and upwards; cheaper at the villages of *Füred* and *Arács*, ¾ M. distant, at the entrance to the *Arács-Thal*).

The train skirts the S. bank of the lake. 80 M. *Szántód*. Opposite, on a long promontory, stands the church (18th cent.) of the Benedictine abbey of *Tihany*, founded in 1054. The church contains the tomb of Andreas I., and the abbey has a large library. On the N.W. side there is a famous echo. 94½ M. *Boglár*. On the opposite bank are the wine-producing *Badacsony*, the distant ruin of *Csobáncz*, and nearer the lake, farther on, the picturesque ruin of *Szigliget*. — 114 M. *Balaton Szt. György*, at the S. end of the lake; branch-line to (6 M.) *Keszthely*, a small town on the N. bank, with a château of Count Festetics, and another to (37½ M.) *Somogy-Szobb* (p. 386).

125 M. *Komárváros*. — 136½ M. **Nagy Kanizsa**, Ger. *Grosskirchen (*Rail. Restaurant)*, a market-town with 20,500 inhab., is the junction for *Steinamanger* (p. 381).

136½ M. *Mura Keresztúr* (branch to *Zákány*, p. 381). The line crosses the *Mur* and runs to the W. across the *Mur-Insel*, or fertile plain between the Mur and the Drave. 148½ M. *Kotor-Alsó-Dornboru;* 156 M. *Mura Kiraly*. — 167 M. **Csakathurn** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, a small town belonging to Count Festetics; the old château of the Zrinyi family here is now a sugar-factory. To *Boba*, see p. 383.

From Csakathurn to Agram, 70 M., in 5¼-7 hrs. — 6½ M. **Warasdin** *(Elefant; Lamm; Wilder Mann;* cab from the station 70 kr.), the capital of

a Croatian county on the right bank of the Drave, has 10,370 inhab. and an old château of Count Erdödy (branch-line to *Golubovec*, 21 M.). — From (10½ M.) *Warasdin-Teplitz* a diligence plies thrice daily in 1¼ hr. to (5½ M.) the celebrated sulphur-baths of *Teplitz* or *Constantins-Bad*, known to the Romans as *Thermae Constantinianae*. — From (47 M.) *Zabok* a branch runs to the N.W. to (10 M.) **Krapina-Teplitz** *(Curhaus)*, the baths of which are very efficacious in cases of rheumatism, gout, etc. — 62 M. *Zaprešić* is the junction of the Steinbrück and Agram line (p. 195).

174½ M. *Polstrau* (pretty ciborium in the church); 182 M. *Friedau*, on the Drave; 188½ M. *Gross-Sonntag;* 195 M. *Moschganzen.* — 200 M. **Pettau** is an old town with a château and the 14th cent. church of *St. George*, containing good sculptures and wood-carving. The line now crosses the Drave and traverses the broad *Pettauer Feld* viâ *Sternthal* to (207 M.) *Pragerhof* (p. 194).

75. From Budapest to Fiume viâ Dombovár and Agram.

377 M. Railway in 17-21¾ hrs. (fares 16 fl., 11 fl. 60 kr., 8 fl.).

Budapest, see p. 323. We start from the *Central Station.* Beyond (5 M.) *Budapest-Franzstadt* we cross the Danube and reach (8 M.) *Budapest-Kelenföld* (p. 384). The line to Stuhlweissenburg (p. 384), which diverges to the left at (12½ M.) *Budafok (Promontor)*, is crossed just before we reach (20 M.) *Érd*, the village of which name lies to the left on the Danube (p. 369). 29 M. *Ercsi* (p. 369), with so-called Roman entrenchments. The line now quits the Danube and runs to the S.W. through the wide plain or puszta. 38½ M. *Adony-Szabolcs;* 47 M. *Sárosd.* — 57 M. *Sárbogárd* (Rail. Restaurant).

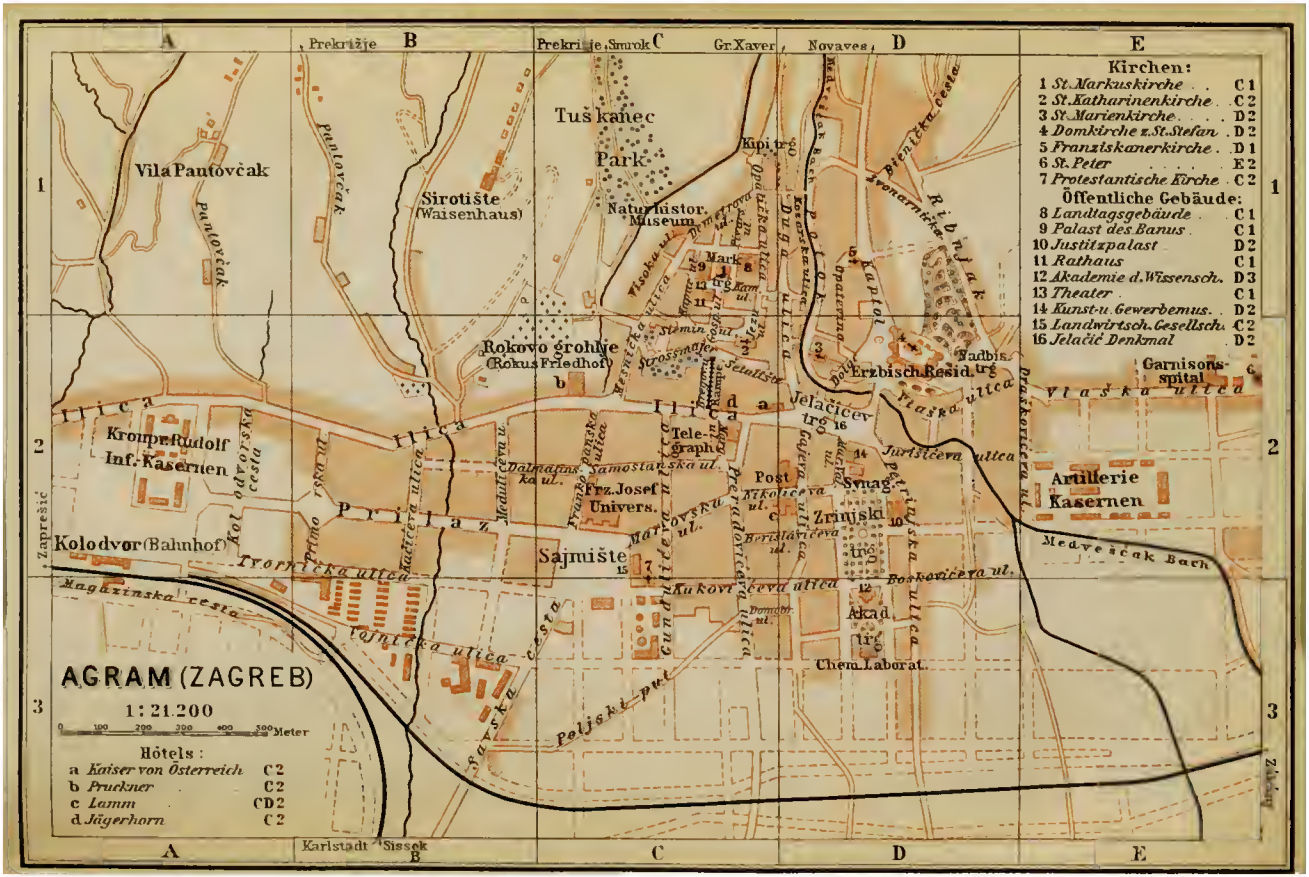
A Branch Railway leads hence viâ *Cece*, *Nagy-Dorog*, and (35½ M.) *Tolna-Mözs*, 1¾ M. to the W. of the town of *Tolna* on the *Old Danube* (p. 370), to (40½ M.) **Szegszárd**, a town of 14,950 inhab., at the foot of the *Cserhát Mts.*, with vineyards and considerable wine-trade with France.

At (68 M.) *Simontornya* we cross the *Sió Canal* or *Palatinal Canal;* and thence we skirt the *Kapos Canal* viâ *Hidegkút-Gyönk* (branch to *Tamási-Miklosvár*, 8 M.) and several other small stations, to (107 M.) *Uj-Dombovár* (branch to *Szt. Lörincz*, p. 382) and (108½ M.) **Dombovár** *(Rail. Restaurant;* branch to *Báttaszék*, 41 M.).

The railway quits the Kapos Canal at (126½ M.) **Kasposvár** *(Rail. Restaurant; Lamm; Krone)*, with considerable grain-trade. The following stations are unimportant. From (152 M.) *Somogy Szobb* branches diverge to (291/2 M.) *Barcs* (p. 381) and to (371/2 M.) *Balaton Szt. György* (p. 385). 164 M. *Csurgo.* 166 M. **Zákány** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, on the *Drave*, is the junction of the line from Mura Keresztúr to Barcs and Fünfkirchen (p. 381).

The Agram line crosses the *Drave* and enters the wooded and hilly region of Croatia. Most of the stations are unimportant. 181 M. *Kopreinitz* (Hung. *Kapronczа*), with a fine old castle; 199½ M. *Kreuz* (Hung. *Körös;* pop. 3655), chief town of a district.

236 M. **Agram.** — **Hotels.** *Kaiser von Österreich (Pl. d; C, 2), Ilica 4, on the Jellačić-Platz, R. from 70 kr.; *Grand Hôtel, Hôtel Pruckner (Pl. b; C, 2), Ilica 6 and 44; Lamm (Pl. c; C, D, 2), Nikoličgasse 7,


AGRAM (ZAGREB)
1:21.200
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
Hôtels:
a Kaiser von Österreich C2
b Pruckner C2
c Lamm CD2
d Jägerhorn C2
Kirchen:
1 St. Markuskirche C1
2 St. Katharinenkirche C2
3 St. Marienkirche D2
4 Domkirche z. St. Stefan D2
5 Franziskanerkirche D1
6 St. Peter E2
7 Protestantische Kirche C2
Öffentliche Gebäude:
8 Landtagsgebäude C1
9 Palast des Banus C1
10 Justitzpalast D2
11 Rathaus C1
12 Akademie d. Wissensch. D3
13 Theater C1
14 Kunst- u. Gewerbemus. D2
15 Landwirtsch. Gesellsch. C2
16 Jelačić Denkmal D2
Prekrižje
Prekrižje Smrok
Gr. Xaver
Novaves
Karlstadt
Sissek
Zaprešić
Vila Pantovčak
Pantovčak
Sirotište (Waisenhaus)
Tuškanec Park
Naturhistor. Museum
Kipi trg
Rokovo grohlje (Rokus Friedhof)
Ilica
Prilaz
Kronpr. Rudolf Inf.-Kasernen
Kolodvor (Bahnhof)
Kolodvorska cesta
Primorska ul.
Kačićeva ulica
Medulićeva u.
Dalmatinska ul.
Frankopanska ulica
Samostanska ul.
Frz. Josef Univers.
Tele-graph
Sajmište
Martovska ul.
Gundulićeva ulica
Kukovićeva ulica
Preradovićeva ul.
Nikolićeva ul.
Post
Zrinjski trg
Svnag.
Jelačićev trg
Erzbisch. Resid.
Nadbis. trg
Kaptol
Dolac
Opatovina
Kozarska ulica
Duga ulica
Ribnjak
Bienička cesta
Zvonarnička
Vlaška ulica
Jurišićeva ulica
Petrinjska ulica
Boskovićeva ul.
Akad. trg
Chem. Laborat.
Artillerie Kasernen
Garnisons-spital
Medveščak Bach
Tvornička ulica
Magazinska cesta
Vojnička ulica
Savska cesta
Poljski put
Zagreb

opposite the post-office; HÔT. LIEBALD, Gajgasse 12; JÄGERHORN (Pl. e; C, 2), Ilica 14; HÔTEL GARNI, Gunduličgasse 7. — **Restaurants.** *Railway Restaurant; Schneider's Bierhalle*, Gajgasse 1, near the Jellačič-Platz; *Dimmlinger*, Gajgasse 9; *Pilsner Bierhalle*, Marie-Valerie-Gasse 3; *Kolo Restaurant*, in the University Building; *Theatre Restaurant*, Markus-Platz 10. — **Cafés.** *Grand Café, National, Central, Europa*, all in the Jellačič-Platz; *Agram, Jug*, Zrinyi-Platz. — **Confectioners.** *Carl Scholz*, Langegasse 7; *Hübler*, Jellačič-Platz; *Hölzl*, Ilica 5.

Cab from the station to the town, with luggage, 1 fl.; 1/4 hr.'s drive in the town 40 kr., 1/2 hr. 60 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. — **Tramway** to the Maximir Park viâ the Ilica and Vlaška Ulica; to the South Railway Station, etc.

Baths. *Diana-Bad*, Ilica 8; *River Baths*, to the left of the railway-bridge over the Save (cab 60 kr., omnibus 15 kr.). — **Post Office,** Gajgasse 4, near the Jellačič-Platz. **Telegraph Office,** Gunduličgasse 5.

Agram (400 ft.), Slav. *Zagreb*, Hung. *Zágráb*, the capital of Croatia, with 37,400 inhab., and seat of a university founded in 1874, is prettily situated on the *Medveščak*, 1 1/2 M. from the *Save*. The town, partly destroyed by an earthquake on 9th Nov., 1880, but since rebuilt, consists of the *Upper* and the *Lower Town*. In the former are the *Palace of the Banus* (governor of Croatia; Pl. 9, C 1), the *Theatre* (Pl. 13; C, 1), the *Natural History Museum* (Pl. C, 1; Sun. & Thurs., 10-1), *St. Mark's Church* (Pl. 1, C 1; Gothic, with rococo tower), the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. D, 2), in the square in front of which rises a **Column of the Virgin*, by Fernkorn and Pönninger, the **Cathedral* (Pl. 4, D 2; a fine late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., lately restored; towers being rebuilt), and the *Strossmayer Promenade* (Pl. C, 2), affording a beautiful view of the valley of the Save. Most of the buildings in the lower town are modern. The two parts of the town are connected by a *Cable Tramway* (*Rampe*; Pl. C, 2), beginning in the Ilica, not far from the Jellačič-Platz.

The Jellačič-Platz is adorned with an equestrian statue of the *Banus Jellačič* (d. 1859; Pl. 16, D 2). The Marie-Valerie-Gasse leads hence to the S., past the *Museum of Art and Industry* (Pl. 14; Sun. & Thurs., 9-1) and the *Synagogue* (Pl. D, 2), to the large *Zrinyi-Platz* (Pl. D, 2), with its promenades. On the E. side rises the *Palace of Justice* (Pl. 10), in the Renaissance style; on the S. side is the palatial *Academy of Science* (Pl. 12; D, 3), with its fine court and valuable collections (antiquities and Strossmayer's picture-gallery, daily, 9-12; library, 11-12.30, daily except Sun.). The Academie-Platz is adorned with marble busts of the Croatian painters *Clovio* and *Medulić* (Schiavone) and *Gen. Frankopan* (or Frangepani), and an equestrian statue of *St. George* by Fernkorn. On the S. side is the *Chemical Laboratory* of the University. — To the W. of the Academy the Kukovičgasse leads past the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 7, C 2; the only one in Croatia) to the Sajmište, or market-place (Pl. C, 2), on the N. side of which is the handsome Romanesque building of the *Francis Joseph University*, and on the S. side the headquarters of the *Agricultural Society* (Pl. 15). The Frankopangasse and the busy *Ilica* (Pl. B, C, 2), the chief street in Agram, lead back hence to the Jellačič-Platz.

Environs. The pleasant *Maximir Park* (restaurant) lies 1½ M. to the E. of the town. — A pleasant drive of 2 hrs. (fare 2 fl.) may be taken among the pretty vineyards and villas in the environs: from the Jellačič-Platz we drive through the Ilica, the Fleischhauergasse, and the Schützengasse, passing the Schützenhaus, to the *Tuškanec Plateau*, *Smrok*, and *Prekrizje*, and return viâ *Pantovčak* or viâ *Sestine* and through the valley of the *Medveščak* viâ *St. Xaver*. — Near *Mirogoi*, 1½ M. to the N.E., beyond the suburb of *Novaves*, is the finely situated *Central Cemetery*. Thence we may reach the picturesque village of *Remete* in 25 min., and return viâ *Bukovec* and *Maximir* to the (1½ hr.) town (driving recommended). — About 15½ M. to the W. of Agram (carr. in 8 hrs., there and back 6 fl.) lies the health-resort of **Samobor** (*Stadt Triest*; grape-cure), with a ruined castle and fine views. — A fine excursion for a whole day is the ascent of the **Sljeme** (3527 ft.), the highest point of the Agram Mts.: we drive to *Gračane*, a village at the foot of the hills, and ascend thence through wood in 2 hrs. to the bare summit, on which there is a refuge-hut; superb view. (Provisions should be brought from Agram.)

From Agram to *Steinbrück*, see p. 195.

From Agram to Sissek, 33 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 50, 1 fl. 20, 75 kr.). The line runs for the most part through oak-woods. 10 M. *Gross-Gorica*; 21 M. *Lekenik*. — 33 M. **Sissek** (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôt. Gross-Kapitel*, at the quay; *Toplak*, at the station; pop. 6500), which was besieged by the Turks in 1593, lies at the confluence of the *Kulpa* and the *Save*, and carries on a busy trade in grain, wood, and gall-nuts. Relics of the Roman colony of *Siscia* are still preserved. — From Sissek to *Banjaluka*, see R. 84.

From Sissek to Semlin, steamboat down the *Save*, twice a week, in 30 hrs. (fares 21 fl. 39, 14 fl. 26 kr.; up stream 38 hrs., fares 17 fl. 64, 11 fl. 76 kr.). Stations: (l.) *Jassenovac*; (l.) *Alt-Gradiska*, often mentioned in the Turkish wars, opposite the small fortress of *Berbir*; (r.) *Siekovac*; (l.) **Slavonisch-Brod**, a station on the railway to Dálja (p. 368), opposite *Bosnisch-Brod* (a station on the line to Sarájevo, see p. 417). Then (r.) *Samac*; (l.) *Zupanje*; (l.) *Rajevoselo*; (r.) *Brčka*; (l.) *Rača*; (l.) **Mitrovicza**, with 7144 inhab. and productive vineyards, the ancient *Sirmium*, where antiquities are often found (station for India, see p. 380); (r.) *Sabac*, a Servian town with 11,000 inhab., at the influx of the *Kamičak*, with the *Zer* hills on the right; (r.) *Obrenovac*. On the left we next observe the intrenchment constructed by Prince Eugene in 1717, and at *Bezania* the embankment thrown up by Marshal Laudon in 1788, on the occasion of sieges of Belgrade. The steamer touches at (r.) **Belgrade** (p. 372). On the right lies the *Kriegs-Insel*, for which many conflicts took place in the Turkish wars of 1680-1790. The steamer then ascends the Danube to **Semlin** (p. 372).

250 M. *Zdenčina*; 255 M. *Jaska*. — 268 M. **Karlstadt**, Hung. *Károlyváros*, Croat. *Karlovac* (*Hôtel Vogler*; *Krone*; *Stadt Fiume*; *Rail. Restaurant*; cab into the town 1 fl.), a fortress and busy commercial place (5700 inhab.) on the *Kulpa*, connected by a bridge with the suburb of *Bania*. To the W. is the ruin of *Dubovac*. The train now enters the *Kapella Mts.*, which culminate in the *Klek* (see below). 275 M. *Dugaresa*; a lofty viaduct; 286 M. *Generalski-Stol*. At (292 M.) *Tuin*, Croat. *Tounj*, we get a glimpse at the picturesque ravine of the *Tuinschiza*. — 303 M. **Ogulin** (1065 ft.; *Hôtel Olzberger*; *Muzek*, *Rogovič*, at the station), a picturesquely-situated little town with 4200 inhabitants, on the *Dobra*, which here disappears in a rocky gully, 125 ft. in depth, to emerge again 3 M. to the E. Ascent of the *Klek* (3880 ft.; 4 hrs., with guide), interesting. To *Novi* in Bosnia, see p. 426.

The line ascends more rapidly; to the left are the slopes of the

Klek. 312 M. *Gomirje.* Several tunnels before and after (316 M.) *Vrbovsko.* At (321 M.) *Cameral-Moravice* or *Komorske-Moravice* (Rail. Restaurant) we quit the valley of the Dobra. 327 M. *Skrâd* (2126 ft.), finely-situated. The train describes a wide curve and passes through three tunnels. 339 M. *Delnice* (2385 ft.; pop. 3000). Beyond (345 M.) *Lokve* (2638 ft.) the train passes through the *Steme Tunnel*, 340 yds. long, the highest point of the line (2884 ft.). It then descends, crossing the *Ličanka Viaduct*, to (350 M.) *Fuzine;* then in long windings and through a tunnel to (354½ M.) *Lič* (2660 ft.), on the margin of the *Karst* plateau, where the Adriatic Sea first comes in sight (on the right). The line descends in a long bend to (360 M.) *Plase* (1808 ft.), inhabited by Italians and Croatians. Then *Meja* and *Buccari*, with a fine castle. The train crosses the *Fiumara (Recina)* and passes through a tunnel under the Calvarienberg.

377 M. **Fiume.** — **Hotels.** *Europa, *Hôt. Lloyd, both in the Adamič-Platz at the quay; *Déák, by the station and quay; *Hôt. de la Ville, near the station, R. 1 fl. — **Restaurants.** *Hôtel Lloyd*, see above; **Ziegler*, opposite the theatre; *Goldner Stern*, Via del Governo; **Lenussi*, Piazza Marsecchia; *Volksgarten*, Via del Pino. — **Cafés.** *Central*, in the Hôt. Europa; *Grand Café*, Andrássy-Platz, etc.

Cab 40 kr., at night 60 kr. — **Baths** at the Europa; sea-baths in the inner harbour. — **Theatre,** Urmeny-Platz (performances in Italian in spring and autumn).

British Consul, *G. L. Faber, Esq.;* Vice-Consul, *A. Steinacker, Esq.* — **U. S. Consular Agent,** *Giovanni Gelletich* (also Lloyd's agent).

Fiume, Slav. *Rieka*, the only seaport in Hungary, lies picturesquely at the N.E. end of the *Bay of Quarnero*. Anciently a thriving town, and named *St. Veit am Flaum* in the middle ages, it was at one time a fief of the Patriarchs of Aquileia; it next belonged to the Counts of Duino and the Barons of Gorizia; in 1471 it was annexed to the dominions of the House of Hapsburg by Emp. Frederick III.; in 1779 it was attached to Hungary, with which, after several separations, it has been united since 1870. The town (pop. with the suburbs 29,000) has three harbours: the *Porto Canale Fiumara*, the *Porto Nuovo*, with large warehouses on the piers, and the *Petroleum Harbour*. Its trade is rapidly increasing. Among its factories are Whitehead's torpedo-works and Smith & Meynier's paper-mill in the Fiumara Ravine. One of the finest buildings is that of the *Naval Academy*, established in 1856. Another is the *Cathedral*, with a new façade in the style of the Pantheon in Rome. The church of *St. Veit* (1631) is an imitation of S. Maria della Salute in Venice. The *Government Buildings*, the *Theatre*, the Hungarian *Tobacco Factory*, and the two covered *Markets* also deserve notice. The street entering the old town beneath the clock-tower on the Corso leads to a Roman *Triumphal Arch*, said to have been erected in honour of Emp. Claudius II. Gothicus (268-270). Beautiful *Giardino Pubblico*.

A path flanked with oratories or stations ascends in 400 steps to

the *Pilgrimage Church*, which contains a picture of the Madonna di Loreto ascribed by tradition to St. Luke. The pillars are hung with the votive offerings of rescued mariners. From this point the sea looks like a large lake, enclosed by the hills on the islands of *Veglia* and *Cherso*.

Near the church is the château of *Tersato*, once the seat of the Frangepani (p. 387), now that of Count Nugent. A small temple contains a collection of antiquities, the finest of which is a Venus with beautiful drapery. A column, eagle, and marble table erected by the Italians in honour of Consul Bonaparte on the battle-field of Marengo are now preserved here. *View of the Quarnero Bay with its islands, of Fiume, and the grand ravine of the Fiumara.

Charming excursion to **Abbazia* (p. 198; a drive of 1½ hr., 4-5 fl.; steamer three times daily in ¾ hr., fare 40 kr.). — An afternoon may be spent on an expedition to *Buccari* as follows: take the steamer (2.30 p.m.) to *Buccari*, walk thence by a picturesque route to the (1¼ hr.) loftily situated station (p. 389), and take the train back to (½ hr.) Fiume.

From Fiume to *Trieste*, see R. 34; to *Zara*, see R. 50.

MAP OF
TRANSYLVANIA
AND
ROUMANIA
showing the
Railway and Steamboat Communications
and the chief roads.
Railways
Railways in course of construction
Steamboat lines
Roads
Mountains
Passes
LEMBERG-CZERNOWITZER EISENBAHN.
Im Massstabe der Hauptkarte.
Östl. Länge 22 von Paris
1 : 2.000.000
Kilometer
English Miles
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

IX. TRANSYLVANIA.

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Transylvania, called *Erdély* by the Magyars, and *Ardealu* by the Roumanians (both meaning 'forest-land'), is a mountainous district of about 21,000 sq. M. in extent, lying between Hungary on the W. and Roumania on the E. Its German name of *Siebenbürgen* has been variously derived from the first seven 'burgs', or fortresses, built by the German colonists, or from the seven once fortified towns of Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Kronstadt, Bistritz, Medias, Mühlenbach, and Schässburg; but the most recent researches have made it more than probable that it is really derived from Cibinburc ('the fortress on the Cibin'), the original name of Hermannstadt, which is still named Nagy Szeben by the Hungarians.

History. At the beginning of the Christian era the district now known as Transylvania formed part of the kingdom of *Dacia*, and in 107 A.D., on the subjugation by Trajan of Decebalus, the last Dacian sovereign, it was incorporated with the Roman province of Dacia. It remained under Roman sway till 271 A. D., when the *Emperor Aurelian* was compelled to withdraw his troops and the flower of the Roman colonists across the Danube by the Gothic hordes from the N., which now poured into the country. From this date down to the beginning of the 12th cent. Transylvania was the great theatre of battles between the Ostrogoths, Huns, Longobards, Bulgarians, Magyars, Kumans, and other Eastern races which kept surging towards Western Europe. During the reign of *Ladislaus I.*, King of Hungary (1078-95), who conquered the Ku-

mans, Transylvania was united to Hungary, and began for the first time to enjoy the blessings of peace and order. *Geisa II.* (1141-61), who distinctly perceived the importance of Transylvania as the key of Hungary on the E., summoned German colonists to re-people and cultivate the desolated territory ('desertum') and to protect the empire ('ad retinendam coronam'). These immigrants, chiefly dwellers on the Middle Rhine (Middle Franconians), and collectively known as *Saxons*, settled in the '*Land unter dem Walde*', or district below the forest (Broos, Mühlenbach, and Reussmarkt), in the '*Altland*' (Hermannstadt, Leschkirch, Gross-Schenk, Reps), and in the '*Weinland*' (Medias and Schässburg), where they built towns and tilled the soil. *Andreas II.* (1204-35) made over the *Burzenland* (see p. 402) to the Teutonic Order, which had been founded shortly before (in 1191), but had to recall this privilege and expel the knights of the Order in 1225, on their attempt to lay the conquered country at the feet of Pope Honorius III. as the property of the apostolic see. In 1224 the same monarch, however, granted a charter (the 'Golden Bull') to the other German settlers, on which the rights and privileges of the Germans in Transylvania have rested for centuries, and which was solemnly confirmed by several of his successors. During the following centuries Transylvania shared the fortunes of the kingdom of Hungary. Swarms of Mongolians (in 1241) and Turks (from 1420) invaded and ravaged the country, not, however, without meeting a heroic resistance (as from *Hunyady Janos*, d. 1456), and compelled the three privileged 'Nations' of Transylvania, the Magyars, Szeklers, and Germans, to form in 1437 a 'fraternal union' for mutual protection. After *Lewis II.* of Hungary had lost his life and crown, and Hungary her independence, at the battle of Mohács in 1526, the victorious Turks made Transylvania an independent principality under Turkish protection, and it was thenceforth governed by princes elected by the people and approved by the Sultan. Of these the most eminent was *Bethlen Gábor* (Gabriel Bethlen), who reigned from 1613 to 1629. The fluctuating policy of Turkey and of Austria, which possessed a hereditary claim to Transylvania, involved the country in numerous conflicts, but the Turks were at length decisively defeated at Vienna in 1683, and after the Peace of Karlowitz in 1699 they abandoned their claim to the principality. On 4th Dec., 1691, Emp. Leopold I., by the 'Leopoldine Diploma', ratified the public and private laws of Transylvania, guaranteed religious toleration to the four 'received' creeds, and annexed the country to Austria. The German population had been Lutheran since 1540, while of the Magyars and Szeklers some had embraced the Calvinistic doctrines in 1557, others were Socinians or Unitarians (a sect established in 1568), and the remainder Roman Catholics. An insurrection under *Francis II. Rakoczy* in 1704-10, known as the 'Kurutz War', was quelled by the Austri-

ans, and in 1718 the Turks were again defeated, and compelled by the Peace of Passarovitz to recognise the supremacy of Austria. Since that period Transylvania, which was erected into a 'grand principality' by Maria Theresa, has shared the fortunes of Austria and Hungary. The rebellion of *Nicolaus Urss (Horjah)* in 1784 and the revolutionary years 1848 and 1849 were attended by many evils. Since 1868 Transylvania has been in legislative and administrative respects incorporated with Hungary.

Inhabitants. The *Magyars*, who entered the land as conquerors, and settled mainly in the N.W. districts.

The *Szeklers*, also Magyars, who were settled in E. Transylvania at an unknown date, in order to act as 'Szekler', or guardians of the frontier, and who at one time erroneously regarded themselves as descendants of the Huns. The Magyars in Transylvania, including the Szeklers, number about 698,000 souls.

The *Saxons*, about 217,000 in number, the descendants of the German immigrants invited by Geisa II. (p. 392) from the Middle Rhine, were at first called Teutones, Teutonici Hospites, or Flandrenses, but since 1238 have been known as Saxones or Saxons, as is the case also with most of the mediæval German immigrants into Hungary. The Germans of the Burzenland (p. 402) and of the Nösner Land (p. 397) are also called Saxons.

These three races have from an early period shared the government of the country among them, as being, by virtue of conquest and colonisation, the sole 'privileged nations'. Transylvania, however, is peopled by various other races. Indeed the largest part of the population consists of *Roumanians* or *Wallachians*, of whom there are no fewer than 1,270,000. These regard themselves as the lineal descendants of the Roman colonists, but are in reality a mixed race, made up of Roman and Slavonic elements, which was formerly settled on the Balkans. Driven thence by the Greek Emperor Isaac Angelus about 1186, they migrated to the left bank of the Danube, and, after the power of the Kumans had been broken by the Teutonic Order, are said to have crossed the mountains and entered Transylvania. They named themselves Roumanians as members of the E. Roman Empire (Rûm), and had adopted the Greek form of Christianity during their long subjection to the Greek emperors. According to another, but untenable view, the Roumanians were settled on the left bank of the Danube long before the advent of the Magyars, but were from the first treated by their conquerors and the foreign colonists as destitute of political rights.

Another element in the population consists of the *Armenians*, 8400 in number, who first settled in Transylvania about 1668, and who occupy the towns of Szamos Ujvár, Elisabethstadt, Gyergyó Szt. Miklos, Deés, etc. There are also about 88,000 *Gipsies* in Transylvania, of whom we hear as early as 1417, when they were governed by a Voivode of their own. Most of them are nomads; but at Három-

szek, Torda, Ober-Weissenburg, and Innerszolnok some of them have settled down and become industrious husbandmen. The other races represented are *Jews* (26,000), *Slovaks*, *Ruthenians*, *Bulgarians*, *Servians*, and *Greeks*. — The total population is in round numbers 2,251,000.

Plan of Tour. The S. part of Transylvania is the most interesting; *i.e.* the district between Petrozsény, Hermannstadt, and Kronstadt, which may be explored in about a fortnight. The neighbourhood of Kronstadt especially deserves a visit. The imperfect connections and the fewness of the trains on the branch-railways render deviations from the main lines very inconvenient. In districts to which neither trains nor diligences have yet penetrated, decent carriages (6-8 fl. per day) or saddle-horses (about 1 fl. per day) may be hired. The poor saddles generally require shawls or rugs to make them comfortable. — Guides (1 fl. 20-2 fl. per day), necessary for mountain-excursions, may be obtained in the neighbouring villages. When a guide or horse is discharged at a distance from home, the full charge for the return-journey is usually paid. Application for guides, etc., should be made to the *Transylvanian Carpathian Club*, which has branches at Hermannstadt, Kronstadt, Bistritz, Schässburg, Fogaras, Broos, Mühlbach, Petrozsény, and Szasz Régen.

Inns. The inns in the towns are fairly good on the whole and not dear. A tariff approved by the local authorities is usually displayed in the bed-rooms. On expeditions into the country or among the mountains it is advisable to carry provisions. Quarters for the night among the mountains may be found in the refuge-huts of the Carpathian Club, in the houses of the royal foresters, or in Roumanian chalets ('Stina').

Money, the Austrian. In case of a trip to Roumania or Bucharest, French gold will be found useful. Francs are called *Lei* in Roumania, centimes *Bani*.

Passports are unnecessary for Transylvania, but are essential for Roumania. A visa is not required.

Language. The official language is Hungarian, which is also the popular tongue in the W. and N. districts and in the districts of the Szeklers. German, however, will carry the traveller through in most places, even at Bucharest, though French is more common there. Travellers among the mountains will find the knowledge of a few Roumanian phrases convenient.

76. From Klausenburg to Bistritz.

74 M. Railway in 4¾ hrs. (fares 4 fl., 3 fl. 20 kr., 2 fl.).

Klausenburg, Hung. *Kolozsvár*. — **Hotels.** Hôtel Central, in the market-place; Hungaria; *Königin von England; Biasini, near the University. — *Rail. Restaurant.* — *Cafés Nagy Gabor*, *Europa*, both in the market-place. — *Cab* from the station 60 kr., with two horses 1 fl.; *Omnibus* 30 kr. — *Tramway* to the town viâ the Nagyutza. — *Steam Tramway* from the station through the town to *Kolozs Monostor* (p. 395).

Klausenburg (1145 ft.), a town with 33,000 inhab., on the *Little Számos*, founded by the Saxons in 1272, is the seat of the authorities of the county of Kolozs, of a Reformed and a Unitarian superintendent, and of a Magyar university (since 1872). The Saxons of Klausenburg, having adopted the Socinian creed, and thus separated from their compatriots, have long since become identified with the Magyar population. Being the headquarters of the numerous noblesse of Transylvania, the town is very animated in winter. — Proceeding to the W. from the station we pass through the *'Bridge Suburb' (Hidelve)*, with the *Citadel (Fellegvár)*, erected by General Steinville in 1715. The slope of the citadel-hill is studded with gipsies' huts. We then cross the bridge over the Little Számos and enter the *Inner Town*. The oldest part of this is the N.E. corner, the *Óvár*, or 'old castle', built by the Saxons. Óvár contains the house (No. 3 Matyas Kiralfy-Utcza; tablet), now a barrack, in which King Matthew Corvinus was born in 1443. The banks of the Szamos farther on are bordered by public gardens, in which military and gipsy bands frequently play. In the market-place is the Rom. Cath. *Cathedral of St. Michael*, erected in 1396-1432. In the S.E. part of the town is the *Reformed Church*, built by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and ceded to the Calvinists by Bethlen Gábor in 1622. In the W. suburb is the *Botanic Garden*, presented to the town by Count Mikó, containing a villa in the Italian style, fitted up as a *Museum*. Near it are the handsome buildings of the University *Chemical* and *Anatomical Institutes*. To the W. is the village of *Kolozs Monostor*, with an old monastery, now an agricultural college. Opposite is a brewery with garden.

The train skirts the *Little Számos*, running at first on the rails of the Klausenburg and Kronstadt line (R. 77). — 8 M. *Apahida*, on the Staatsbahn (p. 398), which here turns to the S.; 8½ M. *Apahida*, a Roumanian village of 1000 inhabitants.

We cross the river and skirt the left bank. 18 M. *Válasút-Bonczhida*, each with a castle and a park. At some distance to the left, *Kendi-Lóna*, with a château of Countess Teleky. 22½ M. *Nagy Iklód*. We recross the Számos.

28½ M. **Szamos-Ujvár** *(Stadt-Hotel; Krone)*, a royal free town with regular streets, a handsome square, and 5800 inhab., chiefly Armenians, now 'Magyarised'. It is the seat of an Armenian-Catholic bishop, and the tasteful Armenian-Cath. church contains an altar-piece attributed to Rubens. The fortress at the N. end of the town, erected in the 16th cent., is now a prison, where Rosza Sándor, the notorious bandit-chief, died in confinement. — On the left bank of the Szamos, 1½ M. to the W., lie the small baths of *Kérö* (sulphur and Epsom salts).

The Számos is crossed a third time; the valley contracts. To the left diverges the branch-line to the salt-works of Deésakna (see p. 396). *Szt. Benedek*, on the right, has a pilgrimage-church and a

15th cent. château of Count Kornis, once strongly fortified, afterwards a monastery. — At the foot of the wooded *Rosenberg* (1010 ft.) lies —

37½ M. **Deés** (**Europa; Rail. Restaurant;* omn. to the town 20 kr.; cab 80 kr.; pop. 7700, chiefly Magyars), a royal free town, capital of the county of Szolnok-Doboka, at the confluence of the *Great* and *Little Számos*. Handsome Prot. church of the 15th century. In the upper promenade is a tower (16th cent.) of the old fortifications. Opposite, across the river, is the *Béla-Berg* (1055 ft.), with a rifle-range and fine view. — The village of *Deésakna*, with its salt-works and salt-baths, lies 1½ M. to the S.; the older mine, worked since the 15th cent., is worth seeing.

From Deés to Zilah, 63 M., railway in 4¼ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 50, 2 fl. 80, 1 fl. 75 kr.). The line skirts the *Számos* to the N.W., sometimes on embankments in the river-bed. 8 M. *Kaczkó;* 14 M. *Galgó;* 18½ M. *Sósmező*, in a pleasant district; 25 M. *Nagy Illonda*, near rocky scenery. — 28½ M. *Hosszúrév;* 33 M. *Letka;* 38 M. *Aranymező*. To the right are wooded slopes and fissured cliffs. We cross the Számos by a bridge, 160 yds. in length, before reaching (43 M.) *Szurduk*, and proceed on the left bank in a broader part of the valley. Beyond (47½ M.) *Zsibó*, with a château and park, the line quits the Számos and enters a side-valley to the left. 54½ M. *Nyirsid*. Thence we proceed on lofty embankments and through deep cuttings to (63 M.) *Zilah* (Tiger), a small town with a Hungarian population. Thence to *Nagy Károly* viâ *Sarmaság*, 57 M., in 4¾ hrs., see p. 363.

From Galgó (see above) to Magyar-Lápos, 19½ M., diligence in 4 hrs. (fare 1½ fl.). — *Magyar-Lápos* is a Roumanian village (2000 inhab.) in the valley of the *Lápos*. About 4½ M. to the N. are the baths of *Sztoika*, with natron-springs. The road continues to ascend the valley of the Lápos to the N.E. viâ the iron-works of *Oláh-Lápos* and *Sztrimbuly*, and over the *Rotunda* (3484 ft.) to (22 M.) *Kapnikbánya*. Thence to *Máramaros-Sziget* (p. 364), about 22 M. — From Oláh-Lápos, 7 M. from Magyar-Lápos, we may drive in 2 hrs. to *Tökés*, a Roumanian village in the *Bradului Valley*, to the E., whence the triple-peaked *Czibles* (6043 ft.), a fine point of view, may be ascended in 5½ hrs. on foot or on horseback (comp. p. 365).

From Nagy Illonda (see above) to Nagy Somkut, 16½ M., diligence in 3 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 40 kr.), viâ *Kis-Körtvelyes*, near which is a stalactite-cavern. *Nagy Somkut* is a considerable village in the *Bursa Valley*. About 4½ M. to the S.E. of it is the rock-castle of *Kövár*, destroyed by the Imperial troops in 1670. *Nagybánya* (see p. 364) lies 16½ M. to the N., viâ Szakállasfalva.

The train (carriages changed at Deés) crosses the *Great Számos*, turns to the E., and runs along the right bank, viâ *Bacza*, with a château of Count Zichy, to (45 M.) *Retteg* (Roum. *Reteagu*). 46½ M. *Csicsó Keresztur* (Roum. *Cristuru*); on a hill to the left are the picturesque ruins of the rocky fastness of *Csicsó*, destroyed in 1544. We cross the Számos. 51½ M. *Bethlen* (2300 inhab.), ancestral residence of the Bethlen family. A road leads to the N.E., through the upper *Számos Valley*, to *Naszód* and *Rodna* (p. 397).

Beyond Bethlen we soon enter the valley of the *Sajó*, an affluent of the Számos. Fine view of the snow-peaks of the Czibles and Kuhhorn (see above and p. 397) and of the mountains on the N. frontier. At (57½ M.) *Somkerek*, the line bends to the S. and crosses the Sajó. To the right, in the distance, lies the village of *Kerlés*, with a château and park of Count Bethlen. About 3 M. to the S. is the

Cserhalom ('oak-hill'), occupied by a château, where Prince Ladislaus, afterwards King of Hungary, defeated the Kumans in 1070 (p. 391). — 64 M. *Sajó-Magyarós*.

To Maros Ludas, 59 M., railway in 5½ hrs. The train crosses the Számos and leads through pleasant valleys. Stations: *Kerlés* (p. 396), *Lekencze* (Ger. *Lechnitz*), *Budatelke*, *Kis Sármás*, *Mezö Méhes*. Then through the valley of the *Rét* to *Mezö Záh*, *Mezö Szengyel-Tóhát*, and (59 M.) *Maros Ludas* (p. 398).

The Sajó is again crossed. 67½ M. *Szeretfalva*, whence a road leads to *Szász Régen* (p. 398). The train recrosses the Sajó, and then enters the valley of the *Bistritz*, in which we soon come in sight of the Saxon village of *Heidendorf*, Hung. *Bessenyö*, on the left, with numerous vineyards.

74 M. **Bistritz**, Hung. *Beszterczе*. — **Hotels.** *Sahling's, with good restaurant and café; König von Ungarn. — *Restaurant* in the *Gewerbeverein*, with garden, on the Promenade. — *Cab* from the station 60 kr.; *Omnibus* 20 kr. — *Baths* at the Swimming School, in the upper suburb (8 kr. incl. towel).

Bistritz (1188 ft.), a royal free town and capital of the county of Bistritz-Naszod, on the *Bistritz*, with 10,300 inhab., chiefly Germans of later immigration than the other 'Saxons', was formerly called *Nösen*, and gave its name to the *Nösner Land*. The town has long since lost the commercial importance it enjoyed in the 15th and 16th cent., though it still has some wood and leather manufactures. Little is now left of its picturesque old walls and towers, which withstood many hostile attacks in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Gothic *Prot. Church*, finished in 1563, and much injured by repeated fires, has the highest tower in Transylvania (235 ft.; built in 1519); within the church are some captured Turkish banners. The houses with arcades, in the market-place, should be noticed. Pretty promenade at the foot of the wooded *Schieferberg* (1640 ft.), to the E. The **Burgberg* (2241 ft.; 1¼ hr.), where a castle of Hunyady Janos once stood, built in 1453 but destroyed by the townsfolk in 1484, affords a beautiful view of Bistritz, embedded among orchards, and of the E. Carpathians.

From Bistritz to Kimpolung in the Bukowina, 79 M., diligence in 17 hrs. (fare 8 fl. 89 kr.). The road passes (3½ M.) *Jaad* (2½ M. to the S.E. of the Saxon village of *Pintak*, with saline baths) and *Borgó-Prund* in the Bistritz valley. At the *Magura Kálului* (4035 ft.), near (38 M.) *Pojana Stampi*, the frontier is crossed. From (52 M.) *Dorna Watra* to (60 M.) *Jakobeny* we ascend the valley of the *Golden Bistritz*. 79 M. *Kimpolung* is the terminus of a branch-railway from Hatna.

From Bistritz to Alt-Rodna. The road (diligence to Naszód, 14½ M., in 2¾ hrs., 1 fl.; carr. to Alt-Rodna in 4½ hrs., 8 fl., there and back 12 fl.) crosses the *Stubenberg* (1725 ft.), to *Mettersdorf*, and passes *Naszód*, a large village in the valley of the Számos; 28½ M. *Oláh Szent Györgу*, with the *Borkút* mineral spring; and *Dombhát*, with a similar spring. — 33 M. **Alt-Rodna**, Ger. *Rodenau* (1700 ft.; *Pfeuffer's Inn*), once had a large German population, but was destroyed by the Mongols in 1241; it is now inhabited by Roumanians. Pop. 3300. At the foot of the *Kuhhorn*, Roum. *Ineu*, Hung. *Ünökö* (7480 ft.; 5 hrs.; club-hut), 6 M. higher up, lead-mines are worked.

77. From Klausenburg to Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

Railway to *Hermannstadt*, 123 M., in 7½ hrs. (fares 6 fl., 4 fl. 80 kr., 3 fl.); to *Kronstadt*, 206 M., in 8-13¾ hrs. (8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.). — From Hermannstadt to Kronstadt viâ *Kis-Kapus*, 139 M., railway in 6½-7 hrs. (fares 7 fl., 5 fl. 30, 3 fl. 50 kr.).

Klausenburg (Kolozsvár), see p. 394. — The railway runs through the broad and monotonous valley of the Számos to (7½ M.) *Apahida* (to Bistritz, see p. 395), and then turns to the right. 10½ M. *Kolozs-Kara*. The line, threading several tunnels, winds along the W. verge of the *Mezöség*, a bare hilly district that extends E. to Szász Régen (see below). 22½ M. *Virágosvölgy*. Near (32½ M.) *Aranyos-Gyéres* we cross the *Aranyos;* to the right is a view of the gorge of Torda.

Branch Railway to (5½ M.) **Torda**, Ger. *Thorenburg* (1109 ft.; **Ungar. Krone*, in the market-place; omn. 30 kr.), capital of the county of Torda-Aranyos. Magyar pop. 10,100, chiefly Unitarians. Many diets have been held at Torda. Pleasant gardens on the *Aranyos*. About 1½ M. to the N.E. of the market-place are a saline-bath and large salt-mines. In the vicinity are numerous remains of a colony (perhaps Potaissa) founded here by the Romans, to whom the salt-deposit was known. — About 6 M. to the W. is the *Tordai Hasadék* (carr. 4 fl.), a defile eroded by the *Peterd*, ¾ M. long and 25-65 ft. wide, the rocky sides of which are pierced by two caverns. At the entrance of the defile is a club-hut.

From Torda to Topánfalva (39 M.; carr. in 10 hrs., 16 fl.) and Toroczkó (15 M.; carr. in 4 hrs., 6 fl.). The road ascends the valley of the Aranyos viâ (10½ M.) *Borév*, beyond which the scenery improves, and (44 M.) *Offenbánya* to (63 M.) *Topánfalva* (Roum. *Kimpény*), a large Roumanian village, whence we may visit the waterfall of *Unter-Vidra* (about 2½ hrs. to the W.) or the ice-cavern of *Skerisora* (9 hrs. to the N.W., viâ *Ober-Girda*) in the Roumanian Motzenland. *Abrudbánya* (p. 408) lies 6 M. to the S. of Topánfalva. — From Borév a road leads to the S. through romantic gorges to (4½ M.) *Toroczkó* (Ger. *Eisenmarkt*), a small town with iron-works, inhabited by a peculiar and fine-looking race of Szeklers (Unitarians), the descendants of immigrants from Upper Austria, and thence past the ruined castle of *Toroczkó-Szent-György* (5½ M. to the W. of which is the stalactite cavern of *Bedelö*) and viâ several villages to (14 M.) *Nagy Enyed* (p. 399).

43 M. **Kocsárd** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, near the influx of the Aranyos into the *Maros*.

To Szász Régen, 58 M., railway in 4 hrs., through the fertile valley of the Maros. Stations: 12½ M. *Maros-Ludas* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to *Bistritz*, p. 397); *Csapó-Radnóth; Kerelö Szt. Pál; Nyarádtö.* — 37½ M. **Maros-Vásárhely**, Ger. *Neumarkt (Hôtel Transylvania; Sonne; Stern;* cab to the town 60, at night 80, omn. 20 kr.), capital of the county of Torda-Maros, with 15,300 Szekler inhab. (chiefly Prot.). The interesting *Teleki Library* contains the *Vásárhely Codex* and a manuscript of Tacitus from the Bibliotheca Corvina. The *Szeklerland Industrial Museum* deserves a visit. In the Stadt-Platz rises the monument to the Honvéd general *Bem*, distinguished in 1848-49. On the *Postwiese* is a monument to Török, Gálfy, and Horváth, three Szeklers executed here in 1854 on suspicion of conspiring against the Austrian dynasty. At the W. end of the town is the island of **Elba*, with pleasure-grounds. — 44 M. *Maros-Vásárhely Felsöv;* 47½ M. *Sáromberke;* 49 M. *Gernyeszeg.* — 58 M. **Szász Régen**, Ger. *Sächsisch-Regen* (1265 ft.; *Hôt. Schuster; Stadtisches Gasthaus*), a pleasantly situated town of 6000 inhab., chiefly Saxons. The *Stadt-Park* lies on an island in the Maros. The town carries on a considerable trade in timber which descends in rafts from

the *Pietrosz* (6835 ft.) and *Kelemenhavas* (6604 ft.) mountains to the N. In the picturesque valley of the Görgény, about 3½ M. to the E., are the saline baths of *Zsabenicza* (Hung. *Görgény-Sóakna*), at the foot of the *Sattelberg;* and 3 M. farther on is the Hungarian market-town of *Görgény-Szt-Imre*, with a hill on which stood a favourite castle of the Transylvanian princes, destroyed by the Austrians in 1708.

From Szász Régen to Bistritz, 36 M., carr. in 8 hrs. (about 8 fl.). The route leads by *Oláh Ujfalu*, *Teke* (Ger. *Tekendorf*), a Saxon town with 2000 inhab., *Nagy-Ida*, *Dürrbach* (Saxon), *Galacz*, and *Mönchsdorf* (Romanesque church of the 13th cent.) to (29 M.) *Szeretfalva*, a station on the Klausenburg railway, at the influx of the Sajó into the Számos. Thence to *Bistritz*, see p. 397.

From Szász Régen to Borszék. The road ascends the valley of the *Maros* viâ *Magyar-Regen*, *Felfalu*, *Vécs* (with a château of Baron Kemény), and various smaller villages to (18½ M.) *Ratosnya* (inn). To the N. are the *Pietrosz* and *Kelemenhavas* (see above), to the S. the *Plateau of Gyergyö*. 42 M. *Oláh-Toplicza*, a village with 4500 Roumanian and Magyar inhab., at the junction of the *Toplicza* and the Maros. About 12½ M. farther on is **Borszék** (2805 ft.; good inns), the most frequented watering-place in Transylvania. The chief spring, the *Fökut*, yields the Borszék water, well known in Germany, which has a pleasant acidulous and slightly pungent flavour. The *Lobogó Springs (Ó* and *Uj Lobogó)* are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. Comp. p. 405.

45 M. *Maros Ujvár;* on the left bank of the Maros are the Gothic château and stud of Countess Mikó. About 2¼ M. to the S.E. are the largest salt-works in Transylvania, most interesting, and shown on application. The salt-beds were known to the Romans, afterwards forgotten, but re-discovered in 1791.

46½ M. *Felvincz.* To the right lies *Miriszló*, which yields excellent wine. 55 M. **Nagy Enyed** (*Zwei Schwäne;* omn. 30 kr.), formerly called *Strassburg*, chief town of the county of Unter-Weissenburg, with 5400 inhab. (chiefly Hungarians), contains a celebrated Prot. gymnasium, originally founded in 1658 at Karlsburg by Gabriel Bethlen (comp. p. 408), and a large prison.

63 M. **Tövis** (*Rail. Restaurant*, poor), where we join the line from Arad (R. 78). The train turns to the E. and crosses the *Maros* near the influx of the *Great Kokel*, the valley of which it then follows. 73 M. *Karácsonfalva;* 78 M. *Balázsfalva* (Ger. *Blasendorf*), at the junction of the Great and the *Little Kokel*, has 1300 Roumanian inhab. and is the seat of a Greek Catholic archbishop. 83½ M. *Hosszúaszó* (Gr. *Langenthal*); 89 M. *Mikeszásza.*

95 M. **Kis Kapus**, Ger. *Klein-Kopisch (Rail. Restaurant).*

The Railway to Hermannstadt turns S. into the valley of the *Weissbach* or *Viza.* — 102 M. *Nagy Selyk* (Ger. *Markt-Schelken*); 110 M. *Ladámos.* To the E. are the *Reussen Mud-Volcanoes* and, farther on, the village of *Stolzenburg*, 9½ M. to the N. of Hermannstadt (p. 409), with a picturesque ruined castle. 114 M. *Vizakna-Közseg.* — 117 M. **Salzburg**, Hung. *Vizakna* (*Hôtel Haydecker, Schmidt*, both with gardens), with 3700 Magyar and Roumanian inhab., is well known for its salt-mines and its saline ponds occupying former saltpits. The baths, much visited in summer from Hermannstadt, are most conveniently reached from the station of Vizakna-

Község. The 'Tököly' is a saline spring to the S.W., near the railway; it is so saturated with salt (20 per cent) that the bather finds it difficult to keep under water. At the beginning of the town, about 1/2 M. to the W., are the 'green' and the 'red' pond. A monument on a hill near these commemorates 300 soldiers who fell in battle near Salzburg and were interred in the 'Echo', a disused salt-shaft. — 123 M. *Hermannstadt*, see p. 409.

The main line follows the valley of the *Great Kokel*. — 102 M. **Medias**, Hung. *Medgyes* (*Traube; Schütze;* pop. 7000, chiefly Saxon), in the 'Weinland', the centre of the wine-trade of Transylvania, with a fortified church and an agricultural school. An obelisk in the cemetery commemorates the pastor Roth, who was shot in 1849 under martial law. — To the N.W. (3 M.) are the small iodine and salt baths of *Bassen*, Hung. *Felsö-Bajom;* 1 1/2 M. to the E. is *Darlácz*, or *Durles*, the Protestant church of which is adorned with interesting mural paintings.

108 M. *Eczel*, Ger. *Hetzeldorf;* 113 M. *Elisabethstadt*, Hung. *Erzsébetváros*, a royal free town, with 2800 inhab., chiefly Armenians, and an old château of Prince Apafi, now occupied by public offices. To the S.W. (6 M.) lies *Birthälm*, which yields excellent wine, with a fortified church of the 16th cent.; it was the seat of a Prot. bishop until 1868. — 119 M. *Dunesdorf*, Hung. *Dános*. On the left lies *Gross-Alisch*, or *Nagy Szöllös*, where Prince Kemeny fell in 1662 in a battle with Michael Apafi.

126 M. **Schässburg**, Hung. *Segesvár* (*Goldner Stern; Restaurant Winter; Rail. Restaurant;* hotel-omnibus 30, cab. 60 kr.; pop. 9800, Sax., Hung., and Roum.), a royal free town and capital of the county of Gross-Kokler, was founded by the Saxons. The new town is picturesquely situated at the entrance to the *Schaas* valley, below the older *Oberstadt* or *Burg*, the wall of which is partly preserved. On the top of the Burg (to the S.) are the Berg-Kirche (with a *Ciborium and choir-stalls ascribed to the sons of Veit Stoss of Nuremberg) and a Gymnasium containing a good collection of antiquities. Lower down (on the N.) are the convent church and the Stunden-Thurm, and farther on the considerable provincial buildings, the Roman Catholic church, and two other old towers (good view from this point). In the lower town, towards the station, is a new Protestant church. The *Belvedere* on the Gelbe Berg (25 min.) commands a beautiful view to the E.; the *Siechhof-Wald* (inn), beyond the station, has a view to the N.

From Schässburg to Székely Udvárhely, 30 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. Beyond *Héjasfalva* (p. 401) the train enters the valley of the *Great Kokel* and passes *Székely Keresztur*, *Nagy Galambfalva*, and *Bögöz*. — 30 M. **Székely Udvárhely** (*Hôtel Budapest*), an industrial town with 5500 inhab., mostly Szeklers, is the capital of a county of the same name. Attila is said to have once held his court here (Udvarhelo, 'place of a court'). — A good road, diverging from the valley of the Kokel at *Tenyéd*, leads hence to the (6 M.) *Baths of Homoród*, where an annual festival is celebrated on August

16th by the surrounding Unitarians (Socinians), and to the plateau on which lies *Oláhfalu* (2890 ft.), a large Szekler village (3700 inhab.) at the foot of the *Hargita Mts.* (5905 ft.). The road, running for some time through fine woods, then crosses the saddle of *Tolvajos*, between the Hargita (N.) and the *Bárot Mts.* (S.), and descends to *Csik Szereda* in the valley of the Alt (p. 405; 28 M. from Székely Udvárhely).

The railway traverses the scene of the battle between the Russians and Hungarians on July 31st, 1849, in which Petöfi, the poet, and the Russian general Scariatine fell. To the left lies *Weisskirch*, with a château and park of Count Háller. At (132 M.) *Héjasfalva* the line quits the valley of the Kokel and turns S.E. into the valley of the *Erked*. Beyond (142 M.) *Arkeden* (Hung. *Erked*) a long tunnel pierces the watershed between the Great Kokel and the Alt. 148 M. *Mehburg* (Hung. *Benne*); 154 M. *Katzendorf* (Hung. *Kacza*). We now follow the *Homoród Valley*. To the right lies *Homoród*, with a fine fortified church and a public stud-farm; view of Reps. — 159½ M. *Homoród-Köhalom.*

To the W. lies (4½ M.) **Reps**, Hung. *Köhalom (Goldner Stern)*, a Saxon town of 2800 inhab., in the valley of the *Kossbach*, with a picturesque castle on a basaltic hill, at the base of which lies a small sulphur-bath. — To the S.E. a road (diligence in 4¾ hrs.; fare 2 fl. 58 kr.) leads to (27½ M.) *Fogaras* (p. 411), viâ *Héviz*, the site of a fortified Roman bridge and camp, and down the broad valley of the Alt viâ *Alsó-Komána* and *Sárkány* (p. 411).

The railway now turns to the E., and, entering the picturesque and narrow valley of the *Alt*, skirts the N. spurs of the *Geister-Wald* (p. 411). 168 M. *Alsó-Rákos*. — 174 M. *Agostonfalva.*

To Tusnád, about 30 M., good road (carr., in 5-6 hrs., 6-8 fl.) viâ *Bárot* (Inn), a large village, *Baczon*, and the *Bárot Mts.* to *Mikó Ujfalu* in the valley of the Alt; thence to Tusnád, see p. 405.

At (176 M.) *Köpecz*, with lignite mines, railway and river turn to the S. 182½ M. *Geist* (Hung. *Apácza*); 186 M. *Nussbach* (Hung. *Mogyarós*). — 191½ M. *Marienburg*, Hung. *Földvár* (Rail. Restaurant), a Saxon town, on a hill, at the E. end of which is a ruined castle built in the time of the Teutonic Knights.

The chalybeate baths of **Elöpatak** (2044 ft.) lie in a wooded region, 5 M. to the N.E. (road by *Hidvég* and *Arapatak*; carr. and pair in 1¼ hr., 2-3 fl.). *Szepsi-Szt-György* (p. 404) lies 6 M. to the E. of Elöpatak.

Thence across the Burzen plain to (197½ M.) *Brenndorf*, Hung. *Bótfalu*, with a large sugar-factory.

206 M. **Kronstadt.** — **Arrival.** The Principal Station *(Restaurant)* is 1½ M. to the E. of the local station at *Bertalan* (only for trains to Zernest, at the end of the old town), 1½ M. to the N. of the inner town. Hotel-omnibuses (25 kr.) meet the trains. *Cab* into the town 60, at night 80 kr.

Hotels. In the old town: *Hôt. Bukarest (Pl. b), commercial; Grüner Baum (Pl. c), *Central No. I. (Pl. a), both with gardens. — In the inner town: Union (Pl. e), Schwarzgasse, with garden and small open-air theatre; Europa (Pl. d), Klostergasse; *Baross, Purzengasse (Pl. B, 3). — At the principal station: Weisses Ross, unpretending. — **Restaurants.** *Concerthaus* (with theatre), Hirschergasse; *Fleischer*, Purzengasse; *Gewerbevereins-Garten; Bräuhaus; Hauptquartier Versailles*, Waisenhausgasse, near the Concerthaus; *Weisser Hahn*, Purzengasse; *Goldne Birne*, Schwarzgasse; *Schwarzburg*, Spitalsgasse (good wine at the last four); *Schwechater Bierhalle* (Villa Kertsch), Lower Promenade, at the corner of the Purzengasse; **Schützenhaus* (Pl. 17), with fine view. — **Cafés.** *Redoute*, at the Concerthaus; *Drechsler*,

Kornzeile; *Transylvania*, in the Post Office building; *Café Promenade*. — **Confectioner**, *Jekelius*, Hirschergasse. — **Baths.** Cold at the *Swimming Baths* at Blumenau; warm and vapour next the Roumanian gymnasium (upper suburb); warm also in the Rossmarkt and at the Hôtel Union. — MONEY CHANGER: *Adler*, in the market (Blumenzeile).

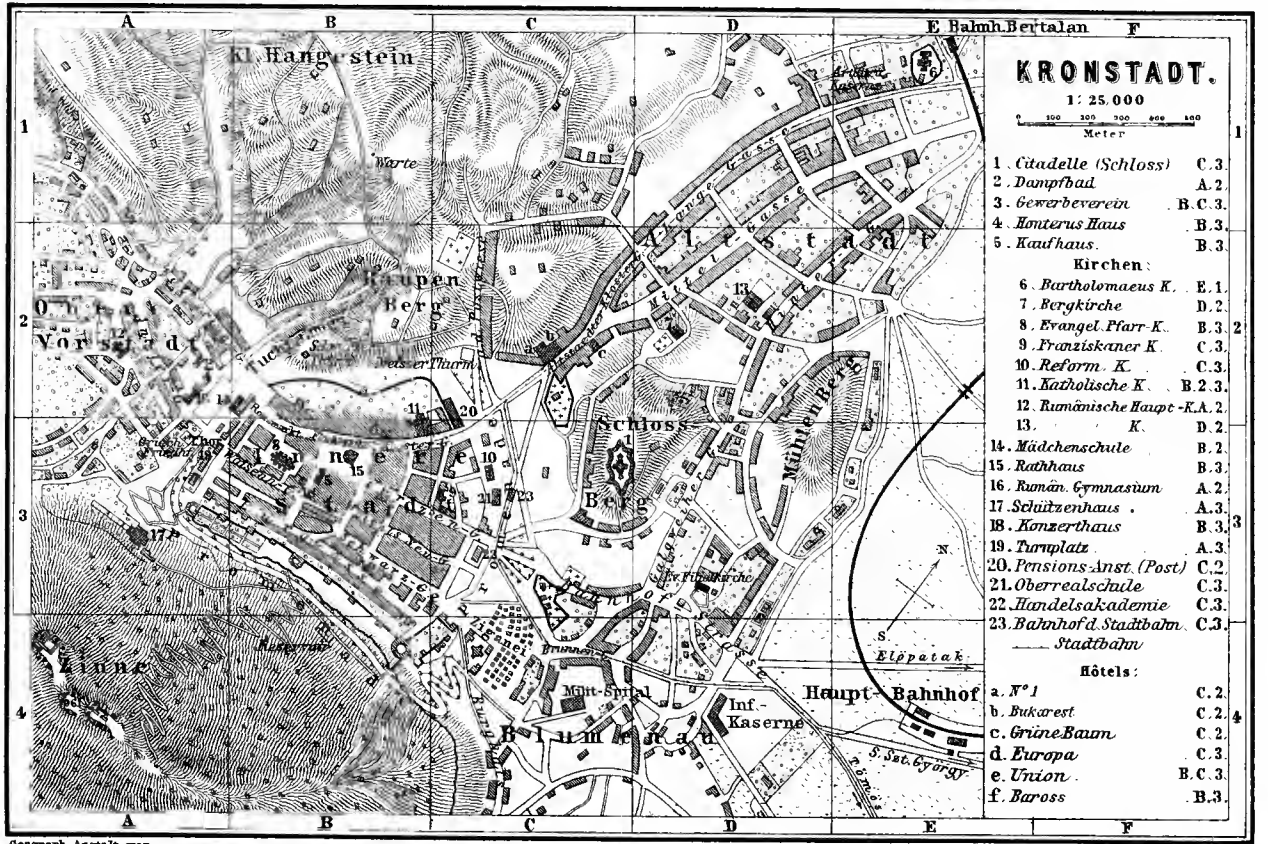
Steam Tramway. From the *Rossmarkt (Fötér)* to the square beside the post-office (*Reszö Körut*) and thence in one direction to the *Bertalan* station, in the other to the *Principal Station (Brassó M. A. V., i.e. Magyar Allami Vasút)*, with a branch to *Hosszufalú* (p. 403). Fare 5-20 kr.

The *Strangers' Enquiry Office* (8-12 and 2-6), nearly opposite the post-office, affords information gratis.

Kronstadt (1877 ft.), Hung. *Brassó*, Roum. *Brasov*, with 30,750 inhab., of whom about 9000 are Saxons, the most important commercial and manufacturing town in Transylvania, lies in a charming basin, with an opening on one side only towards the Burzen plain. Founded by the Teutonic Order (p. 392), the town still retains its German character, in spite of the steadily increasing Roumanian and Magyar element. It consists of four quarters: 1. The *Inner Town*, the centre of business; 2. The *Old Town*, or *Ó Brassó*, the oldest quarter, but now modern and insignificant; 3. *Blumenau*, Hung. *Bolonya*, the quarter next to the station, mainly inhabited by manufacturers; 4. The *Upper* or *Roumanian Suburb*, resembling a village, chiefly occupied by Roumanians, said to have been founded in 1392 by the Bulgarian labourers (hence called also *Bolgárszeg*) who came here to build the 'Black Church'.

In front of the E. side of the inner town rises the *Schlossberg*, crowned by a citadel built in 1553 by Count Arco, the Austrian general, to protect Kronstadt from the Voivode Peter of Wallachia. Fragments of the fortification-wall of the inner town still remain, besides the *Schwarze* and *Weisse Thurm*, on the N., the so-called *Graft* below the Schwarze Thurm, and the *Weber-Bastei* (at the S.W. angle), now a manual school. — Round the town runs a promenade, the prettiest part of which is the **Upper* or *Burg Promenade*, on the S., on the slopes of the Zinne.

In the centre of the principal square in the Inner Town stands the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 15), built in 1420 (the tower earlier), and restored in 1770 in 18th cent. taste. In the same square, to the S., is the *Warenhalle* (Pl. 5), erected in 1545; in the interior are large store-rooms; the parts not required for other purposes are used on market-days (Frid.) by small dealers; on the groundfloor are shops. In the adjoining Hirschergasse is the handsome new *Concerthaus*. The PROTESTANT CHURCH (Pl. 8), in the Kirchhof-Platz (Pl. B, 3), popularly called the '*Black Church*' from its smoke-stained walls, is a Gothic edifice of 1385-1425, with traces of Romanesque influence. On the exterior of the choir-wall are statues of the twelve Apostles, amidst foliage, once gilded, but now black. The interior (sacristan in the Honterushof close by) contains an altar, designed by Bartesch of Kronstadt, and carved by Schönthaler of Vienna in 1866; the altar-piece, 'Christ among the weary and heavy-laden', is by Martersteig of Weimar. Carved choir-stalls;



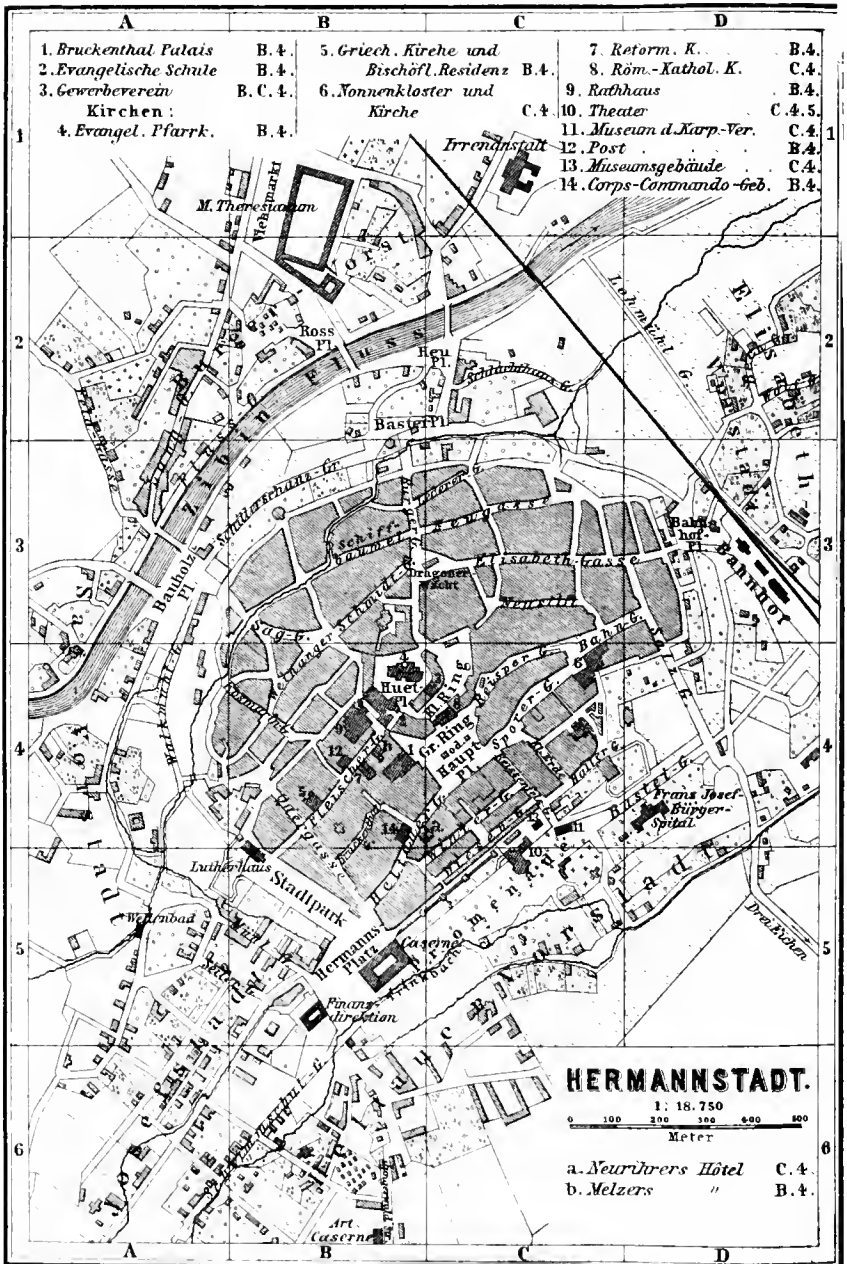
KRONSTADT.

1: 25.000

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter

1.	Citadelle (Schloss)	C. 3.
2.	Dampfbad	A. 2.
3.	Gewerbeverein	B. C. 3.
4.	Konterus Haus	B. 3.
5.	Kaufhaus.	B. 3.
	Kirchen:	
6.	Bartholomaeus K.	E. 1.
7.	Bergkirche	D. 2.
8.	Evangel. Pfarr-K.	B. 3. 2
9.	Franziskaner K.	C. 3.
10.	Reform. K.	C. 3.
11.	Katholische K.	B. 2. 3.
12.	Rumänische Haupt-K.	A. 2.
13.	K.	D. 2.
14.	Mädchenschule	B. 2.
15.	Rathhaus	B. 3.
16.	Rumän. Gymnasium	A. 2.
17.	Schützenhaus	A. 3.
18.	Konzerthaus	B. 3. 3
19.	Turnplatz	A. 3.
20.	Pensions-Anst. (Post)	C. 2.
21.	Oberrealschule	C. 3.
22.	Handelsakademie	C. 3.
23.	Bahnhof d. Stadtbahn	C. 3.
	Stadtbahn	
	Hôtels:	
a.	N° 1	C. 2.
b.	Bukarest	C. 2.
c.	Grüne Baum	C. 2.
d.	Europa	C. 3.
e.	Union	B. C. 3.
f.	Baross	B. 3.

Geograph. Anstalt von



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

seats of the guilds, hung with rich Oriental tapestry. Johannes Honterus (1498-1549), the 'Apostle of Transylvania', preached in this church. The admirable organ, built in 1836-39 by Buchholz of Berlin, is one of the largest in Austria-Hungary. Adjoining the church are the *Honterus Gymnasium* (grammar-school) and the *Museum*, the latter containing *Natural History* and *Archaeological Collections* and a valuable *Library* founded by Honterus in 1544.

From the church we cross the Rossmarkt to the modern *Girls' School* (Pl. 14), to the E. of which, by the *Katharinen-Thor*, is the *Turnschule*. Opposite, in the *Schul-Platz*, the open space between the inner town and the upper suburb, is the *Roumanian Gymnasium* (Pl. 16), to the left of which is the little *Protestant Church of the Upper Suburb*. Higher up the valley is the Greek-Oriental *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. 12), restoredin 1751.

The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 11), Klostergasse, with the adjacent *School* and *Gymnasium*, occupies the site of an old Dominican monastery. The **Church of St. Bartholomew* (Pl. 6), at the end of the old town, is the oldest church in Kronstadt. The little Prot. church on the *Martinsberg*, in the old town, commands an attractive view.

The Environs afford many pleasant excursions. From the Upper Suburb a route leads through beech-woods to the top of the *Zinne (3153 ft.; 1276 ft. above the town; 1¼ hr.), which commands a beautiful view of the town and the Burzen plain: to the S., the Bucsecs, to the S.W., the Königstein, to the N.W., the Geister-Wald, to the N., the valley of the Alt and the Marienburg, to the N.E., the Háromszék plain and the Kászon Mts., and to the S.E., the Siebendörfer, Pietra Mare, and Csukás. In a grotto below the summit is a small restaurant. — From the Post-Wiese we may proceed above the Weisse Thurm to the *Lorbeer-Gässchen* and to the (35 min.) *Warte* (inn; view of the plain, the Schuler, and Bucsecs), and thence through beech-woods to the (½ hr.) inn below the **Kleine Hangestein**, ¼ M. beyond which we obtain a view of Zeiden. About ¼ M. before the inn a route diverges to the left to the (1 hr.) *Grosse Hangestein* (2982 ft.). About ½ hr. farther on is the *Rabenstein* (3295 ft.; fine view), whence we may regain the town in 1½ hr., viâ the *Kreuzberg*, which projects into the Upper Suburb. — To the S.W., above the Upper Suburb, is the (1½ hr.) *Salomonsfelsen*, or *Solomon's Rock*, with the caverns in which the Hungarian king Solomon (d. 1087) is said to have dwelt after his defeat by the Bulgarians.

From Kronstadt to Hosszufalú, 10 M., steam-tramway (p. 402). 3 M. *Honterus*. At the *Honterus-Platz*, ¾ M. to the W. (follow the telephone-wire), amidst pretty beech-wood (small inn), a popular festival is celebrated annually at the beginning of July. The *Honterus Spring* rises ½ M. higher up. About 1¾ M. to the S. we reach (5½ M.) **Noa**, the village of which name (**Elysium Restaurant*, military band frequently), with its pretty villas, lies ½ M. to the W. In the vicinity are the *Poiana Flovei* (Tannenau) and the *Räuber-Brunnen*. — 7½ M. *Derestye (Dirste)*, a station on the Bucharest railway, whence an attractive expedition may be made to the *Tömös Pass* (p. 412). — 10 M. *Hosszufalú*, with 7000 inhab., is one of the Siebendörfer ('seven villages'), inhabited by Hungarians and Wallachians, which are situated close to each other at the foot of the *Pietra Mare* and *Csukás*. The easternmost village is the watering-place of *Zaizon*, reached from Kronstadt direct by omnibus twice a day (50 kr.).

From Kronstadt to Zernest, 17½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. The train starts from the principal station and runs viâ (2½ M.) *Bertalan* (p. 402) to (8½ M.) *Neustadt*, Hung. *Keresztényfalva* (large inn), a thriving Saxon village, with a fortified church in good preservation. — 10½ M. **Rosenau**,

Hung. *Barcza-Rozsnyó* (Communal Inn, clean), a Saxon village with 4100 inhab., prettily situated at the foot of the *Burgberg* (2405 ft.; ½ hr.; fine views), on which are the considerable ruins of a castle and pretty woodland walks (on the side next Neustadt). About 10 M. to the S.W. of Rosenau (carr. in 1½ hr.) lies *Törzburg*, with an imposing castle, at the entrance of the *Törzburg Pass*, on the site of the fortress of *Dietrichstein*, erected by the Teutonic Knights in 1212. In the neighbourhood are various scattered settlements of Roumanian peasants ('Kalibashi'). — Thence we proceed along the *Burzenbach*, viâ (15 M.) *Alt-Tohán*, where the Austrian general Heissler was defeated in 1690 by Emerich Tököly, to (17½ M.) *Zernest*, a Roumanian village with 2800 inhabitants.

Mountain Ascents. Guides (1½ fl. per day), necessary for all ascents except perhaps that of the Schuler, should be engaged beforehand through the Kronstadt branch of the Carpathian Club. The club-hut on the Schuler contains an inn for which coupons must be obtained at the Schützenhaus, the Hauptquartier Verssilles, or elsewhere in Kronstadt. The other huts offer only shelter for the night (keys kept by the guides). Passports, see p. 394. — The *Schuler (5927 ft.; 4½ hrs.) is ascended by a marked path leading from the Upper Suburb (enquire for the path to the 'Poiana') to the (2 hrs.) Baumstumpf-Quelle in the *Poiana* or *Schulerau*, and thence past the Wolfs-Quelle to the (1¾ hr.) *Schuler Haus* of the Transylvanian Carpathian Club and the (¾ hr.) summit (admirable view). The descent is best made from the Schuler Haus viâ *Ruia* and *Rittersteig* to the *Schützenhaus* (p. 401). — The **Piatra Mare** (*Hohenstein;* 6035 ft.; 4½ hrs.). From *Derestye* (p. 403) we proceed by the *Tömös Valley* to the (½ hr.) forester's house, then gradually ascend in the *Georginen Valley* to the (3 hrs.) club-hut, beyond which a steeper climb brings us to the top in 1 hr. The descent (destitute of shade but commanding fine views) may be made past the *Huttenfels* and through the *Tamina Gorge* to the station of *Tömös* (p. 412). — The **Csukás** (6424 ft.; 7 hrs.). From *Hosszufalú* (p. 403) we ascend the *Tatrang Valley* to the customs-station at (1½ hr.) *Altschanz*, then skirt the *Teszlabach* to the (3 hrs.) *Teszla-Sattel* (4692 ft.), which is 2½ hrs. below the summit. — The ***Bucsecs** (8230 ft.; 6¾ hrs.). From *Rosenau* (see above) we drive (carr. 2 fl.) up the valley of the *Grosse Weidenbach* for 1½ hr., and then ascend through the fine woods of the *Maloiest Gorge* to a (2¼ hrs.) club-hut. The route now becomes steeper and leads along the W. side of the *Buksoi* (7897 ft.), surmounting several successive levels and finally traversing a meadow to the (3 hrs.) *Stone Hut* on the *Om* (*i.e.* 'man', so called from its shape), the highest of the numerous peaks rising on the verge of the massive Bucsecs group, close to the Roumanian frontier. The expedition may advantageously be continued along the ridge to the S.E. viâ the *Caraiman* (8185 ft.) and the *Petra Arse* (7647 ft.) to the (3¾ hrs.) *Furnica* (7506 ft.), and thence down, by-and-by through wood, to the vicinity of the château of *Sinaia* (2 hrs.; p. 412). A digression to the rock-convent of *Skit la Jalomicza* (lodging-house for visitors), romantically situated to the W. in the valley of the *Jalomicza*, adds 1½ hr. to the journey from the Om to the Furnica. — The **Königstein** (7352 ft.; 7-8 hrs.). From *Zernest* (see above) we proceed up the *Riu Valley*, to the E. of the *Little Königstein* (5950 ft.), for 1½ hr., then ascend gradually past *Pestere* (a little to the left) and through the *Joc Gorge* to the (2¼ hrs.) club-hut. Thence a steep ascent of 3 hrs. brings us to the *Hirtenspitze*, commanding a view of the imposing W. side with its fissures. Between the Königstein and the Little Königstein is the remarkable gorge of *Crepatura*.

From Kronstadt to Kézni Vásárhely, 48 M., railway in 3½-4½ hrs. The line runs to the N.E. through the Burzen plain viâ (5 M.) *Honigberg*, Hung. *Szász-Hermány*, and (10 M.) *Tartlau*, Hung. *Prázsmár*, a Saxon village (3300 inhab.), with an interesting fortified church; and then through the plain of the *Háromszék*, passing the *Fekete Ügy* and several unimportant stations, to (20 M.) **Szepsi Szt. György** (*Hôt. Central*), on the right bank of the *Alt*, capital of the county of Háromszék and one of the most important towns of the Szeklers, with 5700 inhab. (chiefly Prot.). The railway now turns to the E., viâ *Rety-Eresztevény*, *Nagy Borosnyó*, and *Barátos*. — 38 M.

Kovászna (1840 ft.; pop. 3700) has mineral springs and baths (Pokólsár, impregnated with carbonic acid; Gözlo, vapour-bath); the hill of *Pilis*, 6 M. to the E., commands a beautiful view over the Háromszék district. — The line now bends abruptly to the N., and beyond *Zabola-Páva* and *Imecsfalva* reaches (48 M.) *Kézdi Vásárhely*, a royal free town, with 5200 Szekler inhab., situated above the influx of the *Kászon* into the *Fekete Ügy*, and carrying on a brisk trade with Moldavia.

From Szepsi Szt. György (p. 404) to Borszék, about 93 M. The road at first ascends the valley of the *Alt* (carr. to Tusnád, 5 fl.). Beyond *Oltszem* (mineral spring), where we cross to the left bank, the valley contracts, between the *Háromszék Mts.*, on the right, and the *Barót Mts.*, on the left. 11 M. *Málnás*, 3 M. to the S.E. of the mineral baths of that name; 14 M. *Mikó Uhfalu*, where the road from *Agostonfalva* (p. 401) joins ours; 18 M. *Bukszád*, with glass-works, whence a route leads to the N.E. through beech-woods in 1½ hr. to the *St. Anna Lake* (see below). — The road now rapidly ascends viâ the *Tusnád Pass* to (24 M.) **Tusnád** (*Drei Husaren; *Restaurant* in the Curhaus), situated amidst beautiful fir-woods, a favourite watering-place, with mineral baths and springs, particularly patronized by Jews. A pleasant excursion may be made to the E. over the wooded ridge of the *Csomád* to the (2 hrs.) beautiful *St. Anna Lake* (3120 ft.). About 2 hrs. to the N.E. of the lake is the *Budösberg* (3610 ft.), on which are mineral springs and a cavern filled to a height of 3-5 ft. above the floor with carbonic acid gas and hydrosulphuric acid gas (used as a bath). — The road beyond Tusnád continues to follow the valley of the Alt. 35½ M. *Csik Szereda* (1600 inhab.), capital of the county of Csik, lying at the base of the *Hargita Mts.* The neighbouring Franciscan monastery of *Csik Somlyó* is visited by Roman Catholic Szekler pilgrims. To *Székely Udvárhely*, see p. 401. — The next villages are *Csicsó*, *Csik Rákos*, *Madaras*, and *Szt. Tamas*. 50½ M. *Csik Szt. Domokos*, 6 M. to the N. of which, near the source of the Alt, is the copper-mine of *Bálanbánya*. The road now quits the valley of the Alt, crosses the N. spur of the Hargita Mts., the watershed between the Alt and the Maros, and leads over the high-lying *Plain of Gyergyó*, viâ *Vasláb* and *Tekeröpatak*, to (67½ M.) **Gyergyó Szent Miklós**, a town of 6100 inhab., mostly Armenians. Farther on is *Szárhegy*, with a Franciscan monastery and a château of Count Lazar; the latter, in which Prince Bethlen Gábor spent his youth, was destroyed during the Kurutz war, or Rakoczy rebellion, in 1705. Beyond Szárhegy the road leads by *Ditro*, the hill of *Tilalmas*, and the *Közrész* (4124 ft.), to (93 M.) *Borszék* (p. 399).

78. From Arad to Hermannstadt.

203 M. Railway in 13½-17 hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.). From Grosswardein to *Klausenburg*, see R. 67; from Klausenburg to *Hermannstadt*, see R. 77.

Arad, see p. 366. The Temesvár line (see p. 366) diverges to the right. The Transylvanian railway follows the valley of the *Maros*, the banks of which produce excellent wine (Menescher, etc.), though the yield has been much reduced by the phylloxera. On the left rise the vine-clad *Arad Hills*, with the ruined castle and village of *Világos* (p. 366). Stations: *Glogovács*, *Gyorok*, *Paulis*. — 22 M. *Radna*, or *Maria-Radna*, with a pilgrimage-church with two towers, containing a wonder-working image of the Virgin. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies *Lippa* (Jägerhorn; König von Ungarn; pop. 7000). On the left stands the ruin of *Solymos*.

The train follows the right bank of the Maros. Stations: *Konop* (with a château), *Berzova*, *Tótvárad* (goods-line to *Maros-Szlatina*), *Soborsin* (with château and park of Count Nádasdy). At (64 M.)

Zám we cross the frontier of Transylvania. 74½ M. *Guraszáda*, with an old church; to the right, in the distance, *Dobra*, with its ruined castle. 77½ M. *Maros Illye*, birthplace of Bethlen Gábor (1580-1629), prince of Transylvania (p. 392). Near (84 M.) *Branyicska* we cross the Maros. On the right is *Vecel* or *Véczel*, with the ruins of the Roman fort of *Micia*.

92 M. **Déva** (*Hôt. Riszko*, at the station; *Feherkereszt* or *Weisses Kreuz*, R. 80 kr.-1½ fl.; pop. over 4700) is the capital of the county of Hunyad. The castle, on a trachyte rock, 610 ft. high (¾ hr.), affords a fine view of the valleys of the *Cserna*, the *Strell*, and the *Maros*, and of the *Hátszeg Mts.* (see below). The *Gold Mines of Nagyág* are reached from Déva by carriage in 3½ hrs. (4-5 fl.). The gold is found in the greenstone and trachyte rock, in conjunction with tellurium.

The train crosses the *Cserna* (view of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge to the left). — 98 M. **Piski** *(Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Wagner)*, with large railway workshops, at the confluence of the *Strell* with the Maros. The bridge over the Strell here was defended against the Austrians in 1849 by General Bem (commemorative obelisk near the station).

From Piski to Vajda Hunyad, 10 M., railway in 1 hr. At **Vajda Hunyad**, Roum. *Hunedióra (Városi Fogado* or *Städtischer Gasthof; Café Strauss)*, which lies at the confluence of the *Cserna* and the *Zalasd*, is the castle of *Hunyady Janos* (1387-1456), the celebrated conqueror of the Turks. The Gothic building to the right of the entrance was built by Hunyady himself, the rest by Matthew Corvinus (1486) and Bethlen Gábor (1619-24). The castle was injured by a fire in 1854, but was restored in 1870. To the S.W. are the (6 M.) iron-works of *Gyalár*, with a wire-rope railway, 19 M. in length.

From Piski to Petrozsény, 50 M., railway in 3¾ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 50, 2 fl., 1 fl. 25 kr.). The line traverses the valley of the *Strell*. 9 M. *Kalán-Zeykfalva*. At the village of *Kalán*, 2 M. to the N., are extensive foundries and thermal baths (inn); *Zeykfalva*, to the S., has an ancient church, said to date from the Roman period. 11 M. *Russ.* — 18½ M. *Váralja-Hátszeg*. About 3½ M. to the W. (diligence twice daily in ¾ hr.; 30 kr.) is the little town of *Hátszeg* (1035 ft.; inn, in the market-place, fair). Fine view of the valley of the *Hátszeg*, mainly inhabited by Roumanians, and of the *Hátszeg Mts.* (finest from the *Orlia Hill*, ½ hr. from the station and 1½ hr. from the town, with the ruins of a Roman watch-tower). — On the road to Karánsebes (p. 378), 10½ M. to the W. of the town, is *Várhely*, with the remains of a Roman amphitheatre and other traces of the Roman dominion (which are also abundant elsewhere in the Hátszeg valley). About 3 hrs.' drive to the S.W. of Hátszeg, and about 4½ M. to the E. of Várhely, lies *Malomvicz*, with the castle of *Kolczvár* (whence the *Retjezat*, 8190 ft., may be ascended).

Beyond (27½ M.) *Puj* the line quits the valley of the Strell and ascends in long windings. 35½ M. *Krivádia*, with a Roman watch-tower. At *Merisor* we cross the *Bánicza* by a lofty bridge. Traversing several tunnels, we pass the *Dealu Bábi* hill to (42½ M.) *Bánicza*, the highest point of the line (about 2160 ft.); and beyond the hill of *Cseiate Boli* (on the left; worth a visit) reach —

50 M. **Petrozsény** (2001 ft.; **Hôt. Adam*, No. 426, *Hôt. Bukarest*, respectively to the W. and E. of the railway; *Berger's Bierhalle*), with 8000 inhab. of different nationalities, situated in a fine mountain-valley of the *Hungarian Schiel*. On each side of the line lie large coal-beds (35) sq. M. in area and 3 114 ft. in thickness), connected with each other by a mineral railway

The line runs hence to the S. to (53½ M.) *Livadzel* (whence a pleasant excursion may be made to the *Szurduk Pass*, near the junction of the Hungarian with the *Wallachian Schiel*); then to the S.W. viâ (55 M.) *Alsó-Barbatény* and (58 M.) *Vulkan* (Hôt. Prokop) to (61½ M.) *Lupény*, with coal-pits worked by a French company. — For guides, etc., for mountain-tours in the neighbourhood of Petrozsény we apply to the Schielthal branch of the Carpathian Club there (guide 2 fl., horse 1 fl. per day; provisions necessary; passport, see p. 394). To the S.E. rise the picturesque **Paring Mts.** A route leads viâ *Zsiecz*, partly through beech-woods, to the top of the *Szlima* (4879 ft.) and to the (3 hrs.) club-hut below the *Paring* (6810 ft.), and thence viâ the (1¼ hr.) *Kirscha* (7897 ft.) to the (1 hr.) *Verfu Mundri* (8269 ft.), the highest summit, commanding a wide view. A path diverging to the N.E. at the Kirscha descends viâ the *Verfu Capre* (6329 ft.) to the (4½ hrs.) *Poiana Mueri* (see below).

From Petrozsény to Hermannstadt, an interesting mountain-tour of 3 days (accommodation in the foresters' cottages). We ascend the valley of the Schiel to the N.E. to (1½ hr.) *Lonyai*, and thence follow the road to the left through the gorge of the *Riu Taia* to the (4 hrs.) forester's house of *Auschel* (3935 ft.), beyond which are the (4 hrs.) club-hut on the *Surian Lake* below the *Surian* (6565 ft.) and the (2 hrs.) forester's house of *Brigona*. A picturesque path now skirts the *Riu Brigona* and afterwards the *Riu Sebes* or *Mühlbach* viâ the (3½ hrs.) forester's house of *Teu* (2429 ft.) to the (3½ hrs.) colony of **Bistra** (4334 ft.), 1 M. from which is another forester's house. Our route next runs viâ the (3½ hrs.) customs-station of *La Duz* (4740 ft.; inn) and down the valley of the *Zibin* to (6 hrs.) *Guraro* (p. 410), whence we may drive in 2 hrs. to *Hermannstadt*. — An alternative route from *Lonyai* (see above) continues to ascend the Schiel valley, becoming steep after 2 hrs. and traversing beech-wood for a long distance, to the (3¼ hrs.) club-hut below the *Poiana Mueri* (5790 ft.; comp. above), whence it proceeds up and down hill to (3½ hrs.) *Timpa*, a Roumanian frontier-post (accommodation here or in a 'Stina', 1¼ M. distant), and then down to (1¾ hr.) **Piatra Alba** (5060 ft.; *Inn*), a Hungarian frontier-post. Crossing the valley of the *Mühlbach* (on the other side of which begin the Zibin Mts.) we proceed by the *Frumosa*, with the (3¼ hrs.) *Cindrel* (7375 ft.), on the N. slope of which the *Zibin* issues from the *Zibin Lake*. Then, passing the *Besineu* and the *Batrina* (6036 ft.), we turn to the left at a (3¾ hrs.) club-hut, and descend through wood to the (1 hr.) *Curhaus Hohe Rinne*. Thence to *Hermannstadt*, see p. 410.

108 M. **Broos**, Hung. *Szászváros* (735 ft.; *Hôtel Széchényi; Krone;* pop. 5650, 25 per cent German), lies on the Saxon 'Königsboden', in the 'Land unter dem Walde'. Observe the mediæval buildings near the church. Walk to the (½ hr.) top of the *Holumbu* (1116 ft.; extensive view). In the *Gyógy Valley*, on the right bank of the Maros, lie the small thermal baths of *Algyógy*, 7½ M. to the N.

Pleasant drive into the mountains, passing *Berény*, *Alsó-Városvize*, *Felsö-Városvize*, *Ludesd*, and *Koztesd* to (3½ hrs.) *Gredistye* (1740 ft.; quarters at the forester's). Thence we may ride to the venerable ruins of a Roman castle, lying amidst beech-woods on the mountain-ridge of *Muncsel*.

116 M. *Alkenyér (Sibót)* lies in the fertile plain called the *Brodfeld (Kenyérmezö)*, where Stephan Báthory defeated the Turks under Ali Beg in 1479 (monument at the station). — 125½ M. *Alvincz*, Ger. *Winz* or *Winzendorf*, with a castlein which Cardinal Martinuzzi was assassinated in 1551. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies *Borberek*, noted for its wine; and 5 M. to the E. is *Mühlbach* (p. 408; carr. 1½ fl.). — The train crosses the Maros near *Maros Porto*.

131 M. **Karlsburg**, formerly *Weissenburg*, Hung. *Gyula Fehérvár* (720 ft.; **Hôtel National*, R. 60 kr.-2 fl.; **Hungaria; Sonne; Europa;*

Rail. Restaurant; pop. 8200, one-sixth Jews), the Roman *Apulum*, was once the residence of the princes of Transylvania. Many Roman relics in the vicinity. The only attraction is the *Citadel* (restaurant), built in 1716-35 by Emp. Charles VI. Here rises the **Cathedral of St. Michael*, originally in the round-arch style, but enlarged and altered in the Gothic style by Hunyady Janos in 1443-44. It contains the sarcophagi of Hunyady Janos (d. 1456), his son Ladislaus (beheaded at Ofen in 1457), Queen Isabella (d. 1556), and her son John Sigismund (d. 1571). Adjoining the cathedral is the *Episcopal Palace*. In the N. part of the fortress is the *Academy*, now a barrack, built by Bethlen Gábor as a Protestant grammar-school, where the poet Martin Opitz taught philosophy in 1629-30; the *Church of the Jesuits*, the resting-place of Chrlstof Báthory (d. 1581), now a military magazine; and, lastly, the *Batthyaneum*, founded by Bishop Count Batthyány in 1794, with geological and archæological collections, a library, and an observatory. — Excellent wine *(Rozsamal)* is produced in the environs.

To the S. of Karlsburg (9½ M.; diligence in 1¾ hr., 80 kr.; carr. 3 fl.) lies **Mühlbach**, Hung. *Szász Sebes* (815 ft.; *Goldner Löwe; *Schunn*), with 6700 Saxon and Roumanian inbab. and a Protestant chnrch of the 15th cent. on Roman foundations, one of the most interesting architectural monuments in Transylvania. There are also a few remains of the mediæval fortifications. Part of the outer town is inhabited hy a colony introduced in 1743 and 1770 from the Breisgau (Baden). An agreeable wine is produced in the neighhourhood. — From Mühlbach to *Hermannstadt* (p. 409), 41½ M., diligence (3 fl.) daily in 8 hrs., viâ (14 M.) *Reussmarkt*, Hung. *Szerdahely; Grosspold*, Hung. *Nagy Apold*, a Roman settlement, noted for its wine; 33 M. *Szelistye;* and *Orlát* (p. 410).

From Karlsburg to Abrudbánya, in the Transylvanian Erzgebirge, 40½ M., diligence in 9 hrs. (fare 4 fl.; carr. 15-18 fl.). The road ascends the *Ompoly Valley*, passing the villages of *Tótfalu* (with the castle of *Szt. Mihalykö*, on a rock, erected by Bela IV. in 1268), *Metesd*, *Preszaka*, *Galacz* (excursion to the romantic *Fenes Valley*), and (22 M.) **Zalatna**,' Ger. *Klein-Schlatten*, the *Ampela* of the Romans, the seat of the mining authorities for Transylvania, with gold-mines. We next cross the hill of *Petricsa* (3020 ft.), with a monument in memory of the making of the road (1836), and pass (36 M.) *Bucsum* in the *Vale Cserbului*. About 5 M. to the N.E. is the *Detunata Gola*, a basaltic rock 360 ft. high, on a neighbouring hill; several of its columns, which rise in clusters, have been overthrown by lightning, whence the epithet 'detunata'. — 40½ M. **Abrudbánya**, Ger. *Gross-Schlatten* (1965 ft.; pop. 3000, chiefly Rouman.) is the Roman *Auraria Major*. The *Vulkan Mts.* (4147 ft.), 9 M. to the S.W., command fine views. To the N.E. (diligence in 1½ hr.; 60 kr.) is (7 M.) *Verespatak*, the *Alburnus Major* of the Romans (numerous remains), with the most productive gold-mine in Europe. On the hill of *Kirnik* are the *Csetata Mare* and *Csetate Mike*, ancient workings in the form of craters. *Topánfalva* (p. 398) lies 6 M. to the N.

Beyond Karlsburg the line traverses a small plain, the scene of the battle of *Maros Szt. Imre*, where Hunyady Janos routed the Turks under Mezet Beg in 1442. On the left rise the spurs of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge; the tower-shaped peak is named *Kecskekö* (Wallachian *Petra Capri*, 'goat's rock'; 4000 ft.).

143 M. **Tövis**, and thence to (203 M.) *Hermannstadt*, see p. 399.

79. From Hermannstadt to Fogaras.

53 M. Railway in 4 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 50, 2 fl., 1 fl. 25 kr.). This is the continuation of the line from Kis Kapus (p. 400).

Hermannstadt (see Plan, p. 403). — **Hotels.** Hôtel Neurihrer (Pl. a; C, 4), R. 1-2 fl.; Melzer (Pl. b; B, 4). — **Restaurants** at the hotels; also at the *Dreieichen-Garten* (Pl. D, 5); *Hermanns-Garten*, Mühlgasse; *Habermann's Garten*, Hermanns-Platz; *Quandt*, Reispergasse. Wine at *Fronius*, *Janosi* (Gesellschafts-Haus), *Roth* (Habermann'sches Palais). — **Cafés.** *Habermann*, Hermanns-Platz; *Café Central*, *Lazar*, Heltauergasse.— **Cab** from the station to the town 50-60 kr.; hotel-carriage 40 kr. — **Baths.** *Habermann's*, warm and vapour; *Military Swimming Bath*, 15 kr.; *River Baths* by the Heidenmühle.

Hermannstadt (1411 ft.), Hung. *Nagy Szeben*, Roum. *Sibiu*, Lat. *Cibinium*, the former capital of Transylvania, and one of the earliest Saxon colonies, lies on a hill on the river *Zibin*. It is now the capital of the county of the same name and seat of the Prot. Saxon bishop and of a Greek Oriental archbishop. Of its 21,500 inhab., two-thirds are Saxons.

The central point of traffic is the *Grosse Ring* (Pl. C, 4), in which is the *House of the Saxon Nation*. The Grosse Ring is connected with the Kleine Ring by a tower built in 1588.

The *Protestant Church* (Pl. 4), dating from the 13-16th cent., contains a beautiful cup-shaped font, cast by Meister Leonhardus in 1438. On the N. wall of the choir is a large mural painting of the *Crucifixion, with numerous figures, by Johann of Rosenau (1445), one of the best specimens of Transylvanian art. In the sacristy are valuable chalices and ciboria (15-17th cent.), and vestments embroidered with gold. The '*New Church*', an addition of the 16th cent., contains many interesting tombstones of old Saxon counts, burgomasters, etc. The tower, 240 ft. high, with turrets at the angles, commands a fine view. (Sacristan, Huët-Platz 6, in the lane.)

The *Church of the Ursuline Nuns*, the *Roman Catholic Church*, the *Chapel by the Elisabeth-Thor*, with a huge crucifix carved from a single block of stone by Landregen of Ratisbon (1417), the *Prot. Hospital Church*, and the Greek and Reformed churches are without artistic merit.

The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 9), originally the fortified dwelling of a patrician, purchased by the town in 1545, presents interesting architectural details. In the court are the *Archives* of the 'Saxon Nation', above which is a well-arranged armoury. The staircase passes a very fine door of the beginning of the 16th century.

The *Brukenthal Palace* (Pl. 1), built by Baron Brukenthal, governor of Transylvania in 1777-1787, contains a *Library* of 40,000 vols. and 500 incunabula (Codex Altenberger; superb missal); a *Cabinet of Minerals*, with beautiful specimens from the Erzgebirge (gold-ore and tellurium); and an *Archaeological Collection*, rich in Transylvanian coins. On the second floor is a *Picture Gallery* (about 1100 paintings; many copies). The tasteful new *Museum* in the Kinder-Park (Theatre Park) contains the *Collection of the Natural*

History Society, including specimens of the entire fauna and flora of Transylvania, a well-arranged geological cabinet, and an ethnographical collection. — The once strong fortifications are now represented by portions of the wall and a few towers on the *Promenade*.

Excursions. Through the beautiful *Erlen-Park*, beginning near the military swimming-school, to the (3/4 hr.) Resinar road and then to the right to the (1/4 hr.) inn in the *Junge Wald*, a pleasure-resort with fine oaks. — From the Elisabeth suburb to (1/2 hr.) *Hammersdorf* (inn) and the (1/4 hr.) *Grigori-Warte*, on the S. slope of the *Grigoriberg* (1972 ft.), commanding the best view of the town and the mountains. — To *Salzburg*, see p. 399.

To the Hohe Rinne Curhaus, a drive of 6 hrs. (carr. 6-8 fl. per day). The good road, almost destitute of shade, runs viâ *Neppendorf*, immediately to the W. of Hermannstadt, *Grossau*, *Orlát* (to Mühlbach, see p. 408), *Guraro*, and the forester's house of *Paltinisch*. The ***Hohe Rinne Curhaus** (4660 ft.; R. 4-10 fl. per week, pens. 12 fl.), in a sheltered situation, with a fine view, belongs to the Hermannstadt branch of the Carpathian Club. — The Route viâ Resinar (about 8 hrs.) is preferable. We drive (carr. about 2 fl.; diligence 50 c.) in 1 1/2 hr. through the extensive *Junge Wald* (see above) to (8 M.) *Resinar* (inn; to Michelsberg, see below), a Roumanian village with 5300 inhab., on a mountain-spur on the *Schewisbach*. The Greek-Oriental prelate Schaguna (d. 1873), a benefactor of the Roumanians, is buried near the smaller church. From Resinar we proceed on foot or on horseback up the smiling valley of the *Riu Stesi* to a (2 1/2 hrs.) saw-mill. The road ascends in curves (steeper footpath to the left, through fine beech-woods) to the (2 hrs.) *Rehwiese* or *Schanta* (4410 ft.; tavern), at the foot of the *Oncest* (5635 ft.), whence a pleasant and well-marked path leads to the (1 1/2 hr.) Curhaus. — Thence to *Petrozsény* over the *Zibin Mts.*, see p. 407.

The local club willingly affords all information as to mountain-tours in the neighbourhood of Hermannstadt. There are club-huts with beds and provisions on the *Präsbe* (see below), the *Negoi* (p. 411), and in the *Bullea Valley* (p. 411), for which coupons must be purchased at Hermannstadt (in the Hôtel Neurihrer, the Café Central, etc.) or other starting-place. It is advisable to provide food and to order guides, horses, and carriages in advance.

The Railway to Fogaras follows the valley of the *Zibin* to (3 M.) *Schellenberg*, where a hill to the right commemorates the defeat of Andreas Báthory by the Wallachian Voivode Michael in 1599.

A Branch Railway runs hence to (8 M.) **Heltau**, Hung. *Nagy Disznód*, Roum. *Cisnedia (Central Inn)*, a large Saxon village, prettily situated on the *Kaltbach*. The church contains a cross and monstrance, masterpieces of the goldsmith's art among the Saxons in the 16th century. — From *Zood*, 1 1/4 hr. to the S. of Heltau, the attractive ascent of the *Präsbe* (5725 ft.; porter and horse each 1 fl. per day; see above) is made in 4 1/2 hrs. — **Michelsberg**, Hung. *Kis Disznód*, Roum. *Cisnediora* (1916 ft.; *Inn), 3/4 M. to the W. of Heltau, is the only Saxon mountain-village. Close to it rises a wooded hill with a ruined castle and a tolerably preserved Romanesque church. The wooded **Götzenberg* (4320 ft.; refuge-hut) is ascended hence viâ the *Mällseifen* (view) in 2 1/2-3 hrs., or viâ the *Rosengarten* in 4 hrs. A footpath leads from Michelsberg to (3 M.) *Resinar* (see above), and a carriage-road to the (4 1/2 M.) inn in the Junge Wald (see above).

6 1/2 M. *Westen*, Hung. *Vesztény*. — 11 M. *Talmesch*, Hung. *Talmácz*, at the junction of the *Zood* with the Zibin. On a hill 2 1/4 M. to the S.E. is the ruin of *Landskron*, built in 1370, demolished in 1453. *Zood* (see above) lies 4 1/2 M. to the W.

A road (one-horse carr. to the Contumaz and back 2 fl.) leads hence to the S., viâ *Boicza*, to the (6 M.) **Rothenthurm Pass** (1198 ft.), a passage through the hills formed by the Alt, and at one time a highly important trade-route to the East. The name is derived from a red tower at one end,

a relic of the former fortifications. Beyond the pass are the *Contumaz-Gebäude* (inn), on the Alt, and the (3 M.) *Riu Vadúlui*, the boundary between Transylvania and Roumania.

The railway now crosses the Zibin and enters the valley of the *Alt*, to the N.W., affording a continuous view of the *Fogaras Mts.* to the right. 15½ M. *Ober-Sebesch*, Hung. *Felsö-Sebes;* 20 M. *Freck*, Hung. *Felek*, a Roumanian village with a park and a château, built by Baron Brukenthal (p. 409).

Mountain Ascents (guides at Freck, 1 fl. 20 kr. per day; horse 1 fl.). The **Surul** (7484 ft.) is ascended from *Ober-Sebesch* viâ *Fruntea Moasi* in 6 hrs. The descent may be made to the (1¾ hr.) *Freck Lake* (6575 ft.), then along the *Riu Mare* to the (1¾ hr.) *Freck Chalet (Stina intre Tri Izvori)* and over the *Burcaciu* to the (2¼ hrs.) *Poiana Niamtiului* (see below). — From *Freck* (accommodation from the guide Joh. Meschner, No. 241) we may ascend the **Negoi** (8347 ft.), the highest mountain in Transylvania (bridle-path to the refuge-hut). The route at first leads up the *Riu Mare*, passing an abandoned glass-work and a woollen-mill, to the (3-3½ hrs.) customs-station on the *Poiana Niamtiului*. Thence we follow the road to Roumania, which ascends steeply through beech-woods to the (1¼ hr.) *Marienquelle* on the *Burcaciu*, beyond which it follows the ridge towards the S., at an easier slope but destitute of shade. In 1¼ hr. from the Marienquelle the path diverges to the left from the road, descends into a hollow, crosses a ridge to the streamlet of *Serbota*, and once more ascends to the (2 hrs.) new *Club Hut* (5020 ft.; good quarters, comp. p. 410), situated on a spur of the main summit. At the old hut we descend to the *Negoi* streamlet, then ascend several steep and stony slopes in succession, traverse a patch of snow to the (3¼ hrs.) *Michelis-Ruhe*, and, finally skirting the slope of the *Little Negoi*, climb steeply to the (¾ hr.) summit. Fine view of the mountains and plain as far as Fogaras and Hermannstadt. An attractive but more difficult descent leads down in about 8 hrs. to the *Bullea Lake* (see below).

25½ M. *Ober-Porumbach*, Hung. *Alsó-Porumbák*. — 31½ M. *Kercz*, a Saxon village with the ruins of a Cistercian abbey suppressed by Matthew Corvinus in 1474, on account of the immorality of the monks.

Excursion to the Bullea Valley (guides as at Freck, see above). The route leads viâ the (2 hrs.) abandoned *Kercz Glass Works* (accommodation), occasionally running through wood, to the (3 hrs.) *Club Hut* (4018 ft.; comp. p. 410) below the *Bullea Waterfall*, and thence to the (3½ hrs.) *Bullea Lake* (6748 ft.), at the foot of the *Paltina* (7875 ft.; 1 hr.) and the *Venatorea lui Buteanu* (8230 ft.; 2½ hrs.). We may return from the lake to Kercz in 6 hrs. viâ the *Valea Domna Valley* and the *Mnieria* (5240 ft.; splendid view).

33½ M. *Alsó-Arpás;* 39 M. *Alsó-Vist;* 41½ M. *Besimbák;* 45½ M. *Alsó-Szombatfalva*, with a large government stud-farm.

53 M. **Fogaras** (*Hôtel Merkur; Lauritsch*, well spoken of), on the *Alt*, with 5870 inhab., the capital of the county of Fogaras, has a large castle, built in 1310, which successfully resisted many attacks of the Turks.

From Fogaras to Kronstadt, 40½ M., diligence in 8 hrs. (fare 3 fl. 70 kr.; carr. 8-10 fl.). At (8 M.) *Schirkanjen*, Hung. *Sárkány*, a large Saxon village, a road diverges on the left to *Reps* (comp. p. 401). The Kronstadt road then ascends past (13 M.) *Persány* and crosses the *Persány Hills* (the N. part of which is also called *Geister-Wald*, p. 401) to (23½ M.) *Vledény* (inn, at the E. end). We then cross a wooded spur of the Zeidnerberg, commanding views of the beautiful Burzenland, with the Königstein, Bucsecs, etc. (in the distance, the church of St. Bartholomew and the castle

of Kronstadt), and reach (31 M.) Zeiden, a large Saxon village at the base of the *Zeidnerberg* (4255 ft.; attractive ascent in 2½ hrs.; below the summit is a grotto with seats). The road then crosses the *Burzenbach*, with a view, to the right, of the Königstein and the Rosenau picturesquely situated at the foot of the Bucsecs, and traverses the village of *Weidenbach*. At the station of *Bertalan* in the old town we come in sight of (40½ M.) *Kronstadt* (p. 401), surrounded by mountains.

80. From Kronstadt to Bucharest viâ Predeal.

109 M. Railway to (18½ M.) *Predeal* in 1-1½ hr. (fares 1 fl., 80 kr., 50 kr.); to *Bucharest* in 6½ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 5, 11 fr. 75, 7 fr. 87 c.). A stay at Sinaia or Bucharest is apt to be expensive.

Kronstadt, see p. 401. The line bends towards the S.E. On the left, at the foot of the mountains, are Bácsfalu, Csernátfalu, Türkös, and Hosszufalu, four of the Magyar 'Siebendörfer' (p. 403). Beyond (4 M.) *Derestye-Hétfalu* we enter the valley of the *Tömös;* to the left rises the *Piatra Mare* or *Hohenstein* (p. 404). We pass *Unter-Tömös* (2368 ft.) and a simple Honvéd monument on a hill to the left at the narrowest part of the pass, and reach (10½ M.) *Tömös* (2854 ft.); looking back, we obtain a fine view of the *Schuler* (p. 404) to the right.

The train then ascends from *Ober-Tömös* to the **Tömös Pass** (3330 ft.), which it penetrates by a tunnel 900 yds. long. Several shorter tunnels. Fine view of the Schuler and the Bucsecs to the right. —18½ M. **Predeal** (3348 ft.; *Wagner's Inn; Rail. Restaurant*, dear; luggage and passports examined; halt of about 1 hr.), the Roumanian frontier-station.

To Rosenau. A pleasant walk may be taken viâ the (½ hr.) undermentioned convent and the Roumanian frontier-post of (2 hrs.) *Globucet* to the (¾ hr.) top of the *Spitzberg* (5240 ft.), then down to the spring at the (1 hr.) *Dealm Vorbán* and the Roumanian frontier-post of (1 hr.) *Reznova*, and finally viâ the *Verbrannte Stein* and the (2¼ hrs.) *Hohe Rong* (4230 ft.) to (2 hrs.) *Rosenau* (p. 403).

The train now descends into the valley of the *Prahova*, passing a convent on the left. 23½ M. *Intra-Prahova*, at the union of the two main sources of the Prahova, which the train crosses several times; near it is *Azuga*, with a cloth-factory. 26 M. *Busteni*, with large saw-mills, is visited as a summer-resort; to the right rises the huge *Bucsecs* (p. 404).

30½ M. **Sinaia** *(Hôt. Caraiman*, above the station; *Hôt. Sinaia; Oppler's*, at the N. end, with restaurant, moderate; *Rail. Restaurant)*, a fashionable summer-resort of recent origin, often crowded in the season. In the centre of the village, not far from the station, are the new *Baths*. To the N. is an old *Monastery*, and farther on, amidst pine-woods, is the **Château of Pelesch*, the summer-residence of the King of Roumania. To *Rosenau* viâ the *Bucsecs*, see p. 404.

40½ M. *Comarnicu;* 50 M. *Campina* (Hôtel Bukarest). To the left the extensive salt-mines of *Telega*. We now enter the fertile plains of Wallachia.

71½ M. **Ploesci** (*Hôtel National; Moldavia; Victoria; Europa; Rail. Restaurant*, expensive), junction for Braila or Ibraila (p. 283; halt of ¾ hr.; carriages changed). The town, of a semi-Oriental character, with 35,000 inhab., lies between the Prahova and the Teleajna, 4 M. from the vine-clad spurs of the Carpathians. It has 29 churches, all uninteresting.

Scenery monotonous. Stations: *Crivina, Bufta, Chitilia.* The train then reaches the N. railway-station (Roum. *Gara Targuvesti*) of —

109 M. **Bucharest.** — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel Boulevard, with *Oppler's Café* on the groundfloor; *Frascati; Métropole; Impérial; Franta (de France); all in the centre of the town, near each other. — **Restaurants.** *Jonescu*, Strada Covaci 3; *Café Boulevard; Guichard*, Str. Stirbey Voda; *Pester Bierhalle*, in the Passage; *Luther-Garten*, at the N. railway-station; *Oppler's Colosseum*, Strada Ivor, with view of the town. — **Cab** from the station to the town, 2 fr. — **Tramway** from the N. railway-station through the town, in several branches. — **Theatres.** *National*, Roumanian dramas and operas; *Théâtre Dacia*, similar to the smaller Vienna theatres. Excellent concerts in the *Athenaeum*. — **British Envoy:** *Sir G. H. Wyndham;* Vice-Consul, *H. E. Browne, Esq.* **American Vice-Consul General:** *W. Boxshall, Esq.* — **English Church Service**, 37 Strada Oltenii, at 10.45 a.m. — The **Ephorie Baths*, next the Hôt. Boulevard, a swimming-bath in summer, are fitted up for balls and concerts in winter.

Bucharest (Rouman. *Bucuresci*), the capital of the kingdom of Roumania (Prince Charles of Hohenzollern having been proclaimed king in 1881), with 315,000 inhab., lies in a monotonous plain, and is divided into two parts by the dirty river *Dimbovitza*, which is crossed by fifteen bridges. The town is divided for administrative purposes into five districts, the *Yellow* (N.), *Red* (central), *Green* (W.), *Black* (E.), and *Blue* (S.), and has six district courts. The suburbs are somewhat Oriental in appearance, but the numerous new buildings in the rest of the town give it an essentially modern air. The principal streets are the *Boulevard*, which intersects the town under different names (*Boulevard Academici, Boul. Elisabeth, Boul. Ferdinand, Boul. Oriental*, and *Boul. Protopopesca*), the *Strada Lipzcani* (so called because the Bucharest merchants formerly bought their goods at the Leipsic Fair), the *Calea Victoriei*, and the *Strada Carol I.*

Among the chief buildings are the *Palace*, the *Theatre*, the *War Office*, and the *Athenaeum (Athenëul Roman)*, all in the Calea Victoriei. On the Boulevard stands the **Academy**, an extensive block of buildings comprising the lecture rooms of the university, the natural history and archæological museums, the picture gallery, the school of fine arts, the state library, the botanic institute, the collections and laboratories of the scientific and chemical faculties, the Roumanian senate, etc. The archæological museum contains a highly interesting and valuable treasure of gold and jewels, found in Roumania and identified by some with Attila's hoard, by others with the treasure of the earlier Athanaric. — Opposite the Academy stands an equestrian statue of *Voivode Michael III.* (1592-1601), erected in 1871, and at the sides are statues of the Roumanian

scholars *Ivan Heliade Radulescu* (1802-72) and *George Lazar* (1779-1823), erected in 1886.

In the adjoining Strada Collei is the old **Hospital Coltza**, the court-yard of which contains a marble monument, erected in 1870, to *Prince Stephen Cantacuzenos*, the Wallachian patriot, who was executed at Constantinople in 1716. Close by, in the Strada Lipzcani, is the *National Bank*, approached by a 'Passage'. To the S.W. of it is the large *Market*, where the popular life may be studied.

Bucharest contains very many churches, most of which are low cruciform structures and few of much interest. The **Stavropolces Chapel**, built in 1724, at the corner of the Lipzcani and Victoriei streets, is characterised by the harmony of its proportions and its rich plastic decoration. — On the right bank of the river rises the splendid new church of ***Domnitza Balasha**, erected in 1881-85 on the site of an earlier church, and containing a tasteful monument to Princess Bibesco. In the well-kept grounds surrounding the church stands a fine marble monument to *Domnitza Balasha*, the foundress of the old church and of the adjoining hospital. — The **Metropolitan Church**, built in 1656 and restored in 1834, stands on a hill to the W. of the last-named; commanding a good survey of the town. Adjacent are the residence of the Archbishop and the House of the Estates. To the S. is the church of *St. Spiridion*, with interesting campanili; and to the S.E., towards the river, are the church and monastery of *Radu Voda*, built by Alexander II. in 1572 and restored in 1859. In the centre of the town are the church of *Curte Vecke*, built in 1387 by Mirza the Old (1387-1419) and rebuilt after the fire of 1847, and the church of *St. Giorgio*, also rebuilt since 1847. The *Sarindar Church* on the Boulevard is a basilica of 1634. Bucharest also has a Lutheran church (with a German school) and a Reformed church.

In the middle of the town lies the pretty but somewhat damp park of *Cismediu*. To the N. of the town, at the end of the Calea Victoriei, is the *Chaussee*, a favourite afternoon promenade, with pleasure-grounds and villas on each side (several cafés).

From Bucharest to Giurgevo and Smarda, 48 M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 5, 5 fr., 3 fr. 50 c.). The train starts from the N. station (Gara Targuvesti) and stops after 4½ M. at the S. station (Gara Filaretu). It then runs through a monotonous district, past *Zilava*, *Vidra*, and *Comana*. A little to the W. is *Calugareni*, where the Voivode Michael VI., the famous national hero, defeated a Turkish army of 140,000 men under Sinan Pasha on 15th Aug., 1594. Stations *Banessa*, *Fratesti*, and (45 M.) **Giurgevo**, Roum. *Giurgiu*, on the Danube, the chief commercial town of Roumania, with 15,000 inhab., the *Theodoropolis* of the Romans, but rebuilt and named *Santo Giorgio* in the 14th cent. by the Genovese, who then held the trade of the lower Danube. Giurgevo is connected by a bridge with the fort on the island of *Slobodsia*. The express trains do not halt at Giurgevo, but go on to its port of (48 M.) *Smarda*, whence a steamer plies in ¾ hr. to *Rustchuk*, on the Bulgarian bank. From Rustchuk a railway runs to *Varna*, whence steamers ply to Constantinople.

Railway from Bucharest to Verciorova (and *Orsova*), see p. 379.

X. BOSNIA.

81. From Agram or Budapest to Bosnisch-Brod and Sarájevo 417
82. From Sarájevo to Mostar and Metković 421
83. From Sarájevo to Goražda and Plevlje and back to Sarájevo viâ Priepolje and Višegrad 423
84. From Sissek to Novi and Banjaluka and to Travnik and Sarájevo 426
From Novi to Ogulin. Plitvica Lakes, 426.

Bosnia *(Bosna)* in the wider sense includes *Bosnia Proper*, the *Herzegovina*, *Turkish Croatia* (Krajina), and the ancient *Rascia* (Sandjak Novibasar): — that is, in all, the region bounded on the N.W. and N. by Croatia and Slavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania (Turk. Vilayet Prisren) and Montenegro, and on the S. W. and W. by Dalmatia. This territory, covering an area of 23,853 (or, without Novibasar, 19,961) sq. M., nominally forms the N.W. vilayet of the Ottoman Empire, but in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin of 13th July, 1878, followed by the convention of 21st April, 1879, has been occupied and, with the exception of the Sandjak Novibasar, governed by Austria-Hungary, under reservation of the sovereignty of the Sultan.

Inhabitants. The population of Bosnia, excluding the Sandjak Novibasar, numbers 1,355,713, and their nationality is almost exclusively Slavonic, with the exception of some 30,000 Albanians in the S.E. part of the country, who are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Pelasgi. About 571,250 profess the Greek-Oriental creed, 285,788 are Roman Catholics, 492,710 Mohammedans, and 5805 Jews.

History. Bosnia is mentioned in history for the first time in the Roman period, and in close connection with Dalmatia. The Roman sway over these lands was repeatedly shaken by the invasions of the Goths, followed in 610 by an inroad of the Croatians and by another of the Servians. The S.W. part of the country embraced Christianity under *Justinian* (527-565), and the rest of it was converted by the Servian apostles *Cyril* and *Methodius* about the year 880. From 940 onwards Bosnia was governed by elective princes or 'bans', who were feudatories of the Servian and Croatian, and afterwards of the Hungarian kings. In 1349 King Stephan of Servia took possession of Bosnia, but after his death in 1355 it regained its independence, and in 1374 the ruling Ban assumed the title of *King Stephan Tvertko I.* In the reign of his eighth successor, *Stephan Tomashewitch*, Bosnia was conquered by Sultan Mohammed II. (1463); in 1520 it was incorporated with the Turkish empire, and it afterwards became the chief theatre of the long wars between

Austria and Turkey, which were at length ended by the peace of Sistova in 1791. But the land was seldom long at peace, as the oppressive sway of the Turks caused the Christians to revolt repeatedly, particularly in 1850 and 1875. The Russian and Turkish war of 1878 did not directly affect Bosnia at the time, but by the Treaty of Berlin Austria was allowed to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Austrian troops under *General von Philippovich* marched into the country on 19th July, 1878, but it was only after conflicts of several months that the country was subjugated. The introduction of the general military conscription in the autumn of 1881 caused a new revolt, which was quelled by force of arms. Much has been done to develop the country since the Austrian occupation. All the more important places are now united by roads, and there are already more than 435 M. of railway. A well-organized corps of 3000 gensdarmes provides for the public safety, which, however, has been undisturbed for years.

Plan of Tour. A slight acquaintance with the country and its inhabitants may be obtained by taking Routes 81, 82, for which about eight days suffice. The traveller should time his arrival at Metković so as to be able to start by steamer the same day (comp. R. 52). Digressions from the beaten track are, as a rule, tedious and expensive, as saddle and pack-horses, an interpreter, etc., are required. The best season for the tour is September. *Cook's Tours* in Dalmatia and Bosnia, see p. 288.

Inns. At Sarájevo, Banjaluka, Mostar, Jajce, and other towns there are good and reasonable hotels. In the smaller places the restaurants usually have a few rooms to let. Good quarters are always to be had where there is a garrison. Off the beaten tracks the traveller must put up at the objectionable Turkish khans or 'Hans'.

Money, Austrian; but Servian and Turkish copper coins are sometimes current, and are accepted at their par value.

Passports are necessary, and must be shown to the police wherever the traveller stays for more than 24 hours. They are also demanded when railway-tickets are given up or purchased. For a visit to the Sandjak Novibasar the visa of a Turkish consul is necessary.

The **Language** of Bosnia is the Servian-Croatian, which belongs to the S.E. group of the Slavonic dialects, but is much mixed with Turkish words. For all ordinary purposes, however, German suffices, as it is spoken by the Austrian officials, the innkeepers, and a number of the traders. The following hints about the pronunciation will often be useful: c = ts, ć = ty, č = ch, š = sh, ž = the French j. A few words of frequent occurrence are: *gostiona*, inn; *kuča, hisa*, house; *uhod*, entrance; *izhod*, exit; *zachod* (Slav.), *dschenif* (Turk.), closet; *krevet*, bed; *luč*, light; *sveča*, candle; *ogan*, fire; *kruha*, bread; *mljeko*, milk; *vino*, wine; *kava*, coffee; *kavana*, café; *rakija*, spirits; *pivo*, beer; *voda*, water; *šljive*, plums; *jaja*,

eggs; *meso*, meat; *riba*, fish; *sir*, cheese; *sol*, salt; *nož*, knife; *viljuska*, fork; *boca*, bottle; *čaša*, glass; *srebro*, silver; *zlato*, gold; *predrago*, too dear; *jutro*, *sutro*, morning; *dan*, day; *veče*r, evening; *ulica*, street; *put*, road; *crkva*, church; *kula*, tower; *dzamija*, mosque; *gora*, *brdo*, or *brieg*, mountain; *planina*, alp; *dol*, *dolina*, valley; *potok*, *rieka*, brook; *zuprija*, bridge; *ostrov*, island; *hamal*, porter; *konj*, horse; *masak*, mule; *kola*, carriage, *pošta*, post-office; *drvo*, tree; *suma*, a wood; *kisa*, rain; — *desno*, to the right; *ljevo*, to the left; *pod*, under; *od*, from; *za*, behind; *blizo*, near; *daleko*, far; *doskan*, late; *dobro*, good; *pol*, half; *kako*, how; *je*, is; *mali*, small; *veliki*, large; *gornji*, high; *donji*, lower; — 1-12: *jedan*, *dva*, *tri*, *četiri*, *pet*, *sest*, *sedam*, *osam*, *devet*, *deset*, *jedanest*, *dvanaest*; 15, *petnaest*; 20, *dvadeset*; 21, *dvadeset i jedan*, 30, *trideset*; 50, *petdeset*; 100, *sto*, *stotina*; 1000, *hiljada*.

The chief authorities on Bosnia include the following works: —

Wilkinson, Dalmatia and Montenegro with a trip to Mostar in Herzegovina; London, 1848.

Roskiewicz, Studien über Bosnien etc.; Leipsic and Vienna, 1868.

Blau, Reisen in Bosnien und der Herzegowina; Berlin, 1877.

Sterneck, Geographische Verhältnisse, etc.; Vienna, 1877.

Evans, Bosnia during the Insurrection of 1878; London, 1878.

Evans, Through Bosnia and Herzegovina on Foot; London, 1876.

Helfert, Bosnisches; Vienna, 1879.

Die Occupation Bosniens nnd der Herzegowina durch die k. k. Truppen; Vienna, 1879-80.

Saint-Aymour, Les Pays Sud-Slaves de l'Austro-Hongrie; Paris, 1883.

Hörnes, Dinarische Wanderungen; Vienna, 1886.

Hörnes, Die Länder Oesterreichs in Wort und Bild: Vol. 15 (Bosnia); Vienna, 1888.

Asbóth, Bosnien und die Herzegowina. Vienna, 1888.

The best map is that published by the Military-Geographical Institute of Vienna in 1884-85, on the scale of 1 : 75,000.

81. From Agram or Budapest to Bosnisch-Brod and Sarájevo.

From Agram to Bosnisch-Brod, 133½ M., railway in 8½ hrs. (fares 7 fl., 5 fl. 30, 3 fl. 50 kr.), viâ Sissek and Sunja (only one train daily; night journey); to Sarájevo in 19¾ hrs. — From Budapest to Bosnisch-Brod, 236 M., railway viâ Maria-Theresiopel and Dalja in 14 hrs. (fares 8 fl. 11, 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.); to Sarájevo in 25¼ hrs. — At Bosnisch-Brod carriages must be changed for the narrow-gauge *Bosna Line* and fresh tickets bought. — From Bosnisch-Brod to Sarájevo, 167 M., railway in 10¼-12¾ hrs. (fares 10 fl. 76, 8 fl. 7, 5 fl. 38 kr.); daily one passenger train (starting at 5.30 a.m., stopping for dinner at Zenica, and arriving at 3.48 p.m.) and one mixed train (starting at 6.46 a.m. and arriving at 7.34 p.m.).

Bosnisch-Brod (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 368. 5 M. *Siekovac* is also a steamboat-station (p. 388). The Bosna Line quits the Save and ascends by the *Ukrina* to (6 M.) *Novoselo* and (15½ M.) *Dervent* (492 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a town of 2500 inhabitants. It then winds up to (22½ M.) *Vrhovi* and (30½ M.) *Han Marica*, on the saddle of the *Krnin Planina* (972 ft.), skirts the brook *Veličanka*, passes (37½ M.) *Velika*, and descends to the *Bosna Valley* and (44½ M.) *Kotorsko* (443 ft.). At (51 M.) **Doboj** (479 ft.; *Rail. Re-*

staurant), with a ruined castle captured from the Turks by Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1697, the *Spreča* descends from the left to the Bosna. (Branch through the valley of the *Spreča* to *Dolnja Tuzla*, with coal-pits, salt-works, and distillery, and *Simin Han*, 41½ M.) Farther on we cross the Bosna, and recross it at (68) *Maglaj* (575 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a little town with a mosque and an old castle, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Ulešnjak Brdo*.

The valley contracts. The train winds round the wooded hills rising to the W., passes *Globarica* and *Zavidović*, and enters the defile of (90 M.) *Zepče* (719 ft.), which was stormed by Prince Eugene in 1697. Here we recross the stream. 99 M. *Han Begov* (to the right of which is *Golubinje*, on the hill); 104½ M. *Nemila*. 109½ M. *Vranduk*, an ancient fortress most picturesquely situated on a peninsula, is a typical Turkish place, much visited by artists. — 118 M. **Zenica** (1014 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant;* halt of 25 min. for dinner), with productive coal-mines, a paper-mill, and a large prison. — 124 M. *Janjići;* 128 M. *Lašva* (Rail. Restaurant; junction for *Travnik* and *Jajce*, see p. 428); 129½ M. *Gora;* 136½ M. *Kakanj-Doboj;* 139 M. *Ćatići*, with a large Franciscan monastery; 142 M. *Dobrinje;* 148 M. *Visoko*, with large tanneries; 157 M. *Vogošća*, where the *Sarajevsko Polje*, 2 M. broad, begins; 162 M. *Rajlovac*.

167 M. **Sarájĕvo.** — **Arrival.** The main-line station is about 2½ M. from the middle of the town. Passports asked for. Hotel-omnibuses (30 kr.) and cabs (1 fl. 20 kr., with luggage 1½ fl.) are in waiting. Tramway, see below. — The station of the local line to Ilidze lies between the principal station and the town, near the tobacco-factory.

Hotels. GRAND HÔTEL, new; *EUROPA, in the Franz-Josef-Str., R. 1 fl. to 1 fl. 80, L. 20 kr.; RADETZKY, well spoken of, with frequented beer-garden, AUSTRIA, plainer, both in the Franz-Josef-Strasse.

Cafés. *Europa; Kunerth; Austria* (see above); *Juch*, Kaiser-Str.; beer at the *Kaiser von Oesterreich*, the *Elephant*, and *Friedrich's Bierquelle*, in the Kaiser-Str. — *Turkish Cafés*, by the Begova Mosque, on the road to the castle, etc.; cup of coffee 4-5, lemonade 10, raspberry and cherry water 6 kr. — *Turkish Confectioner*, corner of Philippovich-Platz and Kaiser-Str. (rose-leaves preserved in sugar, 2 fl. per box).

Cabs, Philippovich-Platz, with tariff in German. — **Tramway** from the station to the new Rom. Cath. church in the centre of the town, every ½ hr., and also on the arrival and departure of the trains (fare 15 kr.).

Baths (or *bagno*): *Communal Bad*, well fitted up; *Europäisches Bad*, Franz-Josef-Str. 30, not over-clean; *Turkish Bath* (1 fl.), Cemalusagasse.

British Consul, *E. B. Freeman, Esq.*

PHOTOGRAPHS at *Königsberger's*, Franz-Josef-Str. — FILIGREE WORK, ATTAR OF ROSES, etc., at *Kabiljo's*, opposite the Hôt. Europa. — BOSNIAN MANUFACTURES (chased and inlaid metal work, carpets, etc.) at the *Government School for Native Industries*, in the middle of the town, and at the branch-establishment of the Budapest Commercial Museum, at the corner of the Appel-Quai and the Latinska Ćuprija. — HERZEGOVINA TOBACCO ('Ausstich' the best), opposite the Hôt. Europa.

PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS. Walk through the town, visit the *Bazaar*, ascend the *Castle*, make an excursion to the *Ziegen-Brücke*, the *Košava Valley*, *Miljević*, etc. — Mon., Tues., Wed. (market-day), and Thurs. are the best days for visiting the town; on Frid., Sat., and Sun., being Mohammedan, Jewish, and Christian holidays respectively, the town is less lively. — For short excursions in the environs a *Hamal* (porter) may be engaged (found at hotel; fee about 30 kr. per hour, and a few cigarettes.)

Sarájevo or *Serájevo* (1762 ft.), the capital of Bosnia, seat of the Austrian authorities, and residence of a Roman Catholic archbishop and a Greek metropolitan, with 26,268 inhab. (15,787 Mohammedans and 2618 Jews) and an Austrian garrison of 2900 men, lies in a narrow valley watered by the *Miljačka*, at the foot and on the slopes of hills rising to a height of 5250 ft. The numerous minarets (over 100) and the little houses standing in gardens give the town a very picturesque appearance. The river, which bursts forth from a gorge just above the town, is crossed by seven bridges, two of them wooden. The streets on the river-banks are chiefly occupied by the Austrian and other immigrants, while most of the Turks and the Servians have their houses on the hillsides. The so-called Gipsies' Quarter *(Hisseta)*, at the entrance to the town from the station, is inhabited by the lowest classes, but not by gipsies (comp. p. 420). Most of the troops are accommodated in the *Fortified Camp*, an enclosure with walls of masonry, 490 yds. long and 270 yds. broad, built between the railway-station and the town as a kind of fort.

The three main streets on the right bank of the Miljačka, the *Franz-Josef*, containing the best hotels and the *Greek Church*, the *Cemalusa*, and the *Ferhadia* streets, lead E. to the **Bazaar**, the focus of business, most lively on Wednesdays, when the natives come from long distances to attend the market. The bazaar consists of a labyrinth of lanes, flanked with wooden booths, behind which are warehouses of solid stone. Shoemakers, tailors, greengrocers, saddlers, coppersmiths, second-hand dealers, and in fact every trade and handicraft, have their own allotted part of the bazaar. The copper wares, silver filigree-work, and carpets are particularly attractive, but purchases cannot well be made without an interpreter. Many of the so-called Oriental goods are of Austrian make. In the centre of the bazaar is a small house where coffee is dispensed to the poor at the cost of the 'Wakf', a Turkish pious foundation.

In the W. part of the bazaar rises the **Usref Beg Mosque** *(Begova Djamia)*, the chief mosque in the town, erected in the second half of the 16th cent., to which even non-Mohammedans may gain admission on application to the keeper, who lives close by (fee 50 kr. for unlocking the door and for the use of the overshoes which the visitor must put on).

The fore-court contains a fine fountain for religious ablutions shaded by a venerable lime. Strangers may be present at the public prayers here at 3 p.m. The bodies of deceased Mohammedans are placed here for a short time, covered with a green cloth, those of men being indicated by turbans. To the left of the mosque is the *Tomb of Usref Beg*, its founder (30-40 kr.). — Near the mosque is the *Sheriat School*, in the Oriental style, with a fine colonnade, erected by the Austrian government for the Softas or Mohammedan clergy.

On the left bank of the Miljačka is the *Philippovich-Platz*, with the large *Barracks* and the *Bakr-Baba Mosque* (now a magazine, and shown on application). Near the E. entrance to the barracks,

in the street leading to the S., is the *Mosque of the Seven Holy Brothers*, containing the sarcophagi of seven Turks who are said to have heen executed hy a Slavonic duke in the 16th century. Dancing dervishes are to be seen here every Thursday evening (tickets of admission from the civic authorities).

The so-called *Konak* is the residence of the Austrian governor and the commandant. Visitors are admitted to the garden. Near the handsome new *Roman Catholic Church* is the *Bosnian Museum* (adm. free, Sun., Frid., & Sat. 9-1), containing Roman and other antiquities, an extensive collection of hirds' eggs, and an interesting collection of costumes (lifesize figures in Oriental dress, etc.).

Towards the E., near the river-hank, extends the *Kaiser-Strasse (Careva Ulica)*, the chief street on the left hank. At the heginning of it, on the right, is the *Sultanieh Mosque*, on which the Turks hoist the sultan's flag every Friday at noon.

At the E. end of the Kaiser-Str. the stone *Seib-Sahin Bridge*, the farthest up the river, crosses to an open space at the foot of the castle-hill, to which the *Nova Ulica* ('new street', occupied hy frippery-dealers), the most important lane in the hazaar, also leads. From this point the road (passing several Turkish cafés after about a hundred paces, on the left) leads to the **Castle** in windings. Passing the so-called *Yellow Bastion*, we reach a small open space with a large mulherry-tree and a good Turkish café *(mulok)*. Going straight on, we ohserve a Turkish hurial-ground on the right and the Višegrad Gate on the left. We turn to the right to the **White Bastion*, to which the officer or sergeant on duty grants access. Splendid view of the town, the ravine of the Miljačka, the steep Kapa (see helow), and the hill of Trehovic. An *Aqueduct*, constructed hy the Austrian government, begins at the castle and traverses the entire city. — The channel of the Miljačka has recently heen regulated ahove the fifth hridge, and a quay over 700 yds. in length has been laid out on the right hank hy the destruction of the former houses (mostly of wood) which projected into the stream.

The following EXCURSION of about 3 hrs. (guide advisable) is recommended. From the E. end of the Kaiser-Strasse we either ascend rapidly straight on, or follow the winding road to the right; at the top of the hill we pass several Turkish burial-grounds; farther on we pass the custom-house, and in 3/4 hr. reach the so-called *Ziegen-Brücke (Kozia-Cuprìa)*, which bridges the river in a single arch built about 1600. (Continuation of route, see p. 423.) Retracing our steps a little, we next ascend a steep footpath to the *Kapa (3179 ft.), an old Turkish guard-house, opposite the castle, affording a charming view, and descend thence steeply to the W. to the (35 min.) town.

In the W. part of the Cemalusa-Str., opposite No. 10, the *Kosevo Street* diverges to the right. Ascending the latter, passing the Austrian commissariat magazine and the cemetery of the immigrants, and crossing the brook *Košava*, we reach a hollow between the valleys of the Košava and the *Sušica*, where there is a café. Thence following the crest of the *Gorica* to the S., we come to a **Gipsy Camp** of some 30-70 men, women, and children, and beyond it the finest point of *View near the town. We descend by a footpath; or return to the café, descend the valley, turn to the S., and go through the camp to the town.

Another excursion (guide necessary) is by the steep paved road ascending behind the barracks (p. 419) and by a footpath to (about 1½ hr.) the houses of **Miljević**, where we get an extensive view of the heights of the Trebević, of the Lukavica valley, and of the Treskavica (6982 ft.) and the Bjelašnica (6782 ft.), the highest mountains in Bosnia. We return by the old *Jewish Burying-Ground* to the Alexander Bridge in the town (about 3 hrs. in all).

To Ilidže and the Source of the Bosna, a pleasant afternoon excursion. A local train (station, see p. 418) runs several times daily, in 1 hr., crossing the *Miljačka* halfway, to (4½ M.) **Ilidže** (1640 ft.; **Car-Hotel*; new *Restaurant*, with terrace), prettily situated on the *Željeznica*, a watering-place with thermal sulphur-springs, well managed bath establishment (swimming-bath), and pretty gardens. — An omnibus plies daily in ½ hr. from the station of Ilidže to the **Source of the Bosna**, 2½ M. to the S.W. The *Bosna* rises in several springs at the base of the wooded *Igmán* (4095 ft.), and within a few hundred yards of its source attains a breadth of over 30 yds.

82. From Sarájevo to Mostar and Metković.

110½ M. Railway (narrow-gauge and partly rack-and-pinion) to (84 M.) *Mostar* in 8¼ hrs. (fares 5 fl. 40, 4 fl. 5, 2 fl. 70 kr.; one train daily; halt of ½ hr. at Konjica); from Mostar to (27 M.) *Metković*, two trains daily in 1 hr. 55 min. (fares 1 fl. 72, 1 fl. 29, 86 kr.). This interesting line traverses a fine mountain-district. The trains from Mostar connect with the steamers at Metković, which is unsuitable for night-quarters owing to malaria.

Sarájevo, see p. 418. — The railway runs for some distance near the Bosnia Line (p. 417). On the left is the *Cengić Villa*, formerly a military hospital, adjoining which is a monument to soldiers who fell in 1878. The line then successively crosses the *Miljačka*, the *Željeznica*, at (4 M.) *Ilidže* (see above), and the *Bosna*, which rises 2 M. to the S.W. It next leads past the base of the *Igmán* (4095 ft.) to (7 M.) *Blažuj*, a group of houses with a large khan, and past the inn of *Križanje* (where a road diverges to *Busovača* and *Travnik*, p. 428). Then through a beautiful wooded valley viâ (11 M.) *Hadžići* and (15½ M.) *Pazarić*, and over the saddle of *Vilovac* (2307 ft.) to (19½ M.) *Tarčin* (2126 ft.), a military station, on the *Lepenica*. To the S. rises the *Bjelašnica*, to the W. the *Bitovnja*.

Here the line begins the ascent of the *Ivan Planina*, a transverse ridge separating the valleys of the Lepenica and the Narenta, and it is therefore provided at intervals with toothed rails (11½ M. in aggregate length between Tarčin and Konjica), in which an adjustable toothed wheel on the locomotive works. The gradient is still steeper between (21½ M.) *Rastelica* and (24 M.) *Ivan* (2870 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms). The ridge of **Ivan Planina** (3172 ft.), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and also the boundary between Bosnia and the Herzegowina, is pierced by means of a tunnel 700 yds. in length, beyond which the train rapidly descends the wild and romantic valley of the *Trešanica*, traversing five tunnels and two large cuttings and passing the stations of *Bradina*, *Brdjani*, and *Podorožac*, to —

35 M. **Konjica** (919 ft.; *Hôt. Kaiser Franz Josef; Rail. Restaurant;* halt of ½ hr.), a district town of 1520 inhab., prettily situated

on the *Narenta*, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. The temperature here is already about 10° Fahr. warmer than that of Bosnia.

The railway now runs through the wild and romantic ***Narenta Valley**, bounded on the right by the *Čtorstnica* and the *Cabolja Planina*, and on the left by the *Prenj*, the *Porim*, and the *Velež*, all belonging to the *Dormitor* range. Near the line are several villages which were partly destroyed in 1875-78. 40½ M. *Lisičić*; 43 M. *Ostrožac*; 48½ M. *Rama*, at the entrance to the valley of that name. — 53½ M. **Jablanica** (650 ft.; **Hotel*), a military station of a few houses, in an impressive and picturesque district, is a good starting-point for mountain-tours and hunting-expeditions (numerous chamois).

The train crosses the Narenta, passes through a tunnel, and enters a most picturesque defile, on the opposite side of which is the high-road. We then cross the *Glogošnica Valley*, with a beautiful view, to the left of the *Prenj Mts.* (10,175 ft.), covered with snow even in summer, and traverse the *Glogošnica Tunnel*. Below the road, on the right bank, appears the fine waterfall of the *Praporac* or *Komadina*, a little beyond which the railway and road change sides. From this point to Raškagora the narrow and wild rocky gorge of the Narenta is known as the 'Great Defile'. — 62 M. *Grabovica*; 65½ *Drežnica*, at the mouth of the *Drežanka*, which issues from a wild gorge; 72½ M. *Raškagora*; 77 M. *Vojno*. To the left are the precipices of the *Velež* (6225 ft.).

84 M. **Mostar** (194 ft.; **Hôtel Narenta*, R. 1 fl., L. 20 kr., with garden-restaurant, Pilsner beer on draught), a picturesquely situated district town with 12,665 inhab., the business centre of the Herzegovina, and seat of a Rom. Cath. and a Greek bishop. The town, which contains many new and several handsome buildings, consists of two long streets, confined in the narrow Narenta valley between the hills of *Hum* and *Podvelež*. The Narenta is crossed by an iron bridge built in 1881, and by a stone bridge, with an arch of 100 ft. span, 60 ft. above the stream, perhaps of Roman origin and restored by Sultan Soliman II. in 1567 (for foot-passengers only). The handsome Oriental-Greek *Cathedral*, on the left bank, commands a good survey of the town. Mostar contains no sights, and the bazaar is inferior to that of Sarájevo, though Oriental carpets, embroidery, inlaid silver-work from Livno, etc., may be obtained comparatively cheaply in the Turkish shops. — Pleasing view from the *Hum* road, which may be ascended to the second or third bend; grander from the top of the hill (1430 ft.; 1¼ hr.), with its small fort, which may be entered with leave of the guard.

An attractive excursion may be made to the *Source of the Buna at (8 M.) *Blagaj* (carr. in 1½ hr.). The stream issues from a stalactite grotto at the base of a huge cliff behind a half-ruined mosque near the ruin of *Stepangrad* (p. 423).

The railway to Metcović runs through a narrow defile at the foot

of the *Hum* and then enters a broad plain, called *Bišce-Polje*. To the left, near *Blagaj*, is the ruin of *Stepangrad*, once the residence of the Bosnian kings, the last of whom was captured by the Turks at the fortress of Ključ and flayed alive here on 30th June, 1463 (comp. p. 427). Near (91 M.) *Buna* (which lies on the left bank), opposite the mouth of the Buna (p. 422), the valley contracts and the narrow Marenta valley is again picturesque. 96 M. *Žitomišlić*, opposite the monastery of that name; 99 M. *Kručević*; 103 M. *Dretelj*, station for *Počitelj*, on the left bank, a little Turkish town with an interesting old castle. Beyond (105 M.) *Capljina* we cross the *Trebežat*. 108 M. *Gabela*, a little town, formerly fortified, between two hills. Above us, as we quit the tunnels, are the dilapidated ramparts of the old Venetian frontier-fortress of *Gabela* (220 ft.). We then cross the Dalmatian frontier to —

27 M. **Metković**, see p. 299.

83. From Sarájevo to Goražda and Plevlje and back to Sarájevo viâ Priepolje and Višegrad.

9-10 Days. For this most interesting mountain tour (in the second half of which riding or walking is alone practicable) the traveller should be provided with a hammock, a pillow, one or more rugs, a lantern, a small pan or kettle, a canister of tea, etc., all of which should be packed in two boxes or bags of equal size and weight, suitable for transport on horseback. (The small military trunks used by the Austrian officers are well adapted for the purpose. They are 22-24 inches long and about 18 inches in height and in width.) The small mountain-horses go at a foot-pace only; they are very sure-footed, and should generally be left very much to themselves. Each night is spent at a military station, where lodging, food, a doctor, and a post-office are always to be found. From Sarájevo to Plevlje (99 M.) a Diligence ('Post'), starting daily, runs in 3 days (fare 12 fl. 60 kr.): 1st day to (28 M.) Prača in $9^1/_2$ hrs., 2nd day to (26 M.) Gorazda in 8 hrs., 3rd day to (45 M.) Plevlje in $11^1/_3$ hrs. Passports are examined at Cajnica. — From Priboj to (25 M.) Višegrad a diligence plies thrice a week in $6^1/_2$ hrs., from Višegrad to ($26^1/_2$ M.) Rogatica daily in $7^3/_4$ hrs.; and from Rogatica to ($46^1/_2$ M.) Sarájevo daily in $11^1/_2$ hrs.

Sarájevo, see p. 418. The road leads through the ravine of the *Miljačka*, crosses the *Ziegen-Brücke* (p. 420), and ascends in several serpentines. On the left is *Han Bulog*, on the right the scarcely recognisable ruins of the castle of *Starigard*. $10^1/_2$ M. *Pale* (2930 ft.; horses changed), a fortified barrack on the *Repasnica*. The road ascends thence in sixteen serpentines to the top of the *Karoline Saddle* (3422 ft.), with its military station, and descends through beautiful beech-woods to the *Prača* or *Gabrovica Valley*. To the right, *Han Podgrabom;* then, *Han Karahodzin*. — 28 M. **Prača** (2270 ft.; inn and post-office), a military post; near it the ruin of *Pavlovac*.

The road crosses the *Prača* and mounts on the wooded slope of the *Poglej Brdo*, in forty-five windings, to ($39^1/_2$ M.) *Ranjen Karaula* (3347 ft.; military station; horses changed), which affords a superb distant view of the mountains to the S., some of which be-

long to Montenegro. The road winds round the precipices of the *Sienokos* (walkers taking the short-cuts), and descends, in full view of the beautiful valley of the Drina, to —

54 M. **Goražda** (1132 ft.; *Ollalah's Inn;* pop. 1226), a little town on the left bank of the *Drina*, with a small bazaar. Good survey from the bridge.

The road ascends the Drina for a short distance, then mounts to the left to the *Kozara Saddle* (2333 ft.), and descends through a pretty valley to (66 M.) *Cajnica*, a pleasant little town of 1327 inhab., picturesquely situated in a broad basin, with a large Greek church, frequented by pilgrims, and a fine mosque.

From Cajnica to (33 M.) *Plevlje* the good military road, made in 1880, ascends through wood to the (73½ M.) saddle of the *Svietlo Borje* (4554 ft.), the boundary between Bosnia and the Turkish province of Lim, which is temporarily occupied by the Austrians, and descends to (83 M.) *Han Poljano* (4291 ft.; dinner, and change of horses), a solitary military post. To the left rise the bare slopes of the *Gradina Planina* (4387 ft.). The road then descends in long windings, through deep gorges, to —

99 M. **Plevlje** (2624 ft.; *Roth; Post; Kretschmayer's Bierhalle*), a little town of some importance, with bright-looking red-tiled houses. A visit should be paid to the (½ hr.) Greek *Monastery of Troitza*, where the shrine of St. Saba and a collection of ancient vestments and Slavonic books are shown. In the valley of the *Čehotina* are the remains of a Roman town, where recent excavations have unearthed several interesting objects. On the W. side of the town are the stone-huts of the Austrian garrison; on the N. side is a Turkish camp.

From Plevlje to Priepolje (19 M., a ride of 7-8 hrs.).

The traveller should order horses from his inn to be in readiness at the Austrian post-office, one for riding, and a second for luggage (2½-3 fl. each). The attendant, who walks, expects a few cigarettes and cups of coffee by way of gratuity. The horse-owners are, as a rule, very honest. Travellers usually join the Austrian horse-post, which starts at 6 a.m.

The track gradually ascends to the top of the *Mihailović Planina* (4521 ft.), from the W. margin of which we enjoy a superb view, with the mountains of Montenegro and the *Dormitor* (8146 ft.) in the distance. 8½ M. *Karaula Jabuka* (4236 ft.), a lonely military post. Then down to (3 hrs.) *Han Seljačnica* and through the valley of the *Lim* to (1 hr.) —

19 M. **Priepolje** (1496 ft.; *Hübner's Inn;* beer at a *Cantine* next to the post-office), a little town on the Lim, consisting of a long street. With the help of the landlord, horses should be at once engaged for next day (2½-3 fl. each). We start at 6 a.m., in company of the post-patrol for Priboj.

From Priepolje to Priboj (23 M.; a ride of 8-9 hrs.). The narrow bridle-path skirts the right bank of the Lim, which flows between lofty wooded mountains. A ride of 3 hrs. brings us to the

Bistrica Bridge, where a post-patrol from Priboj relieves that from Priepolje. On an abrupt rock on the left bank stands the ruin of *Jerina Grádina*. Farther on we pass the military post of *Karaula*. 23 M. **Priboj** (1293 ft.; *Schreiber's Inn;* pop. 963), a small town and an Austrian military station. On the left bank of the Lim is the ruin of *Jagod*, with its large subterranean chambers.

From Priboj to Višegrad, carriage-road (25 M.; diligence on Mon., Wed., and Frid., in 6½ hrs., comp. p. 423; carr. and pair in 12 hrs., incl. rest of 2 hrs., 10-12 fl.), a most attractive drive. We follow the right bank of the Lim to the (3 M.) *Uvac Bridge*, above the influx of the Uvac into the Lim, and then ascend to the (9½ M.) saddle of *Bjelo Brdo* (2726 ft.; superb panorama). Thence we descend through beautiful wooded valleys in about 3 hrs. to the ruins of a Servian church, where a picnic meal is usually taken. (Near it is the interesting ruin of *Dobrunj*, once the largest castle in Bosnia, destroyed by the Turks in 1570, with remains of early Slavonic frescoes in the chapel.) The road next leads through the *Rzava Valley* to *Dobrunj*, *Čelikov* (where the river is crossed), and —

25 M. **Višegrad** (1128 ft.; **Schreiber's Inn*), a little town charmingly situated at the influx of the Rzava into the *Drina*, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge built by the Vizier Sokolovich in the 16th century. On a steep rock above the town is the ruin of *Višegrad*, which has given its name to the town.

To Rogatica (26½ M.; diligence in 7¾ hrs., see p. 423; carr. in 10 hrs., 8-10 fl.) the road ascends to the top of the (13 M.) *Semeć Planina* (4285 ft.), and descends thence through a hilly and wooded region, past *Han Pešuric* and *Han Seljani*, to (26½ M.) **Rogatica** (1725 ft.; *Inn* opposite the military quarters; *Schwarz's Restaurant;* pop. 2013), a small town on the *Rakitnica*, about 12½ M. to the N. of *Goražda* (p. 424).

To Sarájevo (46½ M.; diligence in 11½ hrs., see p. 423; carr. in 14-16 hrs., 12-14 fl.) the road ascends past *Kovanje* in about 3 hrs. to *Han Kapić* (3090 ft.), on the *Ivan Polje*, and crosses the lofty plain of *Glasinac* to the (19 M.) *Han Podromanjom* (2848 ft.). It then crosses the *Romanja Planina* (a table-land, used as a pasture) to the *Han na Romanji* and *Franz-Josefs-Karaula* (4534 ft.), the highest point on the route, then winds down to (30½ M.) *Mokro* (3350 ft.), a pleasantly situated little town, and descends the valley of the Miljačka to (46½ M.) *Sarájevo*.

The traveller may prefer to ride from Rogatica in 4-5 hrs. to *Praća* (p. 423), and thence take the diligence which runs from Goražda to Sarájevo (a seat being secured, if desired, by telegram to Goražda). We start in this case from Rogatica at 6 a.m. (two horses, with guide, 4-5 fl.), in order not to miss the diligence which passes through Praća at 12.30. The route leads to the S.W., across the bleak table-land of *Rudine* to (3 hrs.) *Strana*, on the S.W. margin of the plateau, and then descends rapidly to *Turkovic* and (2 hrs.) *Praća*.

84. From Sissek to Novi and Banjaluka and to Travnik and Sarájevo.

Railway to *Banjaluka* (94 M.) in 7¾ hrs.; fares 7 fl. 70, 5 fl. 53, 3 fl. 55 kr. (one train daily; military railway beyond Doherlin). From Banjaluka to *Jajce*, 52½ M., diligence thrice a week in 11½ hrs.; from Jajce to *Lasva*, viâ *Donji Vakuf* and *Travnik*, 56½ M., railway in 6½ hrs.; thence by rail in 2¼ hrs. to *Sarájevo*.

Sissek (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 388. The train crosses the *Kulpa* (passing the old fortress of *Alt-Sissek* on the left), and runs S. through the broad valley of the *Save*, through wood and fields of maize. At (14½ M.) *Sunja* (Rail. Restaurant) we cross the Sunja, then ascend its right bank, and cross the saddle of *Majur* into the *Unna Valley*. 23½ M. *Kostajnica* (Hôt. Pichler; pop. 3000), a pleasant little town (opposite *Bosnisch-Kostajnica*). At (26½ M.) *Volinja* the Unna is crossed. 30½ M. *Doberlin;* 36 M. *Ravnice.* — 40 M. **Novi** (391 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*, poor; pop. 3500), the first Bosnian town, on the Unna, above the influx of the *Sana*.

From Novi to Ogulin, a highly attractive excursion of 3 days by carriage, the nights being spent at Krupa and at the Plitvica Lake (carr. and pair from Novi to Bihač, 6-7 fl.; from Bihač to Ogulin, 63½ M. in 12-13 hrs., 14-17 fl.). A diligence also plies daily in 8½ hrs. from Novi to Bihač, starting at 7 a.m., but it is not recommended owing to the poor night-quarters at Novi. — The road leads through the pretty wooded valley of the *Unna* viâ (15 M.) *Otoka*, beyond which are mills on the river, to (22 M.) *Krupa* (525 ft.; Hôt. Krupa), with its ruined castle, and then winds up the slope of the *Debeli Oklinjak* (to the left) to the *Drenovo Pass* (1580 ft.), beyond which it descends, with a fine view of the *Plješevica* (5410 ft.), to (40 M.) Bihač (740 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a district town on the Unna. The interesting ruin of *Sokolac* lies 2¼ M. to the S.E. From Bihač the road ascends in serpentines viâ *Žegar*, a military post, and, passing a monument to soldiers who fell in 1878 (behind us, the ruin of Sokolac, see above), to (3 M.) *Zavalje* (1385 ft.), the first Croatian village, with an abandoned frontier-post. We then skirt the E. verge of the plateau of Plješevica to the N.W. to (13½ M.) *Petrovoselo* (1210 ft.), and ascend in windings towards the S.W. to *Priboj* (2200 ft.). Here we diverge to the right from the road in order to visit the beautiful *Plitvica Lakes, which are embosomed in wood and connected with each other by cataracts. Beyond *Leskovac* we first reach the highest or *Prošžansko Lake* (2110 ft.); then, passing the *Ciganovac* (2095 ft.; restaurant), *Okrug Lak*, *Rakinovac*, and *Jezerac*, we come to the tourist-house (1920 ft.) on the E. bank of the *Kozjac* (1760 ft.), beyond which follow the *Milanovac*, *Osredak*, *Kaludjerovac*, and *Korona Lakes*, four light-blue lakes with rocky banks. Various belvederes on the way offer fine views of the lakes. At about 2 M. from the lowest lake we regain the road from Rakovice to Ogulin, and at the 33rd kilomètre stone, we turn to the right to *Plasky* (inn beside the church), a large village and the seat of a Greek bishop. Thence we proceed viâ *Modrus* and *Josefsthal* to (63½ M.) *Ogulin*, a station on the Karlstadt and Fiume railway (p. 388).

The train turns to the W. into the valley of the Sana. 45 M. *Blagaj;* 49 M. *Svodna;* 53 M. *Dragotinja.* — 59 M. **Prjedor** (440 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a district town (pop. 5000). We quit the Sana and follow the *Gomjenica* through the *Omarska Plain* to (72 M.) *Omarska*, and then cross the saddle of *Kukovica*, with the small station of *Ivanjska* (998 ft.), to (94 M.) *Banjaluka-Vorstadt*, the terminus of the railway, 2 M. from the town (carr. 1-1½ fl.).

Banjaluka (535 ft.; **Hôtel Bosna*, R. 1-1½ fl., **Stadt Wien*, both with cafés-restaurants), a district town with 25,000 inhab. (incl. many Mohammedans), lies on the left bank of the *Vrbas*, in a broad valley enclosed by mountains. The town has repeatedly been the scene of battles between the Austrians and the Turks (1737, 1788, 1878). Numerous Turkish burying-grounds. A small bazaar in the main street. To the S., on the left bank of the Vrbas, are the hot springs of *Dolnj Seher*. A visit may be paid to the *Trappist Monastery*, founded in 1868 by German members of the order, 4½ M. from the town (carr. 2-3 fl.).

To Jajce (diligence, p. 426). The road skirts the *Vrbas* at first and then ascends to the right in windings to the top of the *Malbuč Brdo*. To the right *Han Kola* (1529 ft.; fine survey of the Vrbas valley); then *Han Kneževic* (1852 ft.), *Han Davidov*, and *Han Kadina Voda* (2723 ft.), on the top of the *Hidin-Majdan*. After a drive of about 6 hrs. we reach (25½ M.) *Sitnica* (2727 ft.; halt of 2 hrs. for dinner), a military station, about 3 M. beyond which is *Han Čadjavica* (2392 ft.).

A road leads hence to the W. (carr. in 3 hrs.) through the deep *Banječka Ravine* to (15½ M.) Ključ (925 ft.; *Inn* next to the post-office), a small town picturesquely situated on the *Sana*, with a grand old castle. In 1493 the castle was taken by the Turks, and Tomashewitch, the last king of Bosnia, was captured and cruelly put to death (comp. p. 423). Splendid view, particularly of the passage which the Sana has forced through the rocks below the town. Ključ was the scene of fierce conflicts in 1878, and was taken by storm on Sept. 7th. — As the traveller will probably arrive at Ključ towards evening, he had better visit the castle next morning, start at 10, reach Varcar-Vakuf at 3, and Jajce at 7 p.m.

The road leads across the plateau of *Rogolje*. To the left rise the steep slopes of the *Dubička Gora* (3675 ft.); on the right are pastures with thick underwood. At *Rogolje* (2621 ft.) is a monument on the left to Austrian soldiers who fell in 1878.

38 M. **Varcar-Vakuf** (1939 ft.; **Inn*; pop. 1390). The 'Roman coins' sold here are almost invariably spurious. The road mounts to the saddle of the *Oruglo Vrh* (2323 ft.), and then descends by the *Jošavka* to (6 M.) *Jezero* (1398 ft.), a small and ancient town at the influx of the *Pliva* into the **Lake of Jezero** (Turkish café under the old elms on the river-bank). This lake, 4½ M. long, the largest in Bosnia, consists of three basins of different sizes. The road skirts the N. bank of the lake. The heights on the left were the scene of several hard-fought battles in 1878. The S. bank consists of steep wooded slopes. By the burial-place of the Austrian riflemen who fell on 7th Aug., 1878, the road leaves the bank of the lake, ascends in two serpentines the hill of *Pojakusa Brdo* (the chief position of the insurgents in 1878), and runs high above the lake. We enjoy a fine view of the passage forced by the Pliva between the first and the second basin, pass the latter, and reach the third and smallest basin *(Sehit)*. From the E. end of the lake the road descends rapidly, past the castle, to —

52½ M. **Jajce** (1119 ft.; **Grand Hôtel Jajce*, beside the falls of the Pliva, pens. from 2 fl.; pop. 4000), an old town picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Vrbas*, on the slope of the *Gola Planina*. High above the town rises the old fortress, after the capture of which by the Turks in 1527 the present town sprang up. (Permission at the commandant's.) The old catacombs and dungeons are interesting. (Keys at the office of the district authorities; the attendant provides torches; fee 20 kr. for each pers.) In a small open space below the fortress are the walls of the church of *S. Stefano*, which was destroyed by the Turks in 1527. But chief among the sights of the place is the superb **Waterfall of the Pliva*, which is precipitated from the Lake of Jezero in a leap of 100 ft. into the Vrbas. (We cross the bridge and turn to the left. Turkish Café. Wraps necessary, as the air by the fall is much colder than in the town.)

From Jajce to Lašva, 56½ M., railway in 6½ hrs. The railway ascends the picturesque valley of the Vrbas viâ (6 M.) *Vinac* (1295 ft.), a little town with an old castle, and (13 M.) *Babinos.lo* to (19½ M.) **Dônji Vakuf** (1685 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a pleasant little town, whence a branch-line diverges to the S. to (6½ M.) *Bugojno*. The railway now ascends the wooded valley of the *Jablan* to the N. to (23½ M.) *Oborci* (2035 ft.), and thence to the N.E. to the pass (tunnel) of (27 M.) *Komar* (2460 ft.), whence it descends, skirting the *Lašva*, viâ *Goleš* and *Turbet*, to (38 M.) **Travnik** (1150 ft.; *Stadt Hamburg; Casino Restaurant;* pop. 5933), an old town, rebuilt after repeated fires. Fine view from the castle, dating from the time of Tvertko II. The bazaar is not unimportant. Outside the town is the *'Dervishes' Well'*, a brook issuing copiously from a fissure in the rocks. Turkish Café.

Beyond Travnik the railway continues to follow the broad valley of the Lašva *(Travansko Polje)* viâ (40 M.) *Dolac*, (44 M.) *Bjela*, (48 M.) *Vitez*, and (52 M.) *Busovača*, to (56½ M.) *Lašva*, a station on the Bosna Railway (p. 418).

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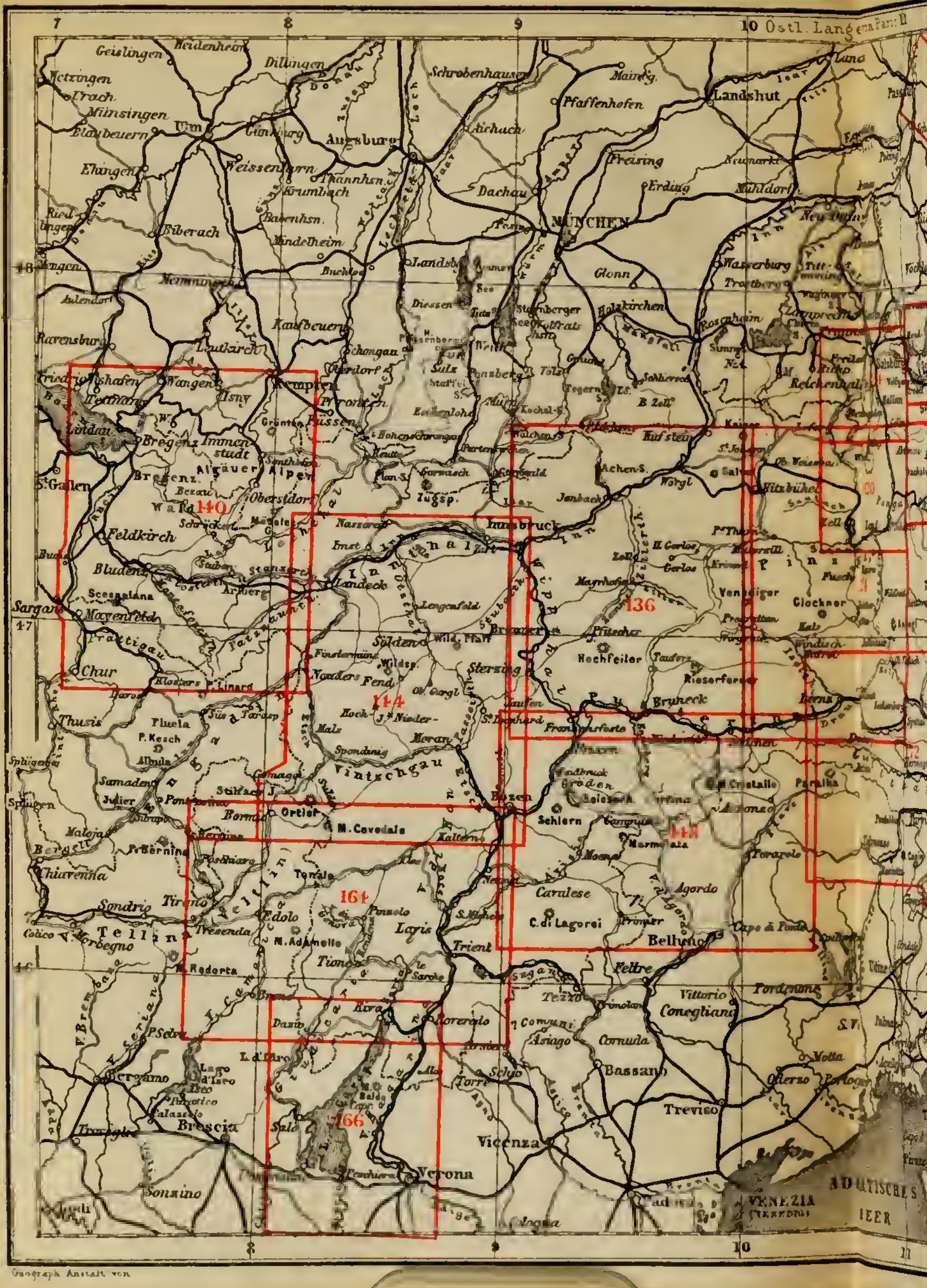

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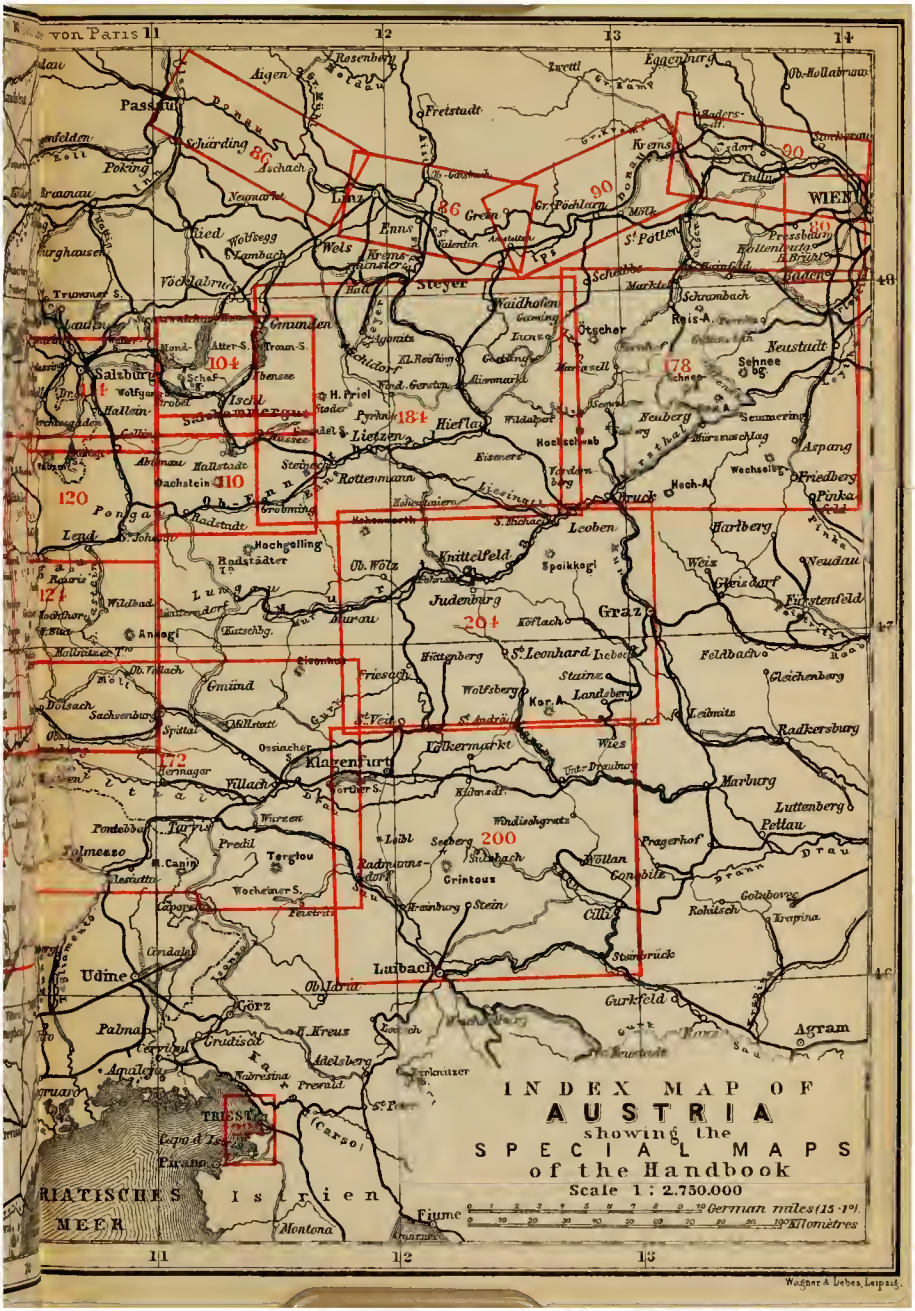
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